The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. | SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1879—SIXTEEN PAGES. | PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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Young Hyson	25, 40, 50, 60, 75, 90
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Roasted Rio	15, 18, 20, 25
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Granulated Standard	9
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GENERAL NOTICES.

SOUTH PARK SPECIAL ASSESSMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH INSTALLMENT of said assessment, with accrued interest, is due and payable at the office of the South Park Commissioners, No. 67 Dearborn-st. Lots and lands delinquent for said Seventh Installment after the first day of March next will be returned for judgment and sale. WM. L. GREENLEAF, Collector.

CARD.

Chicago, March 1, 1879.

Messrs. Gano & Doherty have this day disposed of their business, together with their good will, to Messrs. T. P. Lawrence & Co., who assume all the transactions of the late firm.

W. H. GANO,
McL. DOHERTY.

Referring to the above card, we beg to thank our old friends for their many favors in the past, and to respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. Having a long experience and ample facilities for doing a general commission business in provisions and grain, we confidently promise an intelligent and faithful service to all who may favor us with their orders. Respectfully,

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STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

F. S. WINSTON, President,

For the Year ending December 31st, 1878.

ANNUITY ACCOUNT.

	No.	Ann. Pay'ts.		No.	Ann. Pay'ts.
Annuities in force, Jan. 1st, 1878	54	$25,900.61	Annuities in force Jan. 1st, 1879	53	$20,549.09
Premium Annuities		6,174.00	Premium Annuities		5,981.63
Annuities Issued	4	2,031.04	Annuities Terminated	5	7,574.93
	58	$34,105.65		58	$34,105.65

INSURANCE ACCOUNT.

	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
Policies in force, Jan. 1st, 1878	91,553	$294,488,311	Policies in force, Jan. 1, 1879	91,828	$290,774,315
Risks assumed	8,870	28,299,818	Risks Terminated	8,595	32,013,814
	100,423	$322,788,129		100,423	$322,788,129

DR. REVENUE ACCOUNT. CR.

To Balance from last account	$82,355,678.27	By paid Death and Endowment Claims (matured and discounted)	$6,603,713.22
" Premiums received	13,092,719.83	" " Annuities	26,697.97
" Interest and Rents	4,752,407.74	" " Dividends	3,555,462.00
		" " Surrendered Policies and Additions	4,214,158.94
		" " Commissions (payment of current and extinguishment of future)	532,496.63
		" " Contingent Guarantee Account	277,101.09
		" " Expenses and Taxes	817,099.57
		" Balance to New Account	84,174,076.42
	$100,200,805.84		$100,200,805.84

DR. BALANCE SHEET. CR.

To Reserve at four per cent	$81,763,995.43	By Bonds Secured by Mortgages on Real Estate	$57,368,331.99
" Claims by death not yet due	648,576.00	" United States and other Stocks	17,835,869.55
" Claims by death, not yet reported (estimate)	200,000.00	" Real Estate	6,319,051.73
" Premiums paid in advance	265,664.37	" Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at interest	3,100,516.10
" Surplus and Contingent Guarantee Fund	4,249,378.72	" Interest accrued	1,485,754.00
		" Premiums deferred, quarterly and semi-annual	835,817.15
		" Premiums in transit, principally for December	129,272.58
		" Balances due by Agents	53,001.42
	$87,127,614.52		$87,127,614.52

NOTE—If the New York Standard of four and a half per cent Interest be used, the Surplus is $11,395,553.30.

From the Surplus, as appears in the Balance Sheet, a Dividend will be apportioned to each Policy which shall be in force at its anniversary in 1879.

By the unanimous action of the Board of Trustees another important step in advance has been taken in the interest of all Policy-holders and the public, by directing that the premium rates on old and new Policies shall be reduced fifteen per cent from present tabular rates for Whole Life Annual Premium Policies, with a corresponding equitable reduction on the other forms.

The option is given to present members to accept this reduction in cash or to pay full rates on the old plan, and receive equitable additions of insurance payable with the policy. All dividends are allotted in proportion to the actual contributions of each class to the surplus of the Company.

NEW YORK, February 18, 1879.

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For a map with all discoveries, yields of silver and gold at Leadville and vicinity to date, and any information desired regarding mines or mining, prices of commodities of every kind, demand and wages for labor of every kind, both male and female, how to get here and what to bring, write Price & McNair, Brokers, Land and Mining Agents, Leadville, Col., inclosing 50 cents. Every possible courtesy and information will be extended at our office here to strangers on their arrival without charge. PRICE & McNAIR.

REFERENCES—Hon. F. W. Pitkin, Governor Colorado, Denver; Hon. John F. Dillon, Judge U. S. Circuit Court, St. Louis; Hon. N. P. Hill, U. S. Senator from Colorado, Denver; Lake County Bank of Leadville.

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WASHINGTON.

The Senate Wrestling with the Sundry Civil Bill.

All the House Political Jobs Strangled in Committee.

The House Sits Down Very Heavily upon the Roach Subsidy.

Speculations Concerning the Report of the Blodgett Committee.

The Judge to Be Censured and His Accusers to Be Justified.

Potter's Committee Busy Building Its Great Campaign Document.

Minister Seward Before the House Charged with Contumacy.

He Dodges Springer's Bastile Resolution, and Walks Away Chuckling.

An Appropriation Secured to Complete the Chicago Post-Office.

IN THE SENATE.

SUPPLEMENTARY PENSION BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—The Senate indulged in Justice-Court discussion all the afternoon and well into the night on the House bill making appropriations for the payment of the arrears on pensions. Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, who is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Pensions, introduced a long amendment reorganizing the present pension system. The country would be divided under his proposed arrangement into sixty districts, each one of which would have a surgeon and a pension clerk to personally examine pensioners at their houses, and thus prevent frauds. The Commissioner of Pensions estimates that the fraudulent pensioners draw about 10 per cent of the pension appropriations, or about $3,000,000, but the Senate Committee on Pensions believe the sum

IS MUCH LARGER.

Under the present system it is impossible to follow up individual cases and to detect these frauds, but by dividing the country into districts examination could be easily made and detected. Mr. Ingalls pleaded earnestly for this new system, but the Senate was not disposed to adopt it and voted it down.

An amendment offered by Mr. Morrill, to issue bonds for the payment of arrears, was also voted down, as was one by Mr. Beck, to pay them from the surplus sinking fund, the latter having given rise to a sharp debate between the mover and Mr. Bayard. An amendment by Mr. Dawes was adopted providing for soldiers who died or incurred disability from a cause originating after the cessation of hostilities, and before being mustered out. Several other amendments were

VOTED DOWN.

It was nearly 10 o'clock when a vote was reached. A motion to lay the bill on the table was lost by a vote of 16 yeas against 41 nays, and it was then passed by a vote of 38 yeas against 21 nays.

No sooner was the vote announced than Mr. Windom took the floor and called up

THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL,

on which an all-night session is anticipated. It will be remembered that the House passed this bill under a call for the previous question without debate, which cut off all amendments there. In the Senate the number of new amendments is much smaller than usual, the most important one being that which gives the public printing to the Gibson Brothers by contract, and leaves them the Government Printing-Office at a nominal rent.

NIGHT SESSION.

Senators discovered after the Pension bill had passed that the provision as to the Mexican pensioners would pension Jeff Davis. Immediately a motion to reconsider was entered, and the bill will be again brought before the Senate. At 10 o'clock the consideration of the immense Sundry Civil bill began. The first point of contest was the amendment appropriating $525,000 for the Chicago Custom-House Building, the text of which was telegraphed earlier in the evening. Kirkwood, of Iowa, sought to make a test in this amendment to discover whether the increase of appropriation proposed by the Senate Committee should be approved. The result was the passage of the amendment by a vote of 50 yeas to 8 nays.

MIDNIGHT.

The Senate appears to have determined to have an all-night session, for legislative business. Slow progress is being made with the Sundry Civil bill. Senator Edmunds has succeeded in striking out one of the jobs that has been inserted in the bill. It was the general provision opening the way for the settlement of accounts between the States and the General Government on account of moneys expended for military purposes in the war of 1812 with Great Britain. Edmunds had a full supply of points of order to defeat it, and he tired out the friends of the measure by his persistent opposition.

ONE O'CLOCK A. M.

The Senate is slowly progressing with the bill. There is nothing of interest, and the rest of this night seems likely to be occupied with routine legislative work.

IN THE HOUSE.

THE WORK DRAGGING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—The attention of the House was seriously called this morning to the great danger of an extra session. Both Hall and Atkins stated that three of the appropriation bills are still in conference; that thirty hours would be necessary to enroll one of the large bills and eight hours to compare it when enrolled, and that with only ninety hours of the Congress remaining it will be impossible to finish the business by Tuesday noon unless both Houses resolutely proceed with the work. Yet in the face of this declaration the House wasted two hours on the Seward contempt case, and half an hour in a ridiculous effort to secure the consideration of private bills.

THE ONLY SERIOUS WORK

of the day was the vote on the Brazilian subsidy. Yesterday and this morning the Roach men representing the subsidy had insisted that they certainly had a good working majority, and that nothing but the absence of some of their friends would prevent the passage of the subsidy. The Appropriation Committee recommended non-concurrence in the Senate amendment providing for the subsidy, in order to test the sense of the House; and, to save time in unnecessary conferences between the two Houses, it was decided to take a vote on the question whether the Committee should be sustained in its recommendation of non-concurrence in the Senate's action.

THAT VOTE WAS TAKEN

after two hours' debate, with the astounding result that the House declared against the Brazilian Mail subsidy by a vote of 157 yeas to 89 nays. Curiously enough, the friends of the subsidy do not abandon the bill. On the contrary, Roach said to-night that his vote was a strong one, and that he was confident of success through the Conference Committee. Efforts are now making to obtain the appointment of conferees on the part of the Senate that will under no circumstances consent to the surrender of the subsidy feature of the bill. The debate on the subject was of a very animated character. What most disappointed the subsidy lobby was the antagonism of the Southern members to the scheme. The Roach people had counted upon the support of at least a majority of the Southern members, and thought that the establishment of the New Orleans Line would make

A SOLID SOUTH

for the subsidy; but the South went strongly against the measure. Roach had expected to win over the West, and Buckner, of Missouri, was put forward to show the advantages to be derived by shipping the agricultural products of that section down the Mississippi River to New Orleans, instead of to New York by rail. Frye, of Maine, and Blair, of New Hampshire, were relied upon to carry with them all the New England members, upon the theory that in voting for the subsidy they were benefiting the manufacturing interests of that section; but the arguments of those who urged that the proposed subsidized lines to Brazil would result in extending the sale of our goods and wares were more than rebutted by Mr. Cameron, who proved by statistics that the reason why England and France monopolized the dry-goods trade of Brazil was because the cost of manufacture was

MUCH CHEAPER IN THOSE COUNTRIES.

There the manufacturer exceeded the cost here by 43 cents upon every dollar. This large discrepancy was due partly to the cost of the article manufactured which was placed out at a disadvantage, and made it impossible to compete with the [illegible]. Indeed, Representative Cannon, of Illinois, achieved a personal triumph in the defeat of the Brazilian subsidy. He has been the most resolute opponent of that scheme from the first, and on account of his pronounced hostility to it, he has been the enemy in the House most dreaded by the Roach combination. Mr. Cameron has steadfastly fought the project from the time it was first submitted to the Post-Office Committee, of which he is a member, and his minority report in opposition to the plan did much to shape the opinion of the majority of the House against the scheme. His speech to-day was a very eloquent and earnest protest against the and all subsidies.

SEWARD.

HE IS LET OFF EASY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—George F. Seward, Minister to China, succeeded in defeating Springer, Chairman of the Committee which is pursuing him with relentless rigor. Seward's answer to the House, while audacious, was impolitic, and probably lost him some Democratic votes which he otherwise might have received. But it was something of a triumph for Seward to have defeated the radical resolution proposed by Springer, that he should be immediately adjudged in contempt, and the adoption of a resolution referring the case to the Judiciary Committee, and the release of Seward to-night on his own recognizance, cannot be interpreted otherwise than as a considerable personal triumph.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—Pending action on the Post-Office bill, the Sergeant-at-Arms appeared at the Bar of the House having in custody George F. Seward. Having announced his presence, the Speaker, addressing Mr. Seward, said:

Mr. Seward, you have been presented at the Bar of the House, under the order of the House, for a breach of the privileges of the House in refusing to answer certain questions propounded to you by a Committee of the House, which questions that Committee was authorized by the House to ask; for standing mute when tendered an oath as a witness; for failing to produce certain books as required by a subpœna duces tecum duly served upon you. It is my duty now by authority of the House to ask whether you are ready to take the oath tendered to you by the Chairman of the Committee, to answer the questions propounded to you, and to produce the books as requested by the subpœna duces tecum.

Mr. Seward—I have prepared, with the assistance of my counsel, a statement of the law affecting this question, which I beg leave to hand in respectfully and to request that it may be read.

The paper, a long legal argument, was read. The pith of it is that witness is protected by the sacred guarantee of the constitution, Art. 5 of the amendments. He claims the protection of that guarantee, avowing the most sincere respect for the House, and the belief that his just rights as a citizen and officer will not be wilfully or willingly infringed. He argues that the books called for are not public records, and he, therefore, submits that he is not in contempt of the House, and that he ought to be discharged from arrest.

The Speaker (to Seward)—Do you desire to be understood as declining to produce the books you were required to produce, and do you decline to take the oath offered to you?

Mr. Seward—I stand here, Mr. Speaker, for my rights as a citizen and as an officer. So long as persons who are my personal enemies are pursuing me before this Committee I shall hold all the books and papers that I now hold. I speak this with perfect respect and deference to the House, but I shall stand for all the rights guaranteed to me by the Constitution. I want to say to this House that whenever the Committee says that it has done with my persecutors it can have my books, and whenever the Treasury Department or State Department demands my books it shall have them, but not at the instance of my enemies.

Mr. Springer thereupon submitted a motion declaring Seward in contempt of the House.

Mr. Bundy submitted an amendment referring the matter to the Judiciary Committee to report what action should be taken.

Mr. Luttrell—That is right. Let it go to the Judiciary Committee. The liberty of a citizen is at stake.

Mr Springer—I hope the gentleman from California (Luttrell) will possess himself. There is no "heathen Chinee" in this matter, although it is a case coming from China. Mr. Seward speaks as if the Committee was used for the purpose of allowing his enemies to pursue him. The only witnesses against him were the men who were or are officers of the Government. Mr. Meyers was appointed Consul-General at Shanghai by President Grant, and was confirmed by the Senate, and Mr. G. Wiley Wells was appointed by the present occupant of the Presidential office. These are the two witnesses whom Mr. Seward speaks of as his enemies. He has been offered every opportunity before the Committee to have a fair hearing.

Mr. Seward—I have not had the slightest intention of attacking the Chairman of the Committee.

After a scene of great confusion and uproar the House refused (107 to 110) Springer's motion for the previous question (which would have cut off a vote on Bundy's substitute), and then proceeded to vote on the substitute. It was agreed to—ayes, 112; nays, 108. The following Democrats voted with the Republicans for the substitute: Luttrell, Lynde, Manning, Mills, Robbins, Willis (N. Y.), and Wilson (W. Va.).

Mr. Seward was, on motion of Mr. Butler, discharged from custody on his own recognizance.

COMMITTEE WORK.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—The Senate Appropriation Committee made a great many amendments to the Sundry Civil bill. Among those of more general and Western interest are the following: Through the combined influence of Representatives Aldrich and Harrison, of Chicago, the appropriation for the Chicago Custom-House Building was worded so as to read, "Custom-House and Sub-Treasury, Chicago, Ill., for completion of building, $525,000; of which sum $30,000 may be used for fitting up the basement for the use of the Post-Office, and be available immediately. An appropriation of $50,000 is proposed for a public building at Denver, Col. An appropriation of $12,000 for grading, paving, and fencing the Court-House grounds of Lincoln, Neb. The appropriation for the Topeka Court-House is increased from $30,000 to $50,000.

The proposition of the House to repeal that portion of the Legislation Appropriation bill of last year which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue coin certificates in exchange for bullion deposited for coinage at the mints and assay offices was stricken out.

A VERY IMPORTANT AMENDMENT

was added authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to lease at his discretion for periods not exceeding five years any unoccupied and unproductive public property,—the leases to be reported annually to Congress.

The Democrats in the provision in the House bill, which was passed without any consideration, attempted materially to restrict the operations of the Secret-Service Bureau of the Treasury, and limited the operations of that Bureau to suppressing counterfeiting and similar felonies. The Senate has amended it so that the Bureau can be used to suppress any crimes against the Government of the United States. This, it is believed, would cover their use for the suppression of crime against the Federal Election law.

An amendment was inserted instructing the Treasury to examine accounts between the United States and the several States for claims growing out of moneys expended by the States for military purposes in the war of 1812 with Great Britain. These claims are quite large. In the paragraph relating to

THE ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL

the following was inserted: "For completing the development of the water-power at Rock Island, in pursuance of the contracts made with the Moline Water-Power Company, $75,000." Provision is made to give the White House a new roof at an expense of $1,000, and a new asphaltum pavement at an expense of $8,000.

The provision of the House bill that no arrears of pension shall be allowed any pensioner for the time during which he may have been supported in a National Home for disabled volunteer soldiers was stricken out. Another amendment was inserted authorizing the Secretary of War to sell or lease to the Port Huron & Northwest Railway Company

A STRIP OF LAND

in the Fort Gratiot Military Reservation at Port Huron.

An amendment was inserted appropriating $125,000 for the construction of a building at Fort Snelling, Minn.

An amendment was inserted to pay Mrs. Fassett, of Chicago, for the purchase of the painting of the Electoral Commission, $10,000. The price originally asked was $25,000.

Provision is made to pay Corbin, the contestant of Butler's seat, $10,000.

The House provision that no contestee hereafter shall be paid more than $1,000 was stricken out.

THE ARMY BILL.

The Committee of Conference on the Army Appropriation bill, consisting of Senators Blaine, Allison, and Withers, and Representatives Hewitt (N. Y.), Sparks, and Foster, held a prolonged session to-night, and adjourned at a very late hour until to-morrow afternoon, without arriving at any agreement or a feeling encouraged to expect any.

EXTRA SESSION.

In the opinion of the best informed members of the Appropriation Committees of both Houses that an extra session is now inevitable, and the prospects are that not only one or two but probably all of the unfinished appropriation bills will go over together. This will, of course, necessitate the convening of the next Congress at an early date instead of in the fall, as has been contemplated, in the event of the failure of only one of the bills.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations to-night completed the consideration of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, and will report it to the Senate with numerous amendments, the purposed effect of which is to make the bill substantially conform to the corresponding bill last session as it finally became a law. The Committee strike out the House sections which provide for repealing the Federal Election law and the test-oath requirements of the Revised Statutes, and the House provision for changes in the law concerning the method of drawing jurors is likewise omitted. The Committee strike out the clause by which the House proposes to consolidate the various scientific surveys of the Territories.

THE BLODGETT CASE.

WHAT THE REPORT WILL BE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—Proctor Knott has been at work all day on the Blodgett report. The Judiciary Committee is to be called for to-morrow morning to consider it, and the report may be made during the day to-morrow, or, at the latest, on Monday morning. It is not likely that there will be any debate. It can be stated to-night with some positiveness that the report will not be the complete exoneration and vindication of Judge Blodgett which the friends of that gentleman have expected and predicted. It was thought that there would be no reflection whatever upon Judge Blodgett, but it can be stated with confidence to-night that, as one gentleman who knows something of the matter puts it, the report is to be so shaped, and the testimony so put, that, while it will not recommend impeachment or anything looking to impeachment, it will put the case in the best light possible for the young gentlemen who caused the investigation. In other words, there will, directly or indirectly, be sharp criticisms upon Judge Blodgett's administration. Mr. Knott declines to authorize any statement as to the character of the report, much less to allow the report itself to be made public until after it shall have been submitted to the Committee.

POTTER'S COMMITTEE.

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—Mr. Potter, representing the majority of the Committee of which he is Chairman, read to-day to the other members a draft of his report on the investigation which has now been in progress for nearly a year, except upon that portion of it relating to the cipher telegrams. That will be submitted to-morrow morning. The report, which is an unusually long document, is one of the most intensely and outrageously partisan papers that ever emanated from a partisan committee. It seems to have been prepared for the purpose of reanimating the dead and buried cry of "Fraud" and of making it the motto by which the Democracy hope to ruin in the election of 1880. As such a document, and prepared for campaign use, it has been constructed

WITH WONDERFUL SKILL,

and unless its authors are disappointed it will at once take its place as the first, and one of the strongest, campaign papers of the next Presidential contest.

The Republican members of the Committee have nothing ready to submit, as it was impossible for them to prepare their views until the Democrats had disclosed the position they intended to take. The Republicans now have in their possession Mr. Potter's paper, and will have their views ready by Monday. The minority report will be a no less able and strong document, and will certainly contain an antidote for the political poison which the Democrats have instilled into their paper. No provision was made for the discussion of these reports in the House.

CLARKE.

At a meeting of the Potter Committee to-day the Chairman presented letters from ex-United States Attorney Beckwith, of New Orleans; Gen. Sewell, Chief of the Revenue Agents; ex-Gov. Flanders, of Louisiana, and others, pointedly exonerating H. Conquest Clarke, now Secretary of Commissioner Raum, from certain charges of complicity with the whisky rings, etc., preferred in an anonymous letter from New Orleans addressed to Gen. Butler, of the Committee, whilst in session at Atlantic City last summer, and made public at the time. One of the charges thus related was that Clarke had furnished information of the contemplated Cincinnati whisky raid last year to the public press. Clarke asked that these letters be put on record. The Committee, by a party vote, refused the request.

IN SECRET SESSION.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—The Potter Investigation Committee met in secret session this morning, all the members present. The Chairman produced letters from Senators Allison and Ingalls, who were the tellers on the part of the Senate at the time the Presidential election returns were presented, stating that they had no knowledge of what became of the Electoral certificate known as the "John Smith" certificate, which was withdrawn and suppressed from the records.

A communication was read from Rogers, private secretary of the President, stating that the latter had no knowledge of a letter from Theodore Bourne in regard to a confession of certain parties connected with the Florida frauds, and inclosing a telegram from Bourne that a letter asking for information in regard to the matter had been received from the President. The Committee appeared to consider that the production of the letter, which it is alleged was sent to the President, is of great importance, and they instructed the Chairman to make further search for it.

A LETTER FROM MR. JEWETT,

to the effect that after a conversation with Mr. G. P. Smith he was satisfied he had been mistaken in regard to that gentleman's opening the New Orleans Post-Office vault for them to get the election returns, was next read, and laid on the table without comment.

A communication was read from Manton Marble asking that certain dispatches which had been produced, but which were omitted from his testimony, should be incorporated in it. It was decided to consider the request.

The Chairman stated that he had prepared a memoranda of the Committee's report to be submitted to the Committee, and he would like the Committee to consider it now.

An animated discussion took place upon the report.

IT FOUND LITTLE FAVOR

with the Republicans as a matter of course, and in reference to certain points it did not seem to go far enough even to please the Democratic members. So great, indeed, are its short-comings in this respect that there is some talk of a second report from the Democratic side, but no doubt these minor matters will be arranged, and at the meeting to-morrow Potter's report will be submitted as the report of the majority.

Mr. Hiscock will present the views of the minority, and Mr. Butler will present a report of his own.

The Committee will meet again at 11 o'clock to-morrow, when the several reports will be definitely decided upon.

DEFREES.

ANOTHER STATEMENT VOLUNTEERED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—The following self-explanatory letter was sent to Senator Anthony to-day:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—*The Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman Committee on Printing*—SIR: My attention has been called to the amendment proposed to the Sundry Civil bill by which the Government Printing-Office, costing over $500,000, is turned over to private parties for the trifling sum of $5,000 per year, who are to do the public printing and binding 10 per cent below the present cost. The cost of this work is regulated by Congress, it fixing wages at fair living rates to be paid the employes. Give this work to private parties, and the wages of workmen would be reduced in these hard times 30 per cent at least, and the hours of labor increased. The pay-rolls of the last fiscal year amounted to $1,032,388. On this amount they could make a clear profit of 20 per cent, amounting to $206,377. This amount will be taken from the wives and children of the employes and put into the pockets of private parties. The scheme is impracticable, and cannot be carried into effect for many reasons, which I have no time to give. I notice that it proposes to make me custodian of the office. I wish to say that I shall not be a party to any such arrangement, which must prove disastrous to the public interest.

JOHN D. DEFREES, Public Printer.

NOTES AND NEWS.

NOT RECONCILED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Senator Burnside has been misrepresented in the reports of the executive session of yesterday in several newspapers. There is the highest authority for stating that the Senator from Rhode Island has made no retraction of anything said by him in executive session, and that there has not been any reconciliation between him and the Senator from New York, Mr. Conkling.

VETO MESSAGES.

It is intimated at the White House that Secretary Evarts is writing a veto message on the Chinese Immigration bill, and that Secretary Sherman is preparing a veto message on the Internal Revenue bill reducing the tax on tobacco.

THE SURVEY SCHEME.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations has cut out all those parts of the plan of the National Academy of Sciences for the reorganization of the National Surveys which the House had not already rejected, and in place of the elaborate plan the Sundry Civil bill contains $300 for the expenses of the Committee of the National Academy in investigating the subject. This is $50 for each, which Committee is regarded as cheap as dirt, considering the magnitude of the subject and high standing of the members of the Committee.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, in the seventh monthly statement of the current fiscal year in regard to imports and exports of the United States, says: The excess of exports over imports of merchandise appears to have been as follows: The month ending Jan. 31, 1879, $25,876,884; month ending Jan. 31, 1878, $33,580,829; seven months ending Jan. 31, 1879, $175,565,357; seven months ending Jan. 31, 1878, $135,699,528; twelve months ending Jan. 31, 1879, $279,080,063; twelve months ending Jan. 31, 1878, $146,781,274.

CABINET MEETING.

The session of the Cabinet to-day was mainly devoted to the Chinese bill. The entire Cabinet, it is said, supports the President, who regards the veto as an absolute necessity.

THE FOUR PER CENTS.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent Government loan, since yesterday's report, aggregate $193,000.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has nominated for Collectors of Customs Healy C. Akeley, for the District of Michigan; Pinkney C. Hall, for the District of Vicksburg; Postmaster at Flint, Mich., Francis H. Rankin.

INVESTIGATING RANDALL.

A meeting was held to-day by the Special Committee of the House, consisting of Candler, Throckmorton, Lynde, Frye, and Monroe, appointed at the instance of Speaker Randall to examine into the charges preferred by Special-Agent Williams regarding Randall's connection with certain illegal appropriation warrants. Among the witnesses examined were Treasurer Gilfillan, chief of the Warrant Division; Power,

ex-chief clerk of the Comptroller's Office; Col. Hemphill Jones, the bookkeeper of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; and Moore and Williams. The testimony is stated by members of the Committee to show there was no irregularity whatever on Randall's part, and the charge is without the slightest foundation. The Committee concluded their examination into the affair at their meeting to-day, and will proceed at once to prepare their report, which will fully exonerate Randall.

THE GREENBACKERS.

The National Congressional Greenback Committee to-day resolved that it is not advisable to call the National Convention prior to the holding of such to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President.

THE BURNSIDE-CONKLING DIFFICULTY.

Washington Correspondence Pittsburg Dispatch.

There is scarcely a difference of opinion in relation to the difficulty in the Senate on Saturday last between Conkling and Burnside. It is remarked that independent of the facts or merits in the case, Burnside's course in that body has been that of a courteous gentleman. Burnside is not a great Senator any more than he was a brilliant or judicious soldier, but he is decent. In fact, whiskers and decent conduct are all he has to recommend him. One might be removed by a pair of shears, and the other may be denominated a negative quality, yet, with all of his failings and foibles, Burnside has to-day more friends and more sympathy than Conkling.

People say Conkling constantly exhibits such an arbitrary and offensive air in executive session as would result in general rejoicings if he should be knocked down, but when you want to knock a man down you must first estimate his proportions, and then calculate the force necessary to reduce him to the proposed level. Conkling is a tall, powerful, vigorous specimen of manhood in the prime of life, and though in pistol practice all men who can pull a trigger are equal, when it comes to knocking a man down muscle is as necessary as nerve, and in this case the critical question is, Who will do it? Who will "bell the cat"?

Conkling is a finished athlete, a man who has few equals with "the gloves," as the story published concerning him and Zack Chandler some years ago, correctly exemplifies. There are very few men in the Senate to-day who are Conkling's equals in physical strength, and possibly this is one of the reasons why he has so long displayed a domineering spirit in executive session. He has a reputation for personal prowess, which secures him immunity in secret session, and no one has a right to resort to any means in public of settling disputes originating therein.

THE M'GARRAHAN-PIATT FIGHT.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—Donn Piatt is laid up to-day for repairs. He is not, however, seriously hurt, a blackened eye and cheek being the only surface indications of his having come in contact with McGarrahan's fists. Neither party has been arrested or preferred charges against the other. The matter will likely end when the swelling in Piatt's face disappears. To-day he remarked that the published accounts of the affair were wrong. He gives the following version: "I went into the Senate reception-room upon the invitation of Senator Bayard. The assault took place in that room, not in the lobby. After conversation with Mr. Bayard I sent a card in to Senator Booth. As I did so, McGarrahan came up and suddenly struck me a blow in the face with his fist. The blow knocked me down. Before he could go on with his assault officials about the Senate interfered and took him off. I was then taken home in my carriage. There were no words, and no stick, and no attempt to use a revolver. The crowd that put McGarrahan up to the assault were around, and the exaggerated statements that appear in the morning papers evidently came from them. It was my own fault, anyway. I should not have gone alone into the McGarrahan crowd, or, going alone, should have been on my guard."

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 27.—Donn Piatt was interviewed to-day concerning last night's rencounter. He says that his sensation to-day is that experienced by a man after being kicked by a mule or jackass; that he did not intend to have McGarrahan arrested, as he thinks fighting with the fists is healthy and exhilarating. He confesses that McGarrahan attacked him with forty-horse jackass power. McGarrahan's version is as follows: "I was standing in the Senate lobby, in the Democratic side, engaged in a conversation with ex-Congressman Eldridge. The bill in which I was interested, to send the New Idria claim to the Court of Claims, was defeated by Senator Davis, of Illinois. Senator Garland came out and told me that Davis did not understand that the bill was only to refer the case to a court, and had he so understood he would not have objected to its consideration. Meanwhile Piatt had sent in his card to Senator Bayard, and was lobbying with him. Senator B. had left him, and Piatt was in the act of sending his card to another Senator, when I approached him and said: 'It may become necessary for me at some future day to chastise you for the dirty manner in which you have vilified myself and my friends in your contemptible newspaper.' To this McGarrahan says Piatt made no answer, but presented a rather defiant front. 'D—n it,' said McGarrahan, 'I'll do it now. I don't know when I may have a better opportunity.' Thereupon Piatt made a pass at McGarrahan and knocked off his hat. McGarrahan continues his story. "I struck him and jammed him up against the wall. He wilted. Then I struck him a second time, and knocked him down. While he was on his knees I gave it to him good, and if it hadn't been for the fear that the melee would have d s turbed the Senate I would have dragged him down the steps, and when I got through with him he wouldn't have been worth two cents. Then some of the employes of the Senate begged me to let him alone, which I did. I never in all my life received such attention. When the affair was over, page boys and messengers got me towels and water, picked up my hat, and came and showed me every courtesy. I then passed over to the cake-stand in one of the Senate corridors, and was told that Secretary Gorham was endeavoring to have me arrested by the police officers of the Capitol, so I walked down Pennsylvania avenue to my home." McGarrahan was at the Capitol to-day and held quite a levee. A large bouquet was sent him from some unknown source, and was presented to him by his attorney, Mr. C. P. Shaw. It is a singular circumstance that McGarrahan has all the sympathy. Piatt's injuries, summed up, are two black eyes and a few scalp abrasions.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—A communication from David T. Corbin, the contestant for a seat from South Carolina, was read and laid on the table. Mr. Corbin states that he had been before the Senate two years, actively asserting his right, he having been duly elected, and the Committee on Privileges and Elections ro reported. He refers to the vote of Tuesdyy, by which the Senate refused to consider his case, and says that the action of certain Senators indicates that his right to a seat will not be acted on at this session, and it will be useless for him to renew the contest at the next session. He therefore withdraws from the contest. Mr. Corbin adds that had he been admitted, he might been able, among other duties, to have rendered service to the colored people of South Carolina, who are now in need of assistance.

The Census Committee reported back the bill to provide for taking the tenth and subsequent censuses, as amended by the House, and recommended that the Senate non-concur in the House amendments, and ask for a committee of conference.

Mr. Conkling said that some of the amendments improved the bill, and upon his motion it was ordered that the amendments be printed, and further consideration of the bill postponed until to-morrow.

After passing a number of private bills on the calendar, the bill making an appropriation for the payment for arrears of pensions was taken up.

The pending question was on the amendment of Mr. Ingalls, submitted yesterday, providing for the division of the country into seventy-six districts, and the appointment of a surgeon and pension clerk to visit each district, make examinations, take testimony in pension cases, etc., with a view to preventing frauds on the Pension Bureau.

Mr. Ingalls said his belief was that 15 or 20 per cent of all pensions were improperly paid. The amendment which he proposed would prevent frauds. It was recommended by the Secretary of the Interior, by the Commissioner of Pensions, and by the Senate Committee on Pensions. It was not wise for Senators to resist the effort to save from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 a year unless they had something better to offer. He had received this morning the infamous circular gotten up by the claim agents who were opposed to the amendment. There were some honorable exceptions, but as a general thing those agents were the worst species of vermin that ever infested the body politic. They opposed this amendment becaused it frustrated their schemes of robbery.

Mr. Gordon said this was too grave a matter to be considered in these last hours of the session.

Mr. Voorhees objected to the proposed amendment because it created a large number of Federal officeholders.

Mr. Chandler favored the amendment, and said while he was in charge of the Interior Department he sought in every way to search out and prevent fraudulent pension cases. He asked an appropriation of $100,000 to send examining surgeons throughout the country, and he believed then as he did now that if Congress had given him the $100,000 to send intelligent surgeons to examine pensioners he could have saved a million of dollars the first year.

Mr. Bailey submitted an amendment providing that the pension surgeons and pension clerks contemplated by the amendment of Mr. Ingalls be appointed by the President by and with the advice of the Senate, instead of by the Secretary of the Interior. The amendment of Mr. Bailey was agreed to.

Mr. Kirkwood submitted an amendment so as to provide that pensions shall commence from the date of death or discharge of the person on whose account granted, where the application shall be filed prior to the 1st of July, 1880, instead of the 1st of January, 1883, as proposed by the committee. After that date the pension to Commence from the filing of the application. Adopted.

Mr. Oglesby moved to amend so as to insert 1885 instead of 1880. Rejected.

Mr. Edmunds denied that 20 per cent of the pensions were fraudulent, and said he would like to see the proof of it.

Mr. Davis (W. Va.) favored the amendment of Mr. Ingalls. He believed fraud was practiced upon the Pension Bureau, and the proposed amendment would enable the Commissioner to discover and break up the fraud.

The question was then taken on the first eight sections of amendment proposed by Mr. Ingalls relating to the appointment of pension surgeons and clerks, prescribing their duties, etc., and they were rejected,—yeas, 28; nays, 36.

The next section, providing that pension shall commence from the death or discharge from service of the person on whose account granted, providing the application be filed prior to July 1, 1880, etc., was amended by Mr. Kernan so as to read "from the death or from the time of actual disability, so that the pension shall commence from death or actual disability, providing the application be made prior to July, 1880," and as amended the section was agreed to.

Mr. Morrill submitted an amendment, of which he gave notice yesterday, authoring the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 4-per-cent bonds not exceeding in the aggregate $18,000,000, or in lieu thereof, or any portion thereof, to issue certificates of deposit, authorized by the act of Feb. 26, 1879, and the proceeds of said bonds or certificates to be applied to the payment of arrears of pensions. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, to the effect that there would be a deficiency of $18,000,000 caused by the bill to pay the arrears of pensions; that he must keep in the Treasury a fund to maintain specie resumption; that he felt it to be his duty to keep such fund at least 40 per cent of the United States notes outstanding, and that there would be no necessity for the sale of bonds to maintain the specie resumption fund, unless it be impaired by Congress.

Mr. Morrill, continuing his remarks, said a careful estimate of the Treasury Department showed the Arrears-of-Pensions bill would take $36,000,000 from the Treasury. The reduction of the tobacco tax would cause a decrease in the revenue which, with the Pension bill, would make the difference about $50,000,000 against the Treasury, and leave a deficiency of $18,000,000. He argued that specie payments would be imperiled unless Congress provided some means to provide the Treasury with means.

Mr. Voorhees argued that there was no necessity to increase the interest-bearing debt. He submitted as a substitute for the amendment of Mr. Morrill that of which he gave notice a few days ago, authorizing and requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to reissue the United States legal-tender notes now held for the redemption of fractional currency and a part of such notes heretofore retired from circulation under the act of Jan. 14, 1875, to the aggregate amount of $18,000,000, and to expend the same in the payment of such claims for arrears of pensions as may be allowed under the act of Jan. 25, 1879.

Mr. Voorhees argued that $12,000,000 were in the Treasury under the first clause of his amendment, and under the act of 1875 about $35,000,000, making nearly $50,000,000 now in the Treasury, which Congress had the constitutional power to reissue.

Mr. Beck argued in favor of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend the purchase of bonds on account of the Sinking Fund, as there was no necessity for such purchase now, and gave notice that he would at the proper time submit an amendment suspending such purchases till July 1, 1881. There was a surplus revenue now in the Treasury which could be applied to the payment of arrears of pensions instead of the reduction of the public debt.

Pending discussion, the Vice-President laid before the Senate the House bill to amend Sec. 3,697 of the Revised Statutes of the United States with respect to interest on surrendered or called bonds, but Mr. Edmunds objected to its second reading to-day, and it was laid aside.

Mr. Windom moved that the Senate take a recess till 8 o'clock, and said it might be necessary for Senators to remain here most of the night to pass the Appropriation bills. He gave notice that unless a vote should be taken on the pending bill immediately after the recess he would move to lay it aside and take up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

The motion of Mr. Windom was adopted, and the Senate took a recess.

At the evening session the Senate resumed consideration of the bill making an appropriation for the payment of arrears of pensions.

Messrs. Edmunds and Eaton briefly opposed the pending amendment of Mr. Voorhees, which, the question having been taken, was rejected,—yeas, 22; nays, 35,—as follows:

YEAS.

Bailey,	Grover,	Merrimon,
Beck,	Harris,	Morgan,
Cockrell,	Jones (Fla.),	Ransom,
Coke,	Jones (Nev.),	Thurman,
Conover,	McCreery,	Voorhees,
Davis (Ill.),	McDonald,	Wallace,
Garland,	Maxey,	Withers—22.
Gordon,		

NAYS.

Allison,	Ferry,	Mitchell,
Anthony,	Hamlin,	Morrill,
Bayard,	Hoar,	Paddock,
Burnside,	Howe,	Plumb,
Cameron (Pa.),	Ingalls,	Randolph,
Cameron (Wis.),	Kellogg,	Rollins,
Chandler,	Kernan,	Saunders,
Davis (W. Va.),	Kirkwood,	Teller,
Dawes,	Lamar,	Wadleigh,
Dorsey,	McMillan,	Whyte,
Eaton,	McPherson,	Windom—35.
Edmunds,	Matthews,	

Mr. Beck offered an amendment suspending the sinking-fund until July 1, 1881, and providing that the money which might otherwise be applied to that purpose be considered as surplus revenue.

Mr. Bayard opposed and Mr. Beck advocated the amendment, when the question being taken it was disagreed to, 26 to 34.

The Senate then voted on and disagreed to the amendment of Mr. Morrill—yeas, 19; nays, 41,—as follows:

YEAS.

Allison,	Dorsey,	Morrill,
Anthony,	Ferry,	Patterson,
Bayard,	Hamlin,	Rollins,
Blaine,	Kernan,	Saunders,
Cameron (Wis.),	Kirkwood,	Wadleigh,
Chandler,	McMillan,	Windom—19.
Dawes,		

NAYS.

Bailey,	Harris,	Mitchell,
Beck,	Hereford,	Morgan,
Booth,	Hill,	Oglesby,
Burnside,	Ingalls,	Paddock,
Cameron (Pa.),	Jones (Fla.),	Plumb,
Cockrell,	Jones (Nev.),	Randolph,
Coke,	Kellogg,	Ransom,
Conover,	Lamar,	Shields,
Davis (Ill.),	McCreery,	Teller,
Davis (W. Va.),	McDonald,	Voorhees,
Eaton,	McPherson,	Wallace,
Garland,	Matthews,	Whyte,
Gordon,	Maxey,	Withers—41.
Grover,	Merrimon,	

All the financial amendments having been disposed of, the Senate proceeded to act on the amendments heretofore made in Committee of the Whole, and concurred in them.

Mr. Shields offered an amendment that the law granting pensions to soldiers of the War of 1812, approved March 9, 1878, is hereby made applicable to soldiers and sailors in the war with Mexico in 1846. The amendment was agreed to—yeas, 36; nays, 21,—as follows:

YEAS.

Bailey,	Eaton,	Maxey,
Barnum,	Ferry,	Merrimon,
Beck,	Garland,	Mitchell,
Burnside,	Gordon,	Morgan,
Butler,	Grover,	Ransom,
Cameron (Pa.),	Harris,	Saunders,
Cockrell,	Hereford,	Shields,
Coke,	Hill,	Thurman,
Conover,	Jones (Fla.),	Voorhees,
Davis (W. Va.),	Kellogg,	Wallace,
Dennis,	Lamar,	Whyte,
Dorsey,	McCreery,	Withers—36.

NAYS.

Allison,	Edmunds,	Morrill,
Anthony,	Hamlin,	Paddock,
Blaine,	Hoar,	Plumb,
Booth,	Howe,	Randolph,
Cameron (Wis.),	Kernan,	Spencer,
Chandler,	Kirkwood,	Teller,
Dawes,	McMillan,	Windom—21.

Mr. Windom moved to lay the bill on the table, which was disagreed to—yeas, 16; nays, 46.

Mr. Windom said the reason for his motion was he wished to take up the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses, and desired the bill now pending to be laid on the table temporarily, as Senators did not seem disposed to permit it to pass without additional discussion.

Mr. Morrill said the amendment added on the motion of Mr. Shields would take $20,000,000 from the Treasury.

The question was then taken on the bill, and it was passed—yeas, 38; nays, 20,—as follows:

YEAS.

Bailey,	Harris,	Paddock,
Beck,	Hill,	Patterson,
Burnside,	Ingalls,	Ransom,
Cameron (Pa.),	Jones (Fla.),	Saunders,
Cockrell,	Kellogg,	Shields,
Coke,	Matthews,	Spencer,
Conover,	Maxey,	Thurman,
Dennis,	McCreery,	Voorhees,
Dorsey,	McDonald,	Wallace,
Ferry,	McPherson,	Windom,
Garland,	Merrimon,	Withers—38.
Gordon,	Mitchell,	Whyte,
Grover,	Morgan,	

NAYS.

Allison,	Dawes,	Jones (Nev.)
Anthony,	Eaton,	Kirkwood,
Blaine,	Edmunds,	McMillan,
Booth,	Hamlin,	Morrill,
Cameron (Wis.),	Hereford,	Rollins,
Chandler,	Hoar,	Teller—20.
Davis (W. Va.),	Howe,	

The Senate took up the Sundry Civil bill.

Mr. Windom said the bill as it came from the House appropriates $19,952,000, to which the Senate Committee on Appropriations had added $2,735,391.

The first amendment of the Committee, increasing the appropriation for the Custom-House and Sub-Treasury building at Chicago from $350,000 to $525,000, was agreed to—yeas, 50; nays, 8.

The Senate also agreed to the following amendments proposed by the Committee: For the continuation of the public building at Nashville, $90,000, instead of $75,000; $50,000 for purchasing a suitable site for the public building in Denver; $12,000 for improving the grounds of the public building at Lincoln, Neb.

The appropriation for a public building at Topeka, Kan., is increased from $20,000 to $50,000. Striking from the bill the following words: "And so much of the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judical expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and for other purposes, approved June 19, 1878, as authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue coin certificates in exchange for bullion deposited for coinage at the mints and assay offices other than those mentioned in Sec. 3,545 of Revised Statutes, be and the same is hereby repealed."

Mr. Edmunds raised the point of order that the following amendment of the Constitution was not germane to the bill, it being in the nature of general legislation, and he was sustained by the Senate by four majority, namely: "Authorizing and instructing the proper accounting officers to examine the accounts between the United States and the several States growing out of moneys expended by such States for military purposes in the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and that there be paid to them any sums that shall be found to be due."

The Senate agreed to the following amendments proposed by the Committee: Increasing the appropriation for building for State, War, and Navy Departments from $465,000 to $565,000; $15,000 for publishing 2,000 copies of the eight volumes comprising the official records of the first year of the War of the Rebellion.

Mr. Beck suggested, at 1 o'clock, that the Senate now adjourn, and that they meet at 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

Mr. Beck's suggestion was not adopted.

The Senate further agreed to the following amendments: Striking out the proviso that no arrears of pensions shall be allowed or paid to any pensioner, being a disabled soldier, for the time during which he has been supported in the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers; that Benjamin F. Butler, Frederick Smyth, and Horace B. Strait be and are hereby appointed Managers of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers to fill the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the terms of office of B. F. Butler, Frederick Smyth, and Thomas O. Osborn.

Discussion took place on the Committee's amendment appropriating $300,000 for the payment of arrears of the army transportation due such land-grant railroads as compensation was withheld from under the acts of June 16 and 22, 1874, and March 3, 1875, and which have since been found entitled to compensation by the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Booth moved that the Senate take a recess till 10 o'clock. Carried—yeas, 26; nays, 16.

HOUSE.

In the course of a short debate as to the priority of business, Mr. Atkins, Chairman, and Mr. Hale, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, made statements as to the condition of business, to the effect that only four of the Appropriation bills had passed into laws. There were eight more to be completed, of which two—the Fortification and Army bills—were in conference.

Mr. Blount, of the Committee, then reported back the Post-Office bill, with the recommendation, which was agreed to, that the Senate amendments, with two exceptions,—the Brazilian subsidy and the classification of mail matter, be non-concurred in, in gross.

The Committee also recommended that the two excepted amendments be non-concurred in also, but desired that they should be voted upon separately, and some time allowed for debate, which was then begun.

A vote was taken in concurring on the amendment, and it was rejected,—yeas, 89; nays, 157,—and it was non-concurred without a further vote.

The following is the vote in detail on the amendment to the Post-Office Appropriation bill providing for the Brazilian Mail subsidy:

YEAS.

Bagley,	Gause,	Phillips,
Bailey,	Gibson,	Pollard,
Ballou,	Giddings,	Pound,
Blair,	Goode,	Price,
Buckner,	Hanna,	Rainey,
Bundy,	Harmer,	Reagan,
Burdick,	Harris (Mass.),	Reilly,
Butler,	Hart,	Rice (Mass.),
Cain,	Haskell,	Robertson,
Campbell,	Hendee,	Robinson (Ind.),
Chalmers,	Hooker,	Sayler,
Claflin,	Hubbell,	Sexton,
Clark (Mo.),	Hunton,	Shallenberger,
Cole,	Ittner,	Shelley,
Crapo,	James,	Sennickson,
Cravens,	Jorgensen,	Slemmons,
Culberson,	Kelley,	Smalls,
Deering,	Ketcham,	Smith (Pa.),
Denison,	Killinger,	Stone (Mich.),
Dunnell,	Landers,	Thompson,
Eames,	Loring,	Van Vorhes,
Elam,	Mayham,	Waddell,
Ellis,	Metcalfe,	Wait,
Ellsworth,	Money,	Ward,
Erritt,	Morgan,	Warner,
Evans (Pa.),	Morse,	White (Ind.),
Evans (Ind.),	Norcross,	Wallis (N. Y.),
Franklin,	O'Neill,	Yeates,
Frye,	Patterson (N. Y.)	Young (La.)—89.
Garfield,	Peddie,	

NAYS.

Aiken,	Fulton,	Monroe,
Aldrich,	Fleming,	Morrison,
Atkins,	Forney,	Muldron,
Bacon,	Fort,	Muller,
Baker (Ind.),	Foster,	Neal,
Banning,	Freeman,	Oliver,
Bayne,	Fuller,	Overton,
Beale,	Garth,	Page,
Bell,	Glover,	Patterson (Col.),
Benedict,	Gunter,	Phelps,
Bicknell,	Hale,	Potter,
Blount,	Hamilton,	Pridemore,
Boone,	Hardenbergh,	Pugh,
Bouck,	Harris (Ga.),	Randolph,
Boyd,	Harris (Va.),	Rea,
Bragg,	Harrison,	Reed,
Brentano,	Hartzell,	Rice (O.),
Brewer,	Hatcher,	Robbins,
Bridges,	Hayes,	Roberts,
Briggs,	Hazelton,	Robinson (Mass),
Bright,	Henderson,	Ross,
Brogden,	Henkle,	Sampson,
Browne,	Henry,	Sapp,
Burchard,	Herbert,	Scales,
Cabell,	Hewitt (N.Y.),	Singleton,
Caldwell (Ky.),	House,	Smith (Ga.),
Caldwell (Tenn),	Humphrey,	Sparks,
Camp,	Hungerford,	Springer,
Cannon,	Hunter,	Starin,
Carlisle,	Jones (N. H.),	Steele,
Caswell,	Jones (Ala.),	Stenger,
Chittenden,	Jones (Ohio),	Stewart,
Clarke (N. J.),	Joyce,	Swann,
Clarke (Ky.),	Keifer,	Tipton,
Clark (Ia.),	Keightley,	Townsend (O.),
Clymer,	Kenna,	Townsend (N. Y)
Cobb,	Kimmel,	Townshend (Ill.)
Collins,	Knapp,	Tucker,
Conger,	Lathrop,	Turner,
Cook,	Logan,	Turney,
Covert,	Lockwood,	Vance,
Cox (O.),	Maish,	Veeder,
Crittenden,	Majors,	Watson,
Cutler,	Manning,	White (Pa.),
Danford,	Marsh,	Whitthorne,
Davidson,	Martin,	Williams (Wis.),
Davis (Cal.)	McCook,	Williams (Del.),
Davis (N. C.),	McGowan,	Williams (Ala.),
Dibrell,	McKenzie,	Williams (Ore.),
Durham,	McKinley,	Willitts,
Dwight,	McMahon,	Wood,
Eden,	Mills,	Wright,
Evins (S. C.),	Mitchell,	Young (T'n)—159.

NOT VOTING.

Acklen,	Ewing,	Ryan,
Baker (N. Y.),	Finley (O.),	Southard,
Banks,	Finley (Fla.),	Stephens,
Beebe,	Garner,	Stone (Ia.),
Blackburn,	Hewitt (Ala.),	Strait,
Bland,	Hiscock,	Thornburgh,
Bliss,	Knott,	Throckmorton,
Calkins,	Lapham,	Walker,
Candler,	Lindsey,	Walsh,
Cox (N. Y.),	Lutrell,	Wigginton,
Cummings,	Lynde,	Williams (N. Y.)
Dean,	Mackey,	Willis (Ky.),
Dickey,	Powers,	Wilson,
Eickhoff,	Riddle,	Wren.

The next question was on the Senate amendment for reclassification of mail matter.

After an hour's discussion, in which the opposition to the amendment was based on the ground that it would be giving to the Post-Office Department a power of censorship over the press, everything requiring registration of periodicals was, on motion of Mr. Cannon, stricken out.

The remainder of the Senate amendments to the Post-Office Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference ordered.

The House then took a recess till 8:30. The evening session was confined to the consideration of pension bills and to bills for the removal of political disabilities.

FOREIGN.

Southern Europe Visited by a Terribly Destructive Storm.

England Without Mails from the Continent for Several Days.

The Government's Amnesty Bill Passed by the French Senate.

Leon Say's Financial Policy Meeting with Sharp Criticism.

The Transvaal Natives Demand Their Independence from England.

DISASTER.

SNOW AND FLOODS.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, De Marcere, Minister of the Interior, asked for a grant of 200,000 francs for the sufferers by the inundations in the Southern Departments. He said that more money would probably be required. The Chamber referred the subject to the Budget Committee to fix the necessary relief.

On the French slopes of the Eastern Pyrenees there is more snow than the oldest inhabitant remembers. Between Bengo Mahame and Mount Louis, horseback is the only means of communication. Floods are apprehended in the valleys if spring should set in suddenly. The inundations in the southeast are subsiding, but the foundations of houses have been so undermined that around Agentown, in the Department of Liet-et-Garonne, quite a panic prevails. At Coulommiers, in the Department of Seine-et-Marne, the floods caused a land-slip.

In Trieste Tuesday the sea did much damage to shops and cafes.

DROWNED.

Twenty-three Spanish sailors, on the way from Ferrol to spend the carnival in their native villages, have been drowned. Their boat was capsized by a squall.

MORE SNOW.

But little snow fell at Madrid Tuesday. In the Spanish provinces railways are interrupted by snow.

ENGLAND ISOLATED.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—Channel-storms and snow-drifts on the Continent practically prevent postal communication with England.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL FINANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Leon Say, Minister of Finance, has explained to the Budget Committee that the conversion of 5 per cent rentes would be unpopular at home and impossible abroad. He pointed out the contingency that holders of the 5 per cent rentes might refuse to exchange their old bonds for new ones. The Government would then be compelled to borrow gold from the Bank of France to redeem the 5 per cents. Such an operation would exhaust the bank's whole stock of gold and compel the Government to resort to a forced currency. The vote of the Budget Committee, resolving to take note of the declaration of the Minister of Finance, that the Government does not contemplate the conversion of the 5 per cent rentes is an expression of confidence. M. German and M. Rouvier proposed that the Committee should again examine Minister Say, and, if necessary, take other measures, but the suggestion was overruled as possibly leading to a political and financial crisis.

"URGENCY."

VERSAILLES, Feb. 28.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day voted "urgency" for the resolution authorizing the Chamber to meet occasionally in Paris.

WILL RETIRE.

De Marcere's early retirement from the Ministry is predicted.

AMNESTY.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 28.—In the Senate to-day Victor Hugo advocated full and complete amnesty.

Minister Leroyer replied that the Government was strong enough to grant such an amnesty, but would not allow themselves to be dragged into a course they did not pprove.

The proposal of Victor Hugo was rejected.

The proposal made by Berenger, which was less liberal than that of the Government, was also rejected.

The Government bill was finally adopted, —163 to 86.

SAY'S POLICY.

In the Chamber of Deputies the Right attacked Minister Leon Say for delaying his statement relative to the conversion of the 5 per cent rentes. Say replied, blaming the Budget Committee for taking the initiative in the matter. His reply caused loud protests from the Left.

LOYALTY REMEMBERED.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Maj. Labordere, who in December, 1877, refused to obey orders which he considered indicative of a coup d'etat, and who was consequently superseded for disobedience, has been gazetted to the command of a battalion, while Gen. Bressolles, who gave the objectionable order, remains unattached.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RAILROAD ITEMS.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—At a meeting of the bondholders and shareholders of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway to-day about 600 persons were present. All the resolutions were adopted by a large majority. These approve the lease of the Company's railroad and property to the Erie Railway, and approve the limit to the amount of the prior-lien bonds authorized by the revised official scheme of the arrangement dated July 21, 1875.

CATTLE IMPORTATION.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Sir George Campbell's (Liberal) motion in the House of Commons, that the summary prohibition of the importation of cattle from the United States is calculated to destroy an important trade and deprive England of the advantage of cheap meat, was postponed at the earnest request of influential members of his own party, who thought the subject was not ripe for discussion.

DESTITUTION.

The Mayor of Sheffield states that in one district in that town there are 4,000 persons destitute, and 400 families actually starving. The relief fund, except about £800, has been expended.

THE GRAIN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28.—The leading grain circular says the market for grain has further improved in all its branches. At the provincial markets there was a more active demand, and advances of a shilling per quarter were generally quoted.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S BRIDE.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—The Princess Louise Margaret, niece of the Emperor, last night gave her farewell reception previous to starting for England to wed Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught. The wedding was postponed one month in consequence of the death of Princess Alice, and will take place at Windsor on the 13th of March.

GERMANY.

THE BUDGET.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—The Reichstag to-day commenced the debate on the budget. The President of the Imperial Chancellerie, Von Hoffman, stated that the deficit for the current year would be only $2,750,000, instead of $5,000,000, as estimated, and that this would be covered by matriculatory contributions. The expenditures would be $1,250,000 less than the previous year, $100,000 of which would be saved on the army admininistration, but the receipts had decreased $3,500,000. It would be necessary, he said, to raise the matriculatory contributions for the next year to $25,250,000, and he pointed out that a resort to indirect taxes was indispensable in order to render the Empire financially independent, and relieve the individual States from their heavy contributions.

OPPOSITION TO THE GRAIN-TAX.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A dispatch from Berlin says the Progressists in the Reichstag have given notice of a motion opposing the proposed taxation on grain, which will compel the members to declare for or against protection.

DEAD.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—The German politician Karl Otho Baron Von Manteuffel is dead.

BANK INQUIRY.

The criminal inquiry into the affairs of the Kronstadt Bank has been opened. The managing Director of the bank has been arrested.

SOUTH AFRICA.

UNCHANGED.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Cape Town advices to Feb. 11, by way of Madeira, say the situation is unchanged. Lord Chelmsford was acting strictly on the defensive. The British loss in the fight at Rorke's Drift on the 22d ult., including the native contingent, is estimated at over 500 men.

COLORS FOUND.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A Cape Town dispatch says the colors of the Twenty-fourth Regiment have been found on the battle-field.

DESIRE INDEPENDENCE.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Dispatches from Cape Town, Feb. 11, say the Transvaal delegate told the Governor, Sir Bartle Frere, that the people of Transvaal unanimously desire their independence. The Governor replied that it was impossible to grant this. It is reported that Transvaal is preparing to elect a President.

BRAZIL.

AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 28.—An outbreak of yellow fever of a very severe character has occurred among the shipping.

The Government has already contributed 30,000,000 milreis to alleviate the distress in the Northeast, and asks an additional credit of 10,000,000 milreis to provide food.

A riot occurred on the 4th instant in Gessor, the military expelling the commander and Chief Magistrate from the town. Nine persons were killed, and many public and private stores sacked.

EGYPT.

NUBAR PASHA.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A Paris dispatch announces that France has consented to act with England for the reinstatement of Nubar Pasha. The Khedive has already been semi-officially advised of England's intention, and will be officially notified of the decision of the two Powers to-morrow. He will probably submit, although it is asserted that he has been privately encouraged to resist.

TURKEY.

A SUGGESTION.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The new Russian note to the Powers suggests that the appointment of a foreign instead of an Ottoman subject, as Governor of Eastern Roumelia, might obviate many difficulties.

PRECAUTIONS.

VIENNA, Feb. 28.—The Russians have taken measures to frustrate the designs of the Bulgarians to burn Adrianople.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

THE BOSNIAN OCCUPATION.

PESTH, Feb. 28.—The Delegations have opened. Four million five hundred thousand pounds are asked for on account of the Bosnian occupation of '79.

RUSSIA.

ARAB-TABIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 28.—The Russian forces occupied Arab-Tabia the second day after the Roumanian evacuation, and are dismantling it in accordance with the Treaty of Berlin.

MACEDONIA.

INSURRECTION.

VIENNA, Feb. 28.—A revival of the insurrection in Macedonia is reported.

RECIPROCITY.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed Collector Beard to forbid the landing of neat cattle from England, pleuro-pneumonia having broken out at Hull.

Breathing Gymnastics.

Chambers' Journal.

The importance of breathing plentifully of fresh air as an essential of health is generally admitted. Well ventilated rooms, open-air exercise, and excursions to the country are appreciated to some extent by all classes. But the art of breathing is very much overlooked. Being a process not depending on the will for its exercise, it is too much left to the mere call of nature. It is, however, an act which can be influenced very materially by the will. Properly trained singers are taught to attend very carefully to their breathing. When brisk muscular exercise is taken, breathing is naturally active without any special effort. But when the body is at rest or engaged in occupation requiring a confined position, and especially when the mind is absorbed in thought, the breathing naturally becomes diminished, and the action of the lungs slow and feeble. As a remedy for this, it has been suggested that there is room for what might be fitly termed breath gymnastics—to draw in long and full breaths, filling the lungs full at every inspiration, and emptying them as completely as possible at every expiration, and to acquire the habit of full breathing at times. This mode of breathing has a direct effect in supplying the largest possible amount of oxygen to the blood and more thoroughly consuming the carbon, and so producing animal heat. It has also the very important effect of expanding the chest, and so contributing to the vigor of the system. The breath should be inhaled by the nostrils as well as by the mouth, more especially while out of doors and in cold weather. This has partly the effect of a respirator in so far as warming the air in its passage to the delicate air cells, and in also rendering one less liable to catch cold. This full respiration is of so much importance that no proper substitute is to be found for it in short, though more rapid, breathing. In short breathing a large portion of the air cells remain nearly stationary, the upper portion of the lungs only being engaged in receiving and discharging a small portion of air.

SHOCKING DISASTER.

A Man Named Lunsford, in Carbon Hill, O., Awakened by Fire.

He Rescues His Wife and Baby, and Returns into the Flames.

Himself and Six Others of His Children Burned to Death.

The Wretched Wife Now Entirel, Bereft of Her Reason.

SEVEN OF ONE FAMILY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 28.—The *State Journal* special from Carbon Hill, a small place in the Hocking Valley, gives the particulars of an appalling calamity at that place at an early hour this morning, in which

SEVEN PERSONS

were burned to death.

The circumstances and details are as follows:

J. M. Lunsford, who kept a small store attached to his house, was awakened by fire and smoke at midnight, and at once set about removing his family.

The wife and a baby aged 2 years were safely placed out of danger, when the father

PROCEEDED TO RESCUE THE BALANCE

of the family up-stairs, but was overcome by smoke and suffocated.

At this time the villagers were aroused and the doors of the store broken in, which created a draught through the store to the dwelling, and, in five minutes from the discovery of the fire, the frame structure was completely enveloped in flames.

THE POOR VICTIMS' SHOUTS AND CRIES

for help were heard above the cracking and hissing fire with which they were surrounded.

A quantity of rosin in the store aided in feeding the devouring flames.

All efforts to succor the unfortunate inmates were without avail, and their bodies went down into the seething furnace below.

THE SKELETONS

are strewn among the debris, indicating that all had become separated in trying to escape.

THE DEAD.

The husband and father.

A daughter, Emeline Lunsford, aged 20 years.

Ada Lunsford, aged 10 years.

John Lunsford, aged 16 years.

Frank Lunsford, aged 12 years.

Alida Lunsford, aged 13 years.

Andrew Lunsford, aged 7 years.

Two other members of the family were absent when the fire occurred.

Fears are entertained that the wife wil become

A RAVING MANIAC.

Her condition at the present time requires her being placed under restraint.

The building was totally consumed.

OFF THE TRACK.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 28.—The Pullman hotel-car and sleeper on train No. 1 of the fast-line express west on the Pennsylvania Road ran off the track at Salem, O., at 1 o'clock this morning. One person was slightly injured.

CRIME.

OVERMARRIED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 28.—William C. Kilvington, lately an officer of the Reform School at Morganzea, in this county, is in trouble on account of having too many wives. The managers of the institution have just investigated the case, and declared Kilvington's office vacant. He became connected with the school last spring. A lady came with him whom he represented as his wife. He had formerly been at reform schools in Lancaster, Louisville, Indiana, and Iowa. A short time since a lady, accompanied by a girl 15 years old from Brooklyn, came to Pittsburg and claimed Mr. Kilvington as her lawful husband. She produced a marriage certificate, showing that they were married in 1863. She further stated that he deserted her after spending $5,000 of her money. Since 1872 she had lost track of him until she came to this city. Upon hearing she was here Kilvington disappeared and is reported to have gone to Louisville. Mrs. K. No. 2 said she was married to him while he was an officer in the Iowa Reform School, and that she was a daughter of a professor of theology at Keokuk, Iowa. He represented that he had been divorced from another wife.

The two women held a council of war to-day, and resolved to hunt up the gay deceiver, if possible, and have him brought to punishment.

THE LYNN MYSTERY.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—Investigation regarding the body of the young woman found in the Saugus River, at Lynn, demonstrated beyond doubt that death was caused by abortion, probably within forty-eight hours. The body was clothed in a long white night-dress. Underneath was a white merino skirt, and around the abdomen was a swath of brown checked gingham. In the ears were small gold earrings, with pendent globes. The face was clotted with frozen blood, which, being washed away, revealed the fact that the woman's nose had been cut completely off, apparently with some sharp instrument, and with the evident object of causing a disfigurement which would prevent identification. The body was of a person probably from 20 to 30 years of age. The face was much emaciated and bore signs of intense suffering previous to death. The weight was about 115 pounds and hight about five feet one inch. The hair was shorter than usually worn by women, and was of a light brown color. The teeth were sound but uneven, and probably showed quite prominently in front during life. The deceased had apparently not been accustomed to manual labor, as her hands were quite white.

STILL UNSETTLED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 28.—A unique encounter took place here to-day between Hugh Bell, Police Sergeant, and Tom Crittenden, son of the United States Marshal of Kentucky. Yesterday Bell attempted to put Crittenden out of a saloon where he was making a great deal of noise. Some words followed, and the young man challenged Bell to meet him to-day and fight it out according to the rules of the ring. The two proceeded this morning, at 10 o'clock, to the end of Fourth-street, to a place known as the old Louisville Base-Ball Grounds. About twenty friends of both parties were present. Twelve rounds were fought. At the end of the last round neither of the pugilists were materially disabled. Crittenden's eyes were well blacked, and the middle finger of his fighting hand was dislocated, but he expressed his willingguess to proceed. Bell's nose was split, and his face was not very ornamental. The mill lasted about an hour. Bell has been suspended from the force.

COUNTERFEITERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 28.—McIlrah, of the Government Secret Service, to-day captured at South Troy, Wabash County, Sheldon and Fremont Jewett and Edward Adams, who were engaged there in the manufacture of bogus coin. On examination here this afternoon they were held to the next term of the United States Court. The proof is conclusive.

"SPECKLED WALTER."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 28.—Detective Hartman to-day arrested Walter Marshfield, alias Speckled Walter, for the burglary on Clark street, Chicago, and left here for home with his prisoner to-night, Marshfield agreeing to go without putting his captor to the inconvenience of going before the courts. He was found by means of an intercepted letter, in which he agreed to meet a woman at a private house, and on going there the officer held him and took him to a hotel, and from thence to the railroad station. Hartman says Marshfield was concerned in the McClellan burglary in Hyde Park, and numerous robberies in the suburbs last October.

A BAD MOVE.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28.—Quite an excitement was created to-day in the corridor of the United States Circuit Court because of an assault by Beverly M. Tucker upon Isaac Jacobs, a merchant in Natchitoches, who had always been a Democrat, but his testimony was considered against the prisoners. Tucker, a bonded prisoner, followed Jacobs out of the court-room, and calling him a liar, saying Jacobs was intent on sending him (Tucker) to the Penitentiary, struck Jacobs two or three blows over the head with a cane. Bystanders interfered. Tucker was arrested by a Deputy-Marshal, and, on motion of the District-Attorney, Judge Wood declared Tucker's bond forfeited and sent him to jail.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Feb. 28.—The people of this section, especially the Germans, are considerably exercised over the mysterious disappearance of Franz Vogt, a prominent farmer of this county, residing three and a half miles from Dunleith. Vogt left his home on Monday morning for Galena, on foot, having on his person the sum of $200, which he was to pay on a mortgage held in this city. Up to this hour he has not been heard from, and fears are entertained that he has been foully dealt with.

ESCAPE OF A MURDERER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MACOMB, Ill., Feb. 28.—Among the prisoners who broke out of jail here to-night is Zack Wilson, charged with the murder of McDonald, at Plymouth, two years ago. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, black hair and mustache, has a scar on his neck, aged about 35 years, and is very pale from confinement in jail. Sheriff Taylor offers a reward of $100 for the arrest of Wilson. Four of the prisoners were captured before they got out of town, and are now in jail.

THE MAN-BURNERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 28.—J. P. Olive and his eight associates, who were last evening indicted at Hastings for burning Mitchell and Ketchum alive in Custer County last December, will be tried at Hastings, at the next regular term of Court, begining March 31. It will be one of the most remarkably interesting criminal cases ever tried in this country.

ROBBED AND MURDERED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FOND DU LAC., Feb. 28.—A respectable German named Helm was found dead and mutilated on Horicon Marsh yesterday. His watch, buffalo coat, and a large sum of money which he was known to have was missing. No clew to perpetrators of the deed.

DEFICIENCY IN ACCOUNTS.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—An investigation into the affairs of the late Horatio N. Richardson shows a deficiency in the accounts of several corporations of which he was Treasurer. Richardson was one of the best known and most respected citizens of Attleboro.

FOR LIFE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Charles Bernstein and Abraham D. Freeman, convicted of arson, in complicity with Perlstein (now in State's Prison), in setting fire to a Ludlow-street tenement, were sentenced to State's Prison for life.

DEATH SENTENCE.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Myron A. Buell has been sentenced to be hanged on April 18 for the murder of Catherine M Richards, June 25, 1878.

MICHIGAN POLITICS.

Meeting of the Greenback and Democratic Conventions.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 28.—The Greenback State Convention, called to nominate a candidate for Supreme Judge and two candidates for Regents of the State University, met at Mead's Hall in this city at noon to-day and was promptly called to order by Chairman Field. After a temporary organization had been effected, and the appointment of the usual committees, the Convention took a recess until 2 p. m.

Upon reassembling a permanent organization was effected. Robert E. Frazer, of Ann Arbor, was elected President, with the customary quota of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

The following resolutions were read and adopted:

1. We deprecate the tendency in our national affairs toward a centralization of power and its corrupt use.

2. We believe in the strict equality of all the States and all classes of citizens before the law, and that our Government should be in truth and in fact a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

3. We are opposed to all further allowance of War claims.

4. We demand that all money, whether paper or metallic, shall be issued by the General Government only, and made a full legal-tender for all debts, public and private, except as to such contracts heretofore made as were originally payable in coin.

5. We are opposed to all banks of issue, and demand that greenbacks shall be substituted in place of National-bank bills, and that the coinage of gold and silver shall be placed in all respects upon the same footing.

6. We believe that money should be issued in sufficient volume to meet the requisites of business; that the Government should regulate the value of money by preserving a uniform ratio between the supply and demand: and that this delicate and important power should never be delegated to banks, corporations, or individuals.

7. We are opposed to all monopolies, and demand that the public domain be reserved to the tillers of the soil, and not squandered upon railroad or other corporations.

8. We cordially invite all men, without regard to past political affiliations, who favor the principles herein set forth, and who love their country and its prospects more than party, to unite and work with us to save the people from the bankruptcy and ruin to which the policy of the dominant party is speedily and surely tending.

A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE OF NINE

was appointed to meet a like committee of Democrats with a view to forming a coalition against the Republicans in the approaching election.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

also met for the same purpose, at Buck's Opera-House, at 2 p. m., and was promptly called to order by Chairman Copeland. W. L. Webber, of East Saginaw, was chosen Temporary Chairman. After the appointment of the customary committees, a recess was taken for thirty minutes. Upon reassembling a permanent organization was effected, with W. L. Webber as Chairman and John L. Burleigh and J. D. Fletcher as Secretaries. A committee of nine to confer with the Greenbackers on a union ticket was then appointed.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES,

after a prolonged discussion, agreed to support the following union ticket:

For Judge of the Supreme Court, John B. Shipman, of Coldwater.

For Regents, George P. Sanford, of Ingham County, and Henry Whiting, of St. Clair County.

The Democratic Convention also adopted the Greenback platform, with the exception of the eighth clause.

STATE DEBTS.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 28.—A bill to settle the public debt of the State has passed both Houses of the Legislature. It compromises the debt contracted before 1861 at 40 per cent, the debt contracted between 1865 and 1868 at 25 per cent. The bonds issued in 1866 to fund the interest then due are compromised at 15 per cent. Nothing is allowed for coupons, nor are the special tax bonds recognized. The new bonds are to bear 4 per cent interest, and three-fourths of the coupons are to be receivable in payment of taxes.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 28.—The Senate passed the House bill reviving the Finance Board and to raise means to support the State Government, quite similar to the act of four years ago, which expired by limitation. The law authorizes the Board to borrow not exceeding $300,000 in the next two years, at not exceeding 10 per cent, on the obligation of the Governor, secured by the hypothecation of not exceeding $500,000 in Loughborough bonds, to be sold in case of default in payment. This measure will place the Government on its financial legs for the next two years, as the money can readily be raised on the security.

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three blows over the head with
anders interfered. Tucker was
Deputy-Marshal, and, on motion
-Attorney, Judge Wood declared
forfeited and sent him to jail.

PLAY SUSPECTED.
l Dispatch to The Tribune.
, Feb. 28.—The people of this
lly the Germans, are consider-
over the mysterious disappear-
Vogt, a prominent farmer of this
g three and a half miles from
ogt left his home on Monday
alena, on foot, having on his per-
$200, which he was to pay on a
n this city. Up to this hour he
eard from, and fears are enter-
has been foully dealt with.

PE OF A MURDERER.
l Dispatch to The Tribune.
., Feb. 28.—Among the prisoners
of jail here to-night is Zack Wil-
ith the murder of McDonald, at
years ago. He is about 5 feet 8
ack hair and mustache, has a scar
ed about 35 years, and is very
inement in jail. Sheriff Taylor
of $100 for the arrest of Wilson.
isoners were captured before they
n, and are now in jail.

MAN-BURNERS.
l Dispatch to The Tribune.
, Feb. 28.—J. P. Olive and his
, who were last evening indicted
burning Mitchell and Ketchum
County last December, will be
ings, at the next regular term of
g March 31. It will be one of the
ly interesting criminal cases ever
untry.

D AND MURDERED.
l Dispatch to The Tribune.
c., Feb. 28.—A respectable Ger-
elm was found dead and mutilated
rsh yesterday. His watch, buffalo
ge sum of money which he was
e was missing. No clew to
f the deed.

IENCY IN ACCOUNTS.
. 28.—An investigation into the
ate Horatio N. Richardson shows
the accounts of several corpora-
he was Treasurer. Richardson
best-known and most respected
leboro.

FOR LIFE.
Feb. 28.—Charles Bernstein and
Freeman, convicted of arson, in
th Perlstein (now in State's
ting fire to a Ludlow-street tene-
ntenced to State's Prison for life.

EATH SENTENCE.
N. Y., Feb. 28.—Myron A.
en sentenced to be hanged on
the murder of Catherine M
e 25, 1878.

HIGAN POLITICS.

he Greenback and Democratic
Conventions.
Mich., Feb. 28.—The Greenback
tion, called to nominate a candi-
eme Judge and two candidates for
e State University, met at Mead's
y at noon to-day and was prompt-
rder by Chairman Field. After a
anization had been effected, and
ent of the usual committees, the
ok a recess until 2 p. m.
mbling a permanent organization
Robert E. Frazer, of Ann Arbor,
resident, with the customary quota
ents and Secretaries.
ing resolutions were read and

cate the tendency in our national af-
centralization of power and its cor-

e in the strict equality of all the
classes of citizens before the law.
overnment should be in truth and
nment of the people, by the people,
ople.
pposed to all further allowance of

d that all money, whether paper or
be issued by the General Govern-
d made a full legal-tender for all
nd private, except as to such con-
re made as were originally payable

posed to all banks of issue, and de-
nbacks shall be substituted in place
k bills, and that the coinage of gold
be placed in all respects upon the

e that money should be issued in
e to meet the requisites of business;
nment should regulate the value of
erving a uniform ratio between the
mand: and that this delicate and
er should never be delegated to
tions, or individuals.
posed to all monopolies, and de-
e public domain be reserved to the
oil, and not squandered upon rail-
rporations.
ally invite all men, without regard
affiliations, who favor the princi-
t forth, and who love their country
ects more than party, to unite and
to save the people from the bank-
n to which the policy of the domi-
speedily and surely tending.
ERENCE COMMITTEE OF NINE
d to meet a like committee of
th a view to forming a coalition
Republicans in the approaching

OCRATIC STATE CONVENTION
the same purpose, at Buck's
at 2 p. m., and was promptly
order by Chairman Copeland.
ber, of East Saginaw, was
porary Chairman. After the
of the customary committees, a
ken for thirty minutes. Upon re-
permanent organization was ef-
W. L. Webber as Chairman and
igh and J. D. Fletcher as Secre-
mmittee of nine to confer with
kers on a union ticket was then

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES,
ged discussion, agreed to support
union ticket:
of the Supreme Court, John B.
oldwater.
s, George P. Sanford, of Ingham
enry Whiting, of St. Clair County.
ratic Convention also adopted the
atform, with the exception of the

STATE DEBTS.
C., Feb. 28.—A bill to settle the
e State has passed both Houses
ature. It compromises the debt
re 1861 at 40 per cent, the debt
ween 1865 and 1868 at 25 per cent.
ted in 1866 to fund the interest
ompromised at 15 per cent. Noth-
for coupons, nor are the special
ognized. The new bonds are to
t interest, and three-fourths of
e to be receivable in payment of

, Feb. 28.—The Senate passed
reviving the Finance Board and
to support the State Govern-
ilar to the act of four years ago,
by limitation. The law author-
to borrow not exceeding $300,000
years, at not exceeding 10 per
igation of the Governor, secured
cation of not exceeding $500,000
h bonds, to be sold in case of
ment. This measure will place
t on its financial legs for the
as the money can readily be
curity.

THE CROSS.

Freeman Undergoes an Examination by Col. Van Arman.

But Does Not Vary from His Story of the Day Before,

And Denies an Alleged Conspiracy with Mr. Trude.

The Testimony for the Defense Begun—Generally Unimportant.

In the Criminal Court yesterday morning, Col. Van Arman began

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION OF "SHEENEY GEORGE,"

and kept him on the stand during the entire session—two hours and a half. Freeman was cool and collected; his manner was excellent, and he doubtless made a very favorable impression on the jury, who listened attentively to all he said. Appended is the substance of the cross, which of course covered all of the direct, and that is omitted, since Freeman did not vary from it, except in one or two minor matters, which are mentioned:

His right name was Kogel. The name of Freeman was given him at the Armory in 1877; he did not know by whom. He had used it as an alias since, and also Lawrence and Morris. He had been convicted of felonious assault—pleaded guilty rather—at La Crosse, and was sentenced to one year in Waupun. He took part in a "bar-room fight with glasses." That was in 1872. He had also been convicted of larceny from the person and larceny of a box containing some goods in Chicago in 1873, and of burglary in Pittsburg in 1876. He had never followed any legitimate business while in this city. He learned cigar-making in Allegheny City when 11 years old, but had done nothing at it since 1872, as most of the time he was in prison. When out he stopped at hotels and private houses. He knew what Driscoll, Lamb, Durphey, Dennis, and Griffin were,—that they were thieves. He first heard of the intention to rob Jaffrey's store between the 24th and 30th of September.

LESSES FRIEDBERG CONCEIVED THE IDEA,

and communicated it first to him. Witness was acquainted with Friedberg; had formed his acquaintance between the 10th and the 15th of September in his store, No. 474 State street. He had never seen him before he (witness) came to this city. Was in his store between eight and a dozen times before the robbery. Lamb got out of the Bridewell Oct. 3. Witness had not seen him for about two years. For sixteen months of that time he (Freeman) was in the Allegheny County Workhouse. He spoke to Durphey, Dennis, and Driscoll about the robbery. He was not sure, but he thought Lamb and Durphey and he went to the store on the night of Oct. 3, and that Lamb and Durphey tried the grates. He was sure of that. They were there between 7 and 8. He was on guard. Witness thought Philo proposed to go in and do up the silk and carry it out without a horse and wagon. Lamb said something about making a good job of it. Friedberg did not take any part in the actual burglary, but he gave witness all the points. Friedberg told him he had passed the store and seen the silk lying loosely on the counter, and he thought it would be a pretty good haul.

Col. Von Arman questioned the witness very closely about the plans for the burglary. At first he said, at the morning meeting in Ott's saloon, it was arranged that Lamb and Griffin were to meet him and Durphey at Berg's; subsequently he said one was to go to the store and the other to notify them. With this exception, the witness did not vary from his direct examination. Nor was he tripped as to what occurred afterwards with reference to the robbery and the delivery of a part of the goods to Friedberg. He went alone to Friedberg's (leaving the wagon and others at Wabash avenue and Peck court), in accordance with an agreement made in the afternoon, that when they got any goods he was to be notified, so that if any person was in the store or in the neighborhood that he didn't want to know anything about it, he could get rid of him. Friedberg and his wife and Harvey and his wife were in the store when witness carried in the armful of silk. The Harveys were in the bed-room door, and they must have seen him. After he went outside, having seen the officer (Race) approaching, he did not say anything to Dennis. He did not hear him say anything to Dennis, nor did he hear what Race said to Mrs. Friedberg. She came out when he was going toward the wagon and attracted his attention, and he went to talk to her,—followed her almost to the door of the store. He did not see two men come from the east side of the street; his eyes were on the officer; in looking at him he

SAW LAMB AND DURPHEY GO TOWARDS THE WAGON.

They had reached the seat when he started to run. He didn't know why he didn't speak to them. Perhaps he hadn't nerve enough in the presence of the officer. When he ran, the officer was talking to Mrs. Friedberg up near the door. Witness was not on the wagon after reaching the store. When in the store talking with Mrs. Friedberg his back was toward the street. He didn't think any one was seated in the wagon. Dennis was engaged in the body of the wagon. One could not have been seated in it after the officer came without his seeing him. He did not see what Lamb or Durphey did when they reached the wagon.

As to his movements afterwards, the meeting on the North Side, etc., the witness stuck to his story, and, though all sorts of traps were set for him, he steered clear of them. He said he was indicted in St. Paul for burglary, after he left Chicago in October. He declined to answer several questions because they would criminate him. On the night of the burglary at Jaffray's he had a pistol. Four of the party were armed, he knew. It was the custom of burglars to do so. He made up his mind to tell what he knew about the matter last Sunday week. He was then in the private room in the jail. Currier was present. He had not retained counsel, because he had no money. He could not say that any one had agreed to defend him, but an attorney had agreed, if he could furnish the money ($30), to take a change of venue, and defend him for the sake of old times. Lamb and he had talked about turning State's evidence. No proposal had been made to witness about it. He remembered that Lamb, Forrest, Trude, and himself were in the cage together about the 15th or 16th of November."

"WAS THERE A PROPOSITION MADE

by anybody there, on that occasion, that you and Lamb should put this murder on the Jews?"

"No, sir, nothing of the kind."

"Was not a statement made like this: That you and Lamb should both swear that, as the officer came up that night—approached the wagon to interfere with the stolen goods—the Jew Friedberg put a pistol into your hands—handed you a pistol, or offered to—to shoot the officer, and that you refused?"

"No, sir."

"And that then the Jew himself fired the shot?"

"I never heard anything of the kind."

"Wasn't it stated in your presence that that story should be published the next morning in the newspapers?"

"No, sir."

"Didn't you see the statement in the newspapers?"

"I saw it."

"Wasn't that story talked over and agreed upon between you and Mr. Trude there in the cage?"

"No, sir."

"In the presence of Mr. Forest?"

"No, sir."

"And wasn't Lamb urged to unite in the story, and didn't he refuse?"

"No, sir; no such thing occurred."

"Wasn't the proposal made that you and Lamb should swear that Lamb was sitting in the wagon, and you were in the store, when the officer came up, and somebody shouted, 'There's a collar'; whereupon the Jew offered you a pistol, telling you to 'croke' him, and, when you refused, the Jew himself ran out in the street and shot the officer?"

"No, sir."

"And didn't you consent to swear to that story?"

"I did not hear it nor consent to it."

"And didn't you ask John Lamb to join you in swearing to that story?"

"No, sir."

"And didn't you hear Mr. Trude ask Lamb to swear to that?"

"No, sir."

"And wasn't it then stated that

THE STORY SHOULD BE PUBLISHED THE NEXT MORNING

in the newspapers?"

"No, sir."

"And that Trude would see to its publication, so as to give color to it?"

"No, sir."

"Was it not also proposed to you and Lamb to swear that this Friedberg had been fencing in the East before that?"

"No, sir."

"And that he had been receiving stolen goods from Dave Cummings' gang; that there was a $15,000 silk robbery there; that the Jew cheated the gang out of their part of the plunder, and for that reason he had to come West, and the gang would no longer fence with him?"

"I have heard something with reference to that."

"Wasn't it proposed that you and Lamb should swear to it?"

"No, sir."

"Wasn't it also proposed that you and Lamb should swear that the Jew put up the burglary?"

"The Jew did put it up."

"Wasn't it proposed that you should swear he did?"

"No, sir; there was no need of a proposition of that kind."

"And that he sent telegrams to persons in the East to come and commit the burglary?"

"There was no need of such a proposition."

Witness stated that he knew Dwyer, who was in the County Jail. His right name was Scanlon. He had been slightly intimate with him. He didn't recollect having a conversation with him about Dec. 1 as to what he (Freeman) would do to get out of a scrape like this. Dwyer was a boy,—18 or 19,—and he never talked to him about it.

"Didn't you tell him you would hang your mother to get out of a scrape?"

"No, sir" (indignantly).

"Or your grandmother?"

"I refuse to answer that question."

When asked subsequently by Mr. Mills why he refused, Freeman said he considered the question unmanly. He never said it.

IN REPLY TO THE STATE'S-ATTORNEY,

he said he never was a party to any conspiracy in which Mr. Forrest was a party, nor was he aware of any conspiracy in the case formed in his (Freeman's) presence. He had had a conversation with Mr. Forrest within the last two or three weeks. He never joined in any plan or conspiracy regarding the evidence in the case instigated by Mr. Forrest.

A juror asked what kind of a pistol Durphey had, and witness replied "a large Remington." He himself had a small Smith & Wesson. That taken from him in St. Paul was not the one he carried that night.

A recess was then taken until 2:15.

TRUDE-FORREST.

When the crowd was going out an incident occurred inside the bar which would have caused a sensation had one of the parties concerned been as belligerently disposed as the other. As it was, only a few persons were aware of what took place. While Mr. Forrest was gathering up his papers, A. S. Trude approached him and asked him if he was going on to the stand and testify to "that,"—referring to the alleged conspiracy concocted in the cage. Mr. Forrest replied that he was. Mr. Trude said he would swear to a lie then, and offered to bet him $50 that he could thrash him. Mr. Forrest wasn't inclined to fight, and said very little. Trude began to get excited, and called Forrest a coward. A friend then whispered to him not to make a fool of himself. This had a good effect, and a knock-down was averted.

At the afternoon session, Col. Van Arman asked that the colored woman, Mrs. Chapman, be produced in court for purposes of identification. He had a witness not sufficiently well acquainted with her to identify her except by picking her out, who presumed he could distinguish her countenance; and he could not examine the witness without Mrs. Chapman's presence.

State's-Attorney Mills said he would have her brought in.

"Otherwise," said Col. Van Arman, "I shall move to strike out her testimony."

OVERRULED.

The request that the prosecutor call Mrs. Friedberg, Mr. Friedberg, Josie Atherton, Patrick Harvey, Sylvester Lesser, John Gillen, William Larramore, and James Heaney was renewed by the defense, Col. Van Arman insisting that it was the duty of the State's Attorney to call every person as a witness who appeared from the testimony to have been present and to have any knowledge of the facts of the homicide, for the reason that the defendant was entitled to the benefit of a cross-examination of the witnesses, he not being bound to make them his own witnesses.

State's-Attorney Mills said the proposition seemed to him really not a legal one. The State's-Attorney was required to call all the witnesses necessary to prove the entire transaction. If he failed to prove a part, and there was a witness who could prove that part, he had no doubt it would be his duty to call him. But in this case every part of the transaction had been covered by the evidence for the prosecution, and, having so made proof, it was his privilege to present to the jury only that which he considered to be honest and truthful evidence. He should stultify himself, as public prosecutor to put on the witness-stand a person whom he personally knew from contradictions, and half a dozen different stories told, to be a perjurer. He had not the hardihood to present to the jury a witness whom he knew could not tell the truth.

Col. Van Arman understood the rule to be invariable. He didn't care as affecting the result, but insisted upon the calling as a matter of law. The truthfulness or untruthfulness of the witnesses made no difference. The principle was, that the people had no interest whatever adverse to the ascertainment of the truth. That was to be left to the jury, who were to be furnished with all the testimony within the knowledge of the public prosecutor. He could not select out of a dozen witnesses two or three or four or five that favored the prosecution, and reject the rest. This was not a case of inter partes.

State's-Attorney Mills said he had half a dozen authorities adverse to the Colonel's view, the burden of which was that the public prosecutor must cover every part of the transaction. It would be absurd to deny the right of the prosecutor to prevent a witness whom he knew to be a perjurer from going on the stand.

Col. Van Arman said the State's Attorney had introduced one felon, and he didn't think it would hurt his conscience to introduce another. Suppose the man was a convicted perjurer, he would not be a much worse one than the one last on the stand.

State's Attorney Mills said he knew the man and his story, and it was for the jury to decide as to his truthfulness.

The Court thought Col. Van Arman stated the law too broadly. He did not understand that it was the duty of the public prosecutor to call every possible witness, irrespective of every other consideration, except the fact that they might have been where they could have seen the homicide. He would not require him to do it, and did not know that he could compel him to do it in any event. If a motion were made he would overrule it, and give the defendant the benefit of the exception.

State's Attorney Mills asked Mr. Forrest this question: "Was a subpœna taken out by you last evening, as counsel for Lamb, for the very people whose names you have read?"

Col. Van Arman—We have nothing to say to that.

The defense saved the point.

MRS. GRAHAM,

who lives over the pawnshop, and rents from Mr. Trude, testified that she was standing at the window when the wagon drove up. The ledge is wide, and she could not see directly underneath. There were two men in the wagon. They got off and talked together. She did not see any one go into the house. Then she went away from the window. In three or four minutes she heard a shot, and ran to the window at once, and saw a man running into an empty lot across the street, the horse turn around, and the policeman fall. She did not see any one near the policeman. No one was there until a man came out of Friedberg's and said, "It is an officer." She was in the parlor when the shot was fired, and had about fifteen feet to go to the window. She went down-stairs and reached the sidewalk before the officer was taken into the drug-store. There was no light in the pawnshop, but one in the sitting-room. She saw Friedberg five or ten minutes after the shooting in front of his store. He remained around until the body was taken away, and then he went off.

On the cross, she said when she went downstairs the pawnshop was closed. She saw nobody inside.

SYLVESTER LESSER,

of No. 146 Third avenue, who said he had been subpœnaed by the prosecution, testified that he and another boy were going north on State street, and when in front of the "St. Nicholas," three doors from Friedberg's, his companion called his attention to the letters on the windows. While looking at them he heard a shot, and, turning around, he saw an officer fall. He went to him. Then some men came up and carried him to the drug-store. When they got to the door Fredigke locked it, and wouldn't let them in. A man kicked at the door, and then it was opened. Witness ran to the police station and told the officers. He saw two men in the wagon. They were in it when the shot was fired. One man was sitting down, and when the shot was fired the one on the east side jumped off and ran southeast, then turned to the sidewalk, and went north and into a vacant lot. The man on the west side of the wagon turned the horse around and drove north. He could not identify the men. The one who jumped off and ran was a middle-sized man,—about 5 feet 7. He could not tell the size of the other, nor which fired the shot. He did not see the flash. He did not see a man run from the vacant lot next Herrick's a few seconds before the shot was fired. He would not have seen him, because he was looking at the window. He saw no one around the wagon except the officer and the two men in it. If others had been around he would not have seen them. He did not see a colored woman.

On the cross he said he did not see the shot fired. When he heard it he moved north, and when he got to the officer no one was near him.

WILLIAM LARRAMORE,

of No. 20 South Jefferson street, who had been subpœnaed by the prosecution, testified that he was with Lesser. After the shot was fired he saw a man running across the street. He didn't know where the man started from. Saw him first in the street, just off the sidewalk on the west side of the street. He was about at the horse's head. The horse was headed south. He couldn't see how many were in the wagon when the shot was fired. He only saw one man in it. He heard him strike the horse. The man who ran was about 5 feet 6. He saw no one in front of Fredigke's store. He did not see a woman. If there had been one there he didn't know that he would have seen her, as a crowd soon collected. He half walked and half ran from the St. Nicholas. When he got to where the officer was, he didn't see anybody. If anybody had been near the officer he would have seen him.

On the cross, witness said he didn't recollect turning around to look at the letters on the St. Nicholas windows. He didn't see the flash or know who fired the shot. He didn't see any of the Friedberg family on the sidewalk, nor did he notice whether the door was open. He looked at the clock next door, after coming out of the drug-store, into which he had helped carry the officer, and saw it was twenty-five minutes past 9.

JOSIE ATHERTON

testified that she was going north, and stopped in front of the vacant lot, just south of Friedberg's, and noticed Race standing on the outer edge of the sidewalk, near a wagon, in which there were two men. She hesitated awhile, but concluded to pass him, and, as she took a step forward, the man on the west side of the wagon fired the shot. She was very much frightened, and ran south. The man who fired was a short man, with a smooth face, and wore a slouch hat. That was all she saw. She didn't see anybody on the sidewalk in front of the vacant lot. She didn't think she would have seen anybody if he had been standing there. She was excited.

On the cross-examination, she said Atherton was not her right name. She didn't see two young men, or Mrs. Friedberg, on the sidewalk. Race had his hand on the wagon. One of the men was shorter than Mr. Mills,—5, 6. Mr. Forrest had called on her three times. He asked her what she knew, and she had told him just what she had testified to. She did not tell Mr. Mills, in the witness-room, in the presence of a Deputy Sheriff, that she didn't know anything about the case. She had not made up the story.

On the re-direct, she said she had testified to the same thing at the Coroner's inquest. She had not seen Mr. Forrest before that. He had not asked her to swear to anything.

PATRICK HARVEY,

a plumber and gasfitter, of No. 427 State street, testified that, on the evening of Oct. 4, he was at the Friedbergs' about half-past 9 o'clock. The shop was closed when he got there—dark in front. When he went inside he saw Friedberg and another party standing at the counter. The latter was George Freeman. He went into the inner room, and found his wife there reading a newspaper. His object in going there was to take her home. Mrs. Friedberg was sitting opposite the table. He said, "Come, let's go home." His wife said she was interested in a story, and to wait. He sat down on a sofa. He then heard retiring footsteps, but couldn't say whether the party left the store, as he couldn't see the door. Friedberg came into the room, and witness asked what that man wanted. [The conversation was excluded.] Friedberg went out into the store. Pretty soon witness heard "thud," "thud," on the floor, as though some goods had fallen. He couldn't see from where he sat who brought in any goods. A man put his head inside the door and asked the loan of a basket. The man was the one called Williams (Dennis). He had identified him by his photograph. Mrs. Friedberg said she had no basket. Friedberg jumped up and ran into the store. He heard him speak. In a few moments he came back and stood at the door. Witness said to his wife, "Come on, I'm going home." He started up, and as he was going out he caught sight of the goods. When he got past them he looked back to see if his wife was coming. He looked towards the door, and saw, standing in front, a horse and wagon. A man was on the seat, and another between the wheels on the curbstone. He had one foot on the iron step, and the other raised in the act of stepping out, when a shot was fired. He started back and said, "Good God, there is a man shot dead!" He then saw the horse turn around, and go north. He ran out and took the officer's head in his hands, and said, "My God of heavens, it is an officer!" He laid his head down, and a crowd gathered around, and he said, "Take him into the drug-store." His hand was bloody, and he went back to Friedberg's sink and washed the blood off. He remained around the premises, in front of the door, the whole evening. He tried to get into the drug-store, but it was so crowded he could not get in. There was only one man in the wagon when the shot was fired. He could not tell who fired the shot. It was fired from the wagon. He heard the report and saw the flash. He saw the hand of the man extended in a slanting direction. He didn't notice any one standing by the wagon except the officer. The man who shot was of ordinary size, and wore a slouch hat, which was pulled down over his eyes. He did not see him jump from the wagon. Friedberg's wife was witness' wife's sister. He had seen Freeman at Friedberg's three or four weeks before. The lamp in the store was not lighted. He understood Oct. 4 was a kind of Jewish holiday.

On the cross, witness said he had had a conversation with Assistant Superintendent Dixon at the police headquarters, and had said to him, after seeing Freeman there, "You will have to show me a larger man than him for the party that brought the goods into the store." He did not identify Freeman then, though he knew him.

"Why not?"

"I was told not to."

"Who by?"

"By the lawyer who had charge of the case."

"Who was he?"

"Mr. Trude."

"Did you tell Mr. Dixon the truth or a lie?"

"I didn't tell the truth or tell a lie. I was perfectly neutral."

"You obeyed instructions?"

"My intention was to follow the advice of counsel."

"Even to the extent of deceiving Assistant Superintendent Dixon?"

"I didn't use any deception. I didn't say Freeman was or was not the man. I told them the man was low-sized, thick-set, dressed in dark clothes, broad-shouldered, smooth face, and wore a black slouch hat. Seavey told me not to say anything to anybody, and I didn't." Witness denied that he had told Dixon anything about a larger man, and said he had not testified that he had.

PETER OTT

testified that he was at the Coroner's inquest, and saw Mrs. Chapman there.

Mr. Forrest wanted to draw out of the witness that, when the order was given to "bring Johnny Lamb up," an officer said in the presence of Mrs. Chapman, "They are bringing Johnny Lamb up," and, as soon as he came in alone, she said, "That is the man."

But the witness didn't know that anything was said to her, or that she heard the remark of the officer, who was twelve or fourteen feet from her at the time. The officer spoke low, but witness heard what he said. He was about ten feet off. When Lamb came into the room the woman identified him as soon as she looked at him. She said: "That is the man; I could pick him out amongst a thousand." Lane and Linnet were brought into the room about the same time.

Ott was a very good witness for the prosecution.

MRS. LUCY ALEXANDER

(colored), of No. 133 Fourth avenue, but who lived at No. 186 on the same street in October, testified that Mrs. Chapman lived with her at that time. The witness was unusually dull of comprehension, and couldn't be held down to answering the questions put. She said Mrs. Chapman told her that Lamb didn't do it; that it was the pawnbroker.

Mr. Forrest desired to show that Mrs. Chapman was a user of morphine.

The Court ruled that it was immaterial.

Mr. Forrest wished to prove that she used the drug to such an extent as to be almost crazy.

State's Attorney Mills objected, and the Court was with him.

The defense noted an exception.

An attempt was then made to find out what the witness knew of Mrs. Chapman's reputation for truth and veracity. In reply to a question as to her knowledge, she said Mrs. Chapman didn't tell the truth often. Finally she seemed to understand what was wanted, and said her reputation was bad. She told "mischief-making stories." Witness would not believe her under oath.

On the cross, she said she had no ill-will toward Mrs. Chapman. She first told what she had testified to about three or four weeks ago to a Mr. Hall. She didn't talk much, and didn't know many people.

SUSAN LAVINA DAVIS

(colored), of No. 119 Fourth avenue, testified that Mrs. Chapman was living with her at the time of the murder. She was around the house in the evening, but went out about 9 o'clock, returning in about half an hour. She was not positive as to the time Mrs. Chapman was gone. She did not say anything about the murder up to the time she left me, the following Monday, except the next morning that she had heard of it. She did not say anything about seeing the man shot. Her reputation for truth and veracity was bad, and witness would not believe her on oath.

On the cross, witness said she was on good terms with Mrs. Chapman, and that she might have been absent thirty or forty minutes.

WILLIAM SMITH

(colored), a porter in the employ of the Pullman Palace-Car Company, testified that he knew Mrs. Chapman. On the 10th of October, about 12 o'clock, he was standing about half a block from her house, and she came out and waved her handkerchief to him, and he went to her. She asked him to come in, and he did so. She said she had been to court and had to go in the afternoon; that she didn't believe she would go; that if they wanted her they could come after her; she was tired of it. He asked her how she got into it, and she said: "I am getting paid for all of it." There the conversation ended.

On the cross, witness admitted that he had been in places where "poker" was played, and that one evening Policeman Murnane found him in one "sitting down doing nothing," and took him out for a short walk. He had never told one Jones, a colored lawyer, who was working up the evidence, about the conversation with Mrs. Chapman. He told Mr. Forrest about it. He was not to be paid for his services that he knew of. He had made no bargains. Afterwards, however, Mr. Mills drew out that the witness was to get paid for the time he was "off." Mr. Forrest told him he would see to that.

On the redirect, in reply to Mr. Forrest, witness said that he objected to coming because he would lose his time, and Mr. Forrest told him he should not.

George Hall (colored), of No. 125 Fourth avenue, who said Mrs. Chapman had worked for him, testified that her reputation for truth and veracity was bad; and that he would not believe her under oath.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning. With a full day's work, the defence could probably get in all their testimony to-day, but, as prisoners are to be sentenced in the afternoon, only the morning can be given up to the case, and it will go over until Monday morning. The end is looked for about Wednesday night.

THE FRIEDBERGS.

A great many inquiries have been made as to present status of Freidberg, who has figured so prominently in this trial, and it may be as well to state that he has been indicted for receiving stolen goods, and jointly with Lamb, Lane, and Lynnet for burglary, and is now out on bail, awaiting his turn to appear at the Bar of the Criminal Court.

JUDGE BLODGETT.

Address of Confidence by the December Grand Jury.

Immediately following the discharge, Thursday evening, of the petit jurors serving for the December term in the United States Circuit Court for this District, they retired to an adjoining room, and effected an organization by the election of Mr. Samuel Hoard to the chair, and Phil P. Scanlon to the scribe's desk.

On motion of Mr. John F. Stafford, the Chair appointed Messrs. L. L. Guyer, Isaac L. Milliken, P. L. Goodrich, O. F. Warriner, and the mover to prepare a suitable address expressing the sentiments and confidence of the jurors in the Hon. H. W. Blodgett, Judge of the District Court. On motion of M. Milliken, the Chair was added to the Committee, which then retired, and after a brief absence returned with the following, which was unanimously adopted and signed by all the jurors present:

To the Hon. Henry W. Blodgett, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois: The undersigned, residents of the several counties composing the said Northern District, having been impaneled as petit jurors during the December term of the Circuit Court thereof, would respectfully represent that, having served during said entire term and witnessed the faithful and efficient manner in which you have performed your official duties; and having also witnessed, as we believe, an unjust attempt to ruin your moral, social, and judicial reputation, not only in your own district, but throughout the nation, we feel constrained, by a conviction of duty to a fellow-man thus wronged, to express our unshaken confidence in your integrity and ability, not only as a man, but as a jurist whose decisions evince legal acumen, research and just discrimination. Some of us have known you through the many years of struggle and difficulty that attended your earlier life, and have witnessed the commendable perseverance and ability that enabled you to overcome them and attain the eminent position you now possess. To maintain an honest and efficient administration of the law, it is as necessary to uphold the right as to condemn the wrong. Therefore, as your fellow-citizens, we feel compelled to make manifest the conviction which we entertain of your integrity as a man and your ability as a jurist.

We now bid you adieu, and, should it be God's Providence that we do not meet again, we prayerfully invoke His choicest blessings on you, and trust that you will, for many years to come, be permitted to preside over the destinies of a court you have so highly honored as an upright Judge.

Sam Hoard, Cook County; John F. Stafford, Cook County; I. L. Milliken, Will County; L. L. Guyer, Peoria County; O. F. Warriner, Lee County; A. Chamberlaine, Henry County; Edward Oswin, Lee County; Phil F. Scanlon, S. C. Galdwin, McHenry; D. D. Swett, Cook County; H. A. Wynkoop, Chicago; N. P. Derickson, Chicago; J. B. F. Chesney, Abington, Ill.; F. E. Hale, Henry J. Farrill, Mt. Morris, Ogle County, Ill.; L. Bair, Lake View; D. C. Adams, Dundee, Kane County; Orrin Beadle, Knox County; A. McIntosh, Livingston County; John B. Ducheme, Marshall County; John H. Green, Kane County; A. S. Barnard, DuPage County; P. H. Goodrich, DuPage County; H. L. Bush, DuPage County; William Atteridge, Lake Forest, Lake County; William H. Crawford; Lake View; I. W. Springer, Rockford, Winnebago County; C. M. Donnell, Chicago; T. B. Carter, Chicago.

On motion of Capt. Wynkoop, the Chair appointed as a committee to present the address Messrs. John F. Stafford, Sam Hoard, and the mover.

Thereupon the meeting adjourned.

Yesterday morning the address was presented to the Judge in Chambers.

THE SHOEMAKERS.

Their Statement Concerning Their Condition.

The Socialistic Shoemaker's Union will present the following document to the Legislative Committee, appointed to investigate the condition of the working classes, which will convene in this city this afternoon:

We beg leave to recommend the following to the Committee for careful consideration:

During the last seven years the middle and working classes have sustained very heavy losses by the bankruptcy of numerous banks and other crooked institutions. By this means the working people of the United States have been robbed of more than $100,000,000, and at the same time business has been lessened and wages have been lowered. The market has been flooded with cheap produce. Retailers and small manufacturers cannot compete with convict labor, which can be had at very low rates. In consequence of low wages, the laborer and workingman are prevented from making their expenses, and the majority of the middle class have ruin staring them in the face. Besides, the middle and working classes have to bear the whole burden of taxes and interest. The compromises drawn up during the last twelve years by laborers have failed. We see now this great country overburdened with debts, amounting to nearly $20,000,000,000, to wit: over $2,000,000,000 United States debts, $3,000,000,000 debts of cities and counties, and over $15,000,000,000 private debts,—a load of debts nearly equal to the value of half the property in this country. This is, indeed, a very sad fact, and it must lead to the result, by and by, of the debts consuming the property. To illustrate: All cities and counties are overburdened with debts in such a degree that in some cases, for instance, Memphis, Tenn., the interest cannot be paid. Among the States that are in a similar condition may be mentioned South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, and Georgia. Then follow the Eastern and Western States. As to private debts, your honorable body will please regard the following: There exists no railroad or steamship line from the Atlantic to the Pacific which has not its rotten shares in the market, and nearly every farm or house of a member of the middle and working class is overloaded with debt. The debts of those poor, unemployed laborers who, in the hope of better times, are compelled to get trusted in order to prolong their miserable existence, are not counted in the above calculation. The interest on these colossal debts has been swallowed up by the capitalists and the Church, without offering any equivalent for the benefit of the Commonwealth. We submit our experiences to your Committee, hoping that you will take them into consideration and find out the cause of the increase of pauperism among the greatest part of the population.

THE LIE COURTEOUS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Feb. 28.—The Rev. Stoddard, speaker at the recent Anti-Secret Association Convention in this city, having charged that Norman Bateman, now President of Knox College, Galesburg, while serving as State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Illinois, was controlled and biased by Masonic influences in his official action, that gentleman, in response to a letter of inquiry from a prominent citizen here, utterly repudiates the allegation, declaring that Stoddard is unknown to him, and is either an ignorant or a willful falsifier.

THE TRUE WAY TO INVIGORATE.

The true way to invigorate a feeble system is to infuse activity into the operations of the stomach, that wondrous alembic in which the food is transmitted into the constituents of blood, the chief element of our vitality. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, because it accomplishes this end, is greatly to be preferred to many so-called tonics, useful indeed as appetizers, but inoperative as aids to digestion and assimilation. This sterling cordial, while it invigorates the stomach, healthfully stimulates the liver, bowels, and kidneys, insuring the escape through the regular channels of effete and useless matter thrown off by the system, which is thus purified as well as invigorated by it. Its tonic influence is soon made manifest by an increase of vital energy and a more active and regular discharge of every physical function, and it has the further effect of rendering the system unassailable by malarial epidemics.

THE WORLD'S ILLS.

Surgeon-General Woodworth's Weekly Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—Small-pox is very prevalent in Cuba, Brazil, Dublin, London, St. Petersburg, and the ports of India, and less so at Buda-Pesth, Vienna, Paris, Barcelona.

The Spanish quarantine authorities report that cholera exists, and is increasing in Turkey and Asia.

On account of the extremely virulent and contagious character of the disease that has prevailed in Southern Russia and the evidence pointing to its introduction from the East by commercial traffic, it is recommended that the health authorities of American ports exercise a close supervision over the importation of rags and similar substances known to be effective carriers of contagion, arriving on ships from the Black Sea and Mediterranean ports.

From the reports of the American diplomatic agents and other official sources sufficient facts have been gathered to strongly establish the probability of the epidemic disease prevailing in Southern Russia being a limited but very virulent outbreak of plague, and not simply malignant typhus, as stated in the first official reports of the Russian medical officers. True plague has prevailed for two years in portions of Persia that were in constant communication with the villages of Astrakhan, where the disease first appeared.

The report of the chief medical officer of Astrakhan states that an intermittent fever, accompanied with suppurating glandular swellings, prevailed at Wellyanka in November, 1878. The tendency of the disease was towards recovery up to Dec. 1, when the fever assumed a malignant, paroxysmal type, causing death in from twelve to forty-eight hours. Up to Dec. 1 the mortality averaged nearly 50 per cent, then rapidly increased, until, on the 29th, it had attained 100 per cent,—death resulting in every case. The most approved treatment was employed without benefit. Nearly all who came in contact with the sick died, including seven army surgeons, the priest, the nuns who nursed the sick, and the Cossacks who buried the dead. Early in January the Government established a military cordon around the infected villages in the Valley of the Volga. Up to February no authentic cases had been reported outside of this district.

The Governor of Astrakhan has been directed to burn the infected places if necessary, the inhabitants to be removed to other quarters within a quarantine circle, and compensated. The German and Austrian Governments have prohibited the importation of furs and rags from Russia, and railroad cars arriving from thence are disinfected at the frontier.

At the last official advices the virulence of the disease was diminishing at all the infected points. JOHN M. WOODWORTH,
Surgeon-General United States Marine Hospital Service.

SIX MILLIONS!

If Bottom Be Not Soon Touched, Vanderbilt Could Not Pay All of Archbishop Purcell's Debts—The Elegant Mystery Possible Under a System of Compound Interest Without Bookkeeping.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 28.—The crisis in the affairs of the Archbishop grows more serious with each day's developments. The German Catholic organ, the *Volksfreund*, now estimates the debts at $5,000,000, and the actual assets at $90,000, or nearly 2 per cent. It is said that the Archbishop and his brother, Father Edward Purcell, are as much annoyed at the situation as anybody else. When the run of depositors began the latter was positive that $500,000 would be the extreme limit of liabilities. He kept no books, and had no adequate conception of the true state of affairs. The examination by the Trustees has shown that those who gave up their money were principally Germans, and that those to whom the money was lent were persons of other nationalities. The Germans, therefore, are loudly calling for an explanation of what has become of the money. The *Volksfreund* says: "Affairs have reached a point where a new course must be taken. A creditor has brought suit to recover his money. Should other suits follow, there would be hardly anything left for the Archbishop to do but to make an assignment. In the opinion of many, this would be the simplest way to untie the Gordian knot, and let light into darkness. It could then be discovered what part of the money went for church objects, and at the same time a decision could be obtained from the Supreme Court regarding the liability of church property." To-day's *Abend Post*, whose editor is a Roman Catholic, says: "The Archiepiscopal indebtedness will certainly reach $6,000,000, if, as one of the Trustees has said, only the claims of the residents of Cincinnati have as yet been handed in." The editor states that he knows of many former Cincinnatians who have removed from the city, but who continue to hold heavy claims against the Archbishop. Nothing has been said of late about the lottery project. Expressions of public sentiment are so decided as to leave no doubt of the impossibility of obtaining a repeal of the present Anti-Lottery laws.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR PARTIES WITH money for manufacturing. Address P 7, Tribune.

CAPITALISTS—ATTENTION—$10,000 TO $15,000 wanted, active or silent, in a first-class, pleasant, safe, and profitable manufacturing business, now located in another city, but which proprietor wishes to remove to Chicago; business is well established; trade extends all over the Southern and Western States; goods have almost a national reputation; best of references given and required; a splendid opportunity for a gentleman wishing to place a son in business; those having the necessary cash capital address, appointing interview, MERCHANT, Palmer House, Chicago.

FOR SALE—CATHOLIC BOOK AND SUPPLY store—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until March 15, 1879, for the purchase of the stock and fixtures of the business of the late William F. Squire, deceased. Is located at No. 433 West Twelfth-st., Chicago, adjoining the Jesuit Church, with a good city and country trade. Full particulars on application. Right reserved to reject any or all bids. JOHN ADAMS, Executor.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF OF A THREE RUN GRIST mill in perfect running order; well located, good trade established; small payment down, balance on long time; must be sold; best of reasons; this is a rare chance to make money for any one with small capital. Apply to B. H. LINSCOTT, Mendota, Ill.

FOR SALE—A WEEKLY PAPER IN THIS CITY; good paying circulation, new type, and material complete, at a bargain; family sickness only cause for selling. Address P 2, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH—STOCK OF HARDWARE and established business in a country town in Northern Illinois; good business chance. Address MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., Chicago.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF THE only jewelry store in town of 1,500 inhabitants; plenty of work for one man. For particulars address Lock Box 40, Decatur, Mich.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A BREWERY AND COMplete fixtures, horses, beer-kegs, hogsheads, etc., in Naperville, Ill. Apply to owner, A. S. TRUDE, 116 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A WHOLE OR HALF INTEREST IN a first-class drug-store in a thriving town in Southwestern Michigan. Address LORD, STOUTENBURGH & CO., 86 Wabash-av., Chicago.

PARTNER — I WANT ENERGETIC, RELIABLE business man with $500 in light manufacturing business; best of reference given and required. P 26, Tribune office.

SPECIAL NOTICE—A FIRM OF EXTENDED REPutation, manufacturing an article used in nearly every business establishment, desires to make arrangements for an agency in Chicago to control the city and such adjacent territory as may be agreed on. A capital of $10,000 will be required to conduct the business properly. This is a legitimate business and will stand investigation; the more capital employed the greater the advantages granted and larger the territory included. With energy a profitable business can be done. For further information direct, with full name and address, INVESTMENT, Post-Office Box 402, Cincinnati, O.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

GO SEE THE WONDER OF THE WORLD IN telling past, present, and future. Satisfaction or no pay. 239 Hubbard-st. Mme. TERHUNE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT BROWN STONE dwelling on Indiana-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.; new and every convenience.

A marble front, three stories and basement, fronting Ellis Park, at a decided bargain.

A large brown stone, three stories and basement, on Prairie-av., in first-class locality; all modern improvements, and good brick barn.

Also sundry pieces of business property, well rented and paying good interest, and several other fine houses in good localities.

Now is the time to purchase, as building material is advancing. GEORGE R. CLARKE & CO., 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY AND basement brick store on Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st., at a sacrifice, as the owner is going to leave the city. Inquire of JACOB WEIL, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$6,000 WILL PURCHASE THE ELEgant 4-story marble-front house 213 Ashland-av.; has all modern improvements, with range, gas-fixtures, etc.; no trade taken. Inquire at northeast corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts., in bank.

FOR SALE—ON DEARBORN-AV. NEAR ONTARIO-st., two fine brick houses, octagon marble front, two stories, basement and attic, with all modern improvements; terms easy. Inquire at 252 Ontario-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE RESIdences on Michigan, Prairie, Indiana, and Calumet-avs., $15,000 to $5,000; bargains; 100 feet on Indiana-av. and 100 feet on Michigan-av., near Thirtieth-st. A choice business block, very cheap for cash. B. A. ULRICH, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LIST OF FIRST-CLASS residences and lots on Dearborn-av., Pine, Cass, LaSalle, and other choice localities on North Side can be found at office of GEORGE H. ROZET, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SEVERAL GOOD BARGAINS in stone-front residences in choice locations on West Side, with parlors, dining-rooms, and kitchen on main floor. H. POTWIN, 92 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES, HOUSE, $625; $50 down; 10 acres, house, $1,150. Office days Saturday and Monday. EARLE, Room 15, 116 Washington.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THE BEST IMPROVED grain and stock farm in Douglass County, Ill., 640 acres, $2 per acre; one Kane County farm at $2.50 per acre, or for sale cheap, part trade; 100 acres improved on C., B. & Q., at $18 per acre, part trade. Call on or address F. M. WOODS or JOHN J. MITCHELL, at Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, 122 Clark-st., and get full particulars and list of other farms for sale and rent.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—320-ACRE FARM near Quincy, on H. & St. Jo R. R.; three tenement houses and large house; large farm and improvements and stock, near Clarence, Mo.; 640-acre farm and good improvements, near Kansas City, Mo. These are all choice farms. B. A. ULRICH, 99 Washington.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR MY OWN USE A SMALL house and lot (2-story brick or stone front preferred), in a good locality; small payment down, balance monthly or long time. Give location and description. Address O 21, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, at low rates of interest. ADOLPH LOEB & BROTHER, 129 and 131 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—$500, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000, $2,500, and $5,000, on improved city real estate. DAVIS & WALKER, 142 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERty in sums to suit. Apply at Union Trust Company, 133 Dearborn-st.

SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of $10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

TO LOAN—$5,000 FOR FIVE YEARS AT 8 PER cent and 2½ commission on inside improved property. J. C. McCORD, 146 Monroe-st.

$125,000 TO LOAN AT 7 AND 8 ON IMproved city property. CHAS. GARDNER, northeast corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts., first floor.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—$12 PER MONTH UNTIL MAY 1, AND $15 thereafter, fine two-story brick houses, 434 Irving-place and 13 Fillmore-st.; also two-story frame, 30 Harvard-st. $8; second floor 10 Harvard-st. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

South Side.

TO RENT—PARTIALLY-FURNISHED (THE FURniture for sale), dwelling house, 643 Wabash-av.; rent, $40 per month to May 1; $50 per month from May 1. Apply to-day only at the house.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ONE HOUSE, 4 LARGE ROOMS, $8 PER month; 2 rooms on second floor $4, 2 rooms on first floor $5, at 396½ South May-st.; 4 rooms at 744 South State-st. for $5 per month; 3 rooms at 96 North Jefferson-st. $8. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—$1.50 PER WEEK—NICELY FURNISHED rooms to gentlemen only; transient gentlemen taken; free warm sitting-room attached. 378 State-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STATE-ST. STORES—NOS. 246 AND 264, with basements, well lighted; also several very desirable lofts in same locality, well suited for sewing-machine business or light manufacturing purposes. PIERCE & OUTHET, Real Estate and Renting Agency, 162 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORES ON SOUTH WATER-ST. APply to T. W. WADSWORTH, 81 and 83 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 100 State-st.; location unsurpassed. Apply at Room 9, 148 Madison-st. GEORGE NICHOLS.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—333 AND 335 STATE-ST., BUILT EXpressly for carriage manufactory, two-story and basement brick 40x140 feet. E. C. COLE, 144 Dearborn.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK BUILDING ON Michigan-av., near Twenty-second-st., suitable for a first-class saloon and dining-rooms up-stairs; will be rented for three years to a good party. Inquire of JACOB WEIL, 92 Washington-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGES AND ROOMS for housekeeping in all parts of the city for responsible tenants. ROOM-RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, ROOM 3 TRIBUNE BUILDING.

WANTED—TO RENT—PART OF A LOWER AND second floor in warehouse in business part of Chicago to handle paper flour sacks and heavy papers. Address GODFREY & CLARK, Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR MORE ROOMS, with table furniture, in private family, located north of Hubbard court, east of Clark-st., and south of Lake. Address H. F., Room 289 Tremont House.

WANTED—TO RENT—OFFICE WITH VAULT ON first or second floor in vicinity of Chamber of Commerce; rent must be reasonable. Address P 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BARN FOR SIX HORSES on North Side. Address O 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—I HAVE CUSTOMER FOR a small, light store on State-st., between Randolph and Monroe. J. H. LYMAN, 17 Portland Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 5 OR 6 rooms; rent not to exceed $10 or $12 per month. Address THOS. KENDRICK, Nevada Hotel.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE, 4 OR 5 ROOMS, north of Division-st., east of Larrabee-st. Rent not to exceed $10. O 8, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF DECKER Bros.' pianos, just from the factory. No piano sold stands so high in respect to quality of tone and fineness of finish. Bargains will be offered in these, and also in the Mathushek pianos and Estey organs, for the next thirty days. STORY & CAMP, General Agents, 188 and 190 State-st.

AT THE FACTORY—ORGANS AT PRICES BEyond competition: $50 and upward. Best in the market. Nicholson Organ Co., 63 Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—A FINELY-ENGRAVED, SATIN-FINish, four-in-one cornet; plays in Eb, C, Bb, and A. Address CORNET, Box F, Fond du Lac, Wis.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A BARGAIN—TO pay a debt, fine soda apparatus complete, made by Hart Manufacturing Company and by Puffer; cost $1,350. S. KERR, 152 LaSalle-st., Room 22.

FOR SALE—MEMBERSHIP OF BOARD OF TRADE. Address P 3, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE CHICAGO Tribune for 1878, cheap. Address J. E., Tribune.

BOOKS.

STANLEY'S "THROUGH THE DARK CONTInent," Harper's edition, 2 vols., cloth binding, 150 illustrations, can be had for $6.50 per set by addressing Q 46, Tribune office.

10,000 BOOKS FOR SALE—500 VOLS. AT 5 cents; 500 vols., 10 cents; 1,000 vols., 25 cents; 1,000 vols., 50 cents. Single volumes and sets of books at half price. Down-stairs at MILLER'S, 102 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—I WANT A LOT OF JOISTS, PLANK, lumber, sash, doors, inside blinds, bath-tubs, pressed brick, etc., in exchange for new city-made phaeton or a two-seated carriage or gold watch and chain. PARKHOUSE, 160 West Monroe-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—A RESIDENCE OF 15 ROOMS, 4½ acres land heavily fruited, three miles from Boston, on Old Colony Railroad, for residence equally good and well located in or near Chicago. J. H. LYMAN, 17 Portland Block.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

THE CINCINNATI FURNITURE HOUSE, 38 AND 40 West Madison-st. Parlor and chamber furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, cook stoves, and ranges, crockery, etc., cheap for cash, or on easy payments.

INSTRUCTION.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD TEACH A FEW CHILdren at their home three days in the week; terms reasonable. Address O 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SELECT SCHOOL. Address E., 123 Twenty-second-st.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OFFICE FURNITURE, TWO sitting desks, one double desk, counter 22 feet long, glass paneled, one letter press and stand. Room 6, 97 Washington-st.

MEDICAL.

ADVICE FREE—CANCERS, EPILEPSY, CATARRH, deafness, lung, female, nervous, men's diseases, and stuttering cured. Best confidential aid. Artificial eyes, etc. Call or write. N. J. AIKIN, M. D., 134 Clark-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AT I. GELDER'S, 664 State-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—M. W. W., 1 O'CLOCK SHARP SATurday. CHARLEY O.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—L. L. K. SEND YOUR address to H. K. B., Department 3.

Trades.

WANTED—GOOD CARPENTER TO GO TO LEADville; pay his own fare; wages guaranteed $5 per day. Apply to JOHN HANNIGAN, proprietor Northwestern Hotel, corner Kinzie and Canal-sts.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF HORSES; $20 per month and board; references. Address F 14, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—50 QUARRY LAborers for Canon City, Col.; cheap fare furnished. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN AND LADIES TO SELL the new waterproof celluloid collars and cuffs; no more laundry bills; when soiled sponge them off and wipe them, and they are ready to put on; they are the best-selling articles extant; one sale makes a dozen in the same hotel, store, etc. Call early and avoid the rush. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN FOR EVERY STATE TO sell our goods by sample; fair salary paid. LA BELLE MAN'F'G COMPANY, 93 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A COMPETENT TRAVELING SALESman; must be familiar with the soap trade. Address P 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—MARCH 1, BY CHICAGO IMPORTERS, tea agents everywhere to families; stamp for first territory and secrets. S. M. KENNEDY, Pittsburg.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN TO take orders for "Wing's Fan Ventilators"; also, commercial travelers to sell to the trade. L. J. WING, or the Adams & Westlake Manufacturing Company, 100 Lake-st.

WANTED—A PREPOSSESSING GENTLEMAN TO travel for a well established firm; must make himself familiar with our business for a fortnight, during which time fair compensation. P 25, Tribune.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRAUGHTSMAN. Apply at 29 and 31 Otis Block. J. ADDISON, Architect.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG MAN FOR office and bell boy work, at the ATHERTON HOUSE, 973 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS on county history. For particulars inquire of F M C. Sands House, between the hours of 11 and 2 for three days. Salary to right men.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 282 Forquer-st., near Blue Island-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG man who is willing to work for a fair salary; best of references. Address P 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent bookkeeper; unexceptionable references. Q 44 Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO drive a team or take care of horses. 148 Seventeenth-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PERSON WHO HAS for the last eight years held, in an adjoining State, a judicial office the same as that of Judge of the Circuit Court of the State of Illinois, to collect or do other work for a mercantile or manufacturing establishment or insurance company, which will require traveling. Address P 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS short-hand amanuensis; best of references; wages low. Address P 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO GAS COMPANIES—AS superintendent, by a party of long experience, with best of references, or will negotiate for lease of small works for term of years. Address P 77, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED lady clerk, in a dry goods or fancy store. Best city reference. Address P 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERIcan lady as teacher or governess; is a competent instructor and music teacher. Address B 73, Tribune.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board, $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano and bath; day board, $3.50.

217 ILLINOIS-ST. — FIRST-CLASS BOARD, with room, $4 to $5 per week; five minutes' walk from State and Madison-sts.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE—100 WELL FURNISHED rooms—Nos. 351, 353, 355, and 357 State-st., four blocks south of the Palmer House. Board and room, per day, $1.50 to $2; per week, $5 to $10. Also furnished rooms to rent without board.

ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—Single warm rooms, $4.50 to $6 per week. Twenty-one meal-tickets, $3.50. Transients, $1 per day.

HASTINGS HOUSE, 16 AND 18 EAST ADAMS-ST.—Well-furnished rooms, with board, from $5 to $7 per week; day-board, $4 per week.

SANDS HOUSE, CORNER WABASH-AV. AND Madison-st.—Permanent board at very low rates. Transient, $2.00 per day. Day board $5. Come and see.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Palmer House—Room and board $5 to $7 per week. Transients $1.50 per day. Dayboard $4 a week.

Miscellaneous.

BOARDING—WE ARE THE AGENTS FOR A large number of first-class boarding-houses and for many private families who do not care to advertise. Reliable people wanting choice board or rooms can get full information free of charge; private families willing to accommodate an unexceptionable boarder or roomer can leave description of their accommodations with us in confidence, with the assurance that they will be shown only to such as they desire to accommodate; reliable people only; references required. ROOM-RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, ROOM 3 TRIBUNE BUILDING.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEFORE BUYING IOWA, NEBRASKA, OR KANsas real estate, have me view lands for you in person. Charges low. Address P 38, Tribune office.

CAVANNA—HATTER—RETURNED TO 125 DEARborn-st.

DRUGGIST AND TELEGRAPHER WITH GENeral knowledge of business desires to invest $150 in tobacco, stationery, confectionery, or drug, etc., business; good locality, partner or in store with other business; good agency or office business considered, and would accept fair salaried position with Christian resignation. Address Q 57, Tribune office.

NICKELS AND PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXchange for currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

OAKLEY EXTERMINATES BEDBUGS, ROACHES, moths, and other vermin; warranted; examination free; exterminators for sale. 189 East Washington-st.

PARTIES DESIRING TO PURCHASE THE SILSBY pleating and basting machine can do so by calling on or addressing E. W. SILSBY, 953 Wabash-av.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—THE APPOINTment made by me, to wit:—"Philadelphia, Jan. 8, 1879, I hereby appoint Joseph H. Green my Agent, with full power to purchase and in my name to make contracts and sign my name in all transactions relating to my business. Signed Charles Tate"—is hereby rescinded. CHARLES TATE, 209 South Third-st.
Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 19, 1879.

TUTOR—A YOUNG MAN OF CORRECT HABITS wishes to tutor in a private family on the South Side, two hours daily, for his board; can instruct in Latin and vocal music. Address P 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH—A FEW GOOD FRAME houses to move, within a reasonable distance of Union Park. Address, stating lowest price and full description, P 10, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IF THE GENTLEMAN WHO PICKED UP the fur driving gloves near Clark-st. bridge yesterday afternoon will return the same to the subscriber he will be suitably rewarded. P. J. SEXTON, 58 and 60 Pacific-av.

LOST—IN THE BREVOORT HOUSE THURSDAY morning, a leather pocketbook containing about $2 in money and some papers. The finder will please leave at the above hotel office and claim reward.

LOST—AN ACCOUNT BOOK WITH THE ILLINOIS Trust & Savings Bank. The finder will greatly oblige by returning to owner. R. S. CLARK, 144 Market-st., corner Monroe.

LOST—YESTERDAY MORNING FROM CUTTER, in going from Twenty-eighth-st. and Wabash-av. to LaSalle-st., a package of papers of no value to any one but the owner, who is inconvenienced by the loss. The finder will be suitably rewarded. Address P 6, Tribune office.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—LARGE NEWFOUNDland dog, 6 months old, black, with white stripe in breast; answers to name of Prince. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to owner, 46 and 48 Dearborn-av.

STAYED TO 4039 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., A COW. The owner can have the same by describing property and paying expenses.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—12 HORSES FIT FOR ALL USE, WARranted sound, and one week's trial given; all kinds of carriages, coupes, phaetons, jump-seats, side-bar, top and open buggies; large assortment of new and second-hand grocery wagons, all kinds harness, new and second-hand, blankets, robes, whips; horses and wagons to let cheap by the day or week; money advanced; will sell on monthly payments or exchange. Come and see the largest assortment of any house in Chicago, and the cheapest. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE—NEW PHAETON, COST $285; PRICE, $125. 2-seated (Brewster) wagon, $70. Iron axle, heavy running gear, low wheels, $20. Nine vinegar tuns, $30. Sixteen ivory pool-balls, $20. Two large wrought-iron kettles, $15. New steam heater, $8. New steam pump, $20. Come at once for these bargains. 160 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS by a gentleman living in a suburban town; will keep for occasional use; has good barn and pasture. Address A A B, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO TRADE A KIND, GENTLE PONY; will go in harness or saddle; for a mare in foal. Address O 4, Tribune office.

10 SETS FARM HARNESS, NEARLY NEW, 7 sets express harness, 4 set buggy harness; all are first-class, and must be sold this week and pay advances. H. C. WALKER, 249 State-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG ATTORNEY OF several years' successful practice in the East, having a good library and money to invest, wishes to form a partnership with a responsible lawyer in good practice and standing in city or country. Address BACHELOR, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN THAT THOROUGHly understands the retail grocery business to buy retiring partner. None need apply except he has money and is willing to work. Best location in city. Address MANN, First National Bank.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—ONE NEARLY NEW DROP-LEAF Singer machine; also, one medium Singer for one-third value. 422 West Jackson-st.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND SINGERS AND OTHER first-class machines at one-third value. Loan office, 125 Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 2.

The Tribune.

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SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.
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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Rice's Surprise Party. "Robinson Crusoe." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of the New York Standard Theatre Company. "Almost a Life." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of J. K. Emmet. "Fritz." Afternoon and evening.

Hamlin's Theatre.
Clark street, opposite the Court-House. "Our Innocent Pastor." Variety entertainment.

Metropolitan Theatre.
Clark street, opposite Sherman House. "The Falls of Clarah." Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Plymouth Church.
Michigan avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets. Lecture by Prof. O'Neill on "Science Art, Literature, and Travel," with illustrations. Afternoon and evening.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1879.

A New York dispatch confirms the report of the sale to FIELD, LEITER & Co. of the Singer Building, corner of Washington and State streets, for $750,000. The price paid would seem to indicate that real estate in Chicago has some life in it yet.

One of the strongest of temptations to extravagance that the Common Council has to contend against occurs each year in connection with the appropriation for sewers. They had a siege with it yesterday, and, as usual when dealing with this item, economy took a back seat while visions of re-election held the foreground.

Particulars are given in our dispatches of a most sickening horror at Carbon Hill, O., where seven persons were burned to death,—a father and six children of ages ranging from 20 down to 7. The family lived above a store in which the fire caught while all were in bed early in the morning, and the father, having carried out his wife and baby, returned to rescue the others and perished with them. To complete the fearful catastrophe, the mother is now a raving maniac.

The appropriation for the completion of the Chicago Custom-House was yesterday increased by the Senate from $350,000 to $525,000, and it now only remains for the House to concur in order to provide the money necessary to put the building in a condition for occupancy this year. A refusal by the House to vote the increased sum would be the poorest economy, as the amount needed for rents another year would be three or four times the interest on the $175,000 proposed to be added.

By a very emphatic vote the House yesterday put a veto on the shameless subsidy job worked through the Senate by the ROACH lobby. The Committee on Appropriations reported adversely to concurrence in the Brazilian subsidy, and the report was sustained by a vote on the amendment of 89 yeas to 157 nays. This necessitates a Committee of Conference, and settles beyond question the fate of one of the most objectionable measures sought to be lobbied through at this session of Congress.

The annual report of the President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad for the year ending Dec. 31, 1878, shows the gross earnings to have been $14,119,165, and the net earnings $6,237,750, out of which to pay rent of tracks and depots, interest on bonds, sinking-fund, judgments for tax on capital stock, dividends, renewal funds, etc., leaving a net surplus for the year of $235,286.46. The showing as to the volume of business is extremely flattering, and the general results produced are creditable to the management.

The County Commissioners are brought face to face with the question of wages in a form that compels their serious consideration thereof. The time has arrived for voting themselves the customary *per diem* and mileage for the quarter just ended. Heretofore they have, with one exception, taken $5 a day, but the opinion of the Attorney-General of the State that they are by law restricted to $2.50 a day seems to require a pause. The wiser plan would probably be to content themselves with the smaller sum, and wait for a decision of the Courts as to their right to vote themselves larger pay.

We have had occasion repeatedly to call attention to the action of the House of Representatives in passing, without allowing one word of debate, the bill appropriating about $7,000,000 for so-called river and harbor improvements. The great bulk of the appropriations were notorious and scandalous frauds. The bill went to the Senate, and the Committee of that body have reported additional appropriations to the amount of $1,100,000, including, of course, $50,000 for the inevitable Fox River-Wisconsin job. Nearly $100,000 is appropriated for the Yellowstone River. Among the new appropriations is one which is thus reported: "Lnquike, Arkansas, $200,000." While no one knows exactly what this particular job means, it makes very little difference. The Arkansas Senators demanded it, and, be it what it may, it is of equal merit to nine-tenths of the other appropriations in the bill, and there is no room for particular criticism. Illinois, with nineteen Representatives and two Senators, seems to have been utterly powerless to obtain in the general distribution of $8,000,000 of plunder enough money to aid the State in building even one lock and dam on the Illinois River.

CLARKSON N. POTTER, Chairman of the Committee appointed to search out Republican frauds in connection with the Electoral contest of 1876, and reluctantly compelled to ventilate the Democratic conspiracy to purchase the Presidency, has prepared the report which it is expected the Democratic majority on the Committee will subscribe to. All that is known of Mr. POTTER's draft is that it is too strong to suit the Republicans, and too weak to meet the views of the Democratic members of the Committee. There will be three reports presented,—one from the Democratic majority, one from the Republican minority, and one from Gen. BUTLER. The first will throw bricks at HAYES, the second at TILDEN, and the third may be expected to let loose a whole brickyard at everybody.

GEORGE F. SEWARD, Minister to China, was yesterday arraigned before the bar of the House for his refusal to comply with a subpœna of the Committee engaged in investigating the charges against him, and for his refusal to bring before the Committee his private books and accounts. He stood upon his rights under the Constitution, and when questioned by Speaker RANDALL as to his purpose to defy the authority of the House, he reiterated his refusal to gratify his enemies by obeying the mandate. A motion declaring him in contempt of the House was offered by Mr. SPRINGER, of Illinois, but the House adopted instead a substitute referring the matter to the Judiciary Committee with a view to determining the legal bearings of the case. Seven Democrats united with the Republicans in passing the substitute, which was virtually a victory for SEWARD and a defeat for SPRINGER.

WHAT THE TELLER COMMITTEE FOUND.

The report of the TELLER Committee is particularly useful just at a time when the Democrats in Congress threaten to refuse appropriations for carrying on the Government unless the Republicans consent to the repeal of the Congressional Elections law, which furnishes the last vestige of protection left to the colored voters at the South. This is the Committee, it will be remembered, which was appointed under Senator BLAINE's resolution to inquire into the alleged abuses and corruption in last fall's election in certain of the Southern States. The time for the investigation has been too brief to admit of traversing the whole ground, but ninety-one witnesses have been examined from Louisiana and 107 from South Carolina, and the evidence leaves no room for doubting that the Democrats in both States carried the election by a system of intimidation and fraud. In Louisiana violence was more general, and in South Carolina fraud was the main reliance; the rule seems to have been in both States to prevent the blacks from voting, or coerce them into voting the Democratic ticket, by the well-known methods of intimidation, and when these methods miscarried, then to swindle the blacks out of their votes by frauds on the ballot-box. The Senate Committee has taken evidence showing that some thirty or forty murders were committed in Louisiana for political reasons; that fraudulent tissue-ballots were used in every county in South Carolina, with a single exception; and that in neither of these States has there been any effort on the part of the authorities to punish the violence or fraud, but, on the contrary, the State Courts have been used to defeat every attempt to secure justice in the United States Courts under the Election law which the Democrats in Congress now insist upon repealing.

According to the testimony taken by the TELLER Committee, free speech is interdicted in the States of Louisiana and South Carolina. Had the Committee been able to extend their inquiry, they would undoubtedly have found the same condition of things to a greater or less extent in Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, and some other of the Southern States. There are certain subjects which the negroes are not permitted to discuss at all at their meetings, and these are the very matters in which they are chiefly interested. The relations of labor and capital, the ante-war and post-war condition of the blacks, the political rights of the enfranchised race and the conspiracy to break them down,—these are the vital questions for the negroes to discuss and think out; but the whites forbid their mention at public meetings on the ground, forsooth, that they are incendiary and may lead to uprisings among the blacks against the whites! This reason is ridiculous on its face, as none of the white men, including the oldest inhabitants, can recall a negro uprising, and all are forced to bear testimony to the good-natured and forgiving character of the blacks as a race. Indeed the negroes have shown themselves incapable, even in localities where they are in a large majority, to protect their rights or defend their persons from attack. At their public meetings, the Democrats have only to put in an appearance and dictate either unceremonious adjournment or a limit to the discussion in order to secure submission from the blacks; and, where there has been anything like resistance to the bulldozing, the result has shown whipped or murdered negroes in greater or less numbers, but no casualties among the white assailants. The fear of negro insurrection is almost confessedly a pretense, and the repression of free speech, as one of the first steps in the abrogation of personal and political rights, is the real object sought and accomplished.

It is true, the laws of Louisiana and South Carolina do not warrant these outrages. But is it not a more dangerous condition of things when such outrages can be practiced in defiance of law, and when there is not so much as an attempt to suppress or punish them? The State and local officials are privy to these outrages, and even the State Courts are prostituted to the protection of the bulldozers and ballot-box stuffers. Whenever an effort is made in the United States Courts, under the authority of the national law, to enable the blacks to exercise their political rights, or to punish white men who have conspired to deprive them of such rights, the State Courts open their doors for the prosecution of witnesses on the charge of perjury, and thus rob the United States Courts of their power by intimidating or actually punishing the men who dare to testify in the latter. There is in this process an assertion of State Sovereignty and the right to nullify the authority of the General Government which was scarcely exceeded by the acts of secession. The persecution of black voters and the pollution of the ballot-box are sustained by the State authorities in their refusal to prosecute or punish the men who are guilty of these outrages, and these same authorities use the control of the State Governments and Courts to defeat the United States authorities in the execution of the General Government's law.

One notable and significant fact elicited by the TELLER Committee is that these frauds and outrages are not merely directed against Republican meetings and Republican candidates, but against Greenbackers, Independent Democrats, or any other movement in opposition to the regular Democratic nominations. This circumstance shows that it is not simply a desire to rid the South of carpet-bag rule,—which, indeed, was long since accomplished,—nor to maintain the theory of "Home-Rule," which prompts the murders, whippings, raids, and stuffing of ballot-boxes, but that the outrages are practiced in the interest of the Democratic party with the purpose of stifling every opposition to it, whether white or black, native or otherwise. This revelation explains why the Democrats in Congress, whether they hail from the North or the South, are so desperately determined to repeal the Congressional Elections law. Such repeal will leave the control of elections in the hands of Democratic State managers at the South, and they will not brook opposition from any quarter; the old-line Whigs among the native whites, and the conservative men who resent the injustice with which the blacks are treated, will not be permitted to oppose the Democratic tickets any more than the blacks have been. No punishment of those who have been guilty of frauds and violence in the past, but an encouragement of the same policy in the future, *in the interest of the Democratic party*, is the purpose of the desperate attempt in Congress to repeal the Election laws.

The report of the TELLER Committee teaches that not only should the present National Election laws not be repealed, but that other laws should be passed which will enable the General Government to take full control of the Congressional elections. The Constitution expressly authorizes this, and all other nations prescribe and regulate the machinery for electing members of Parliament. The TELLER Committee explicitly recommend such legislation as will put the times, places, and manner of holding Congressional elections under the control of the General Government, as the only means whereby the political rights of the blacks may be protected, the proportionate representation in Congress according to population assured, and the harmony of races and consequent business prosperity of the South maintained. As only a few days remain till Congress will pass under the complete control of the Democrats, there is no prospect of securing such legislation for the present; but the actual political condition of the South, as revealed in the investigation and report of the TELLER Committee, will warrant Republican resistance to the Democratic scheme for repealing the present Election law, no matter at what sacrifice, and free and pure elections is an issue upon which the Republican party can appeal to the country with every confidence of success.

THE CHINESE QUESTION AND THE MISSIONARIES.

The current number of the *Interior* has an article upon "The Chinese in California" which, while it avoids any discussion of the social, political, or industrial phases of the Coolie question, takes the ground somewhat timidly that the restriction of Coolie emigration, as proposed by Congress, is inexpedient, first, because it is a violation of treaty stipulations,—an accusation which has over and over again been shown to be groundless,—and second, because it will be likely to retard missionary work in China! The first point is not worth considering, because there is nothing in it. The Chinese have wantonly and deliberately violated the treaty from the very day of its ratification to the present, which would justify the Government in immediately abrogating it, even if it had not been decided by the highest authority that it has the right to end any treaty at once that is pernicious to the State.

The second question, however, is an open one. The *Interior* assumes, what we do not care to deny, that the progress of the American missionary work in China of the various sects has been unprecedentedly successful, and that the representatives of the different sects have of late years obtained a considerable hold upon the Chinese, which, if true, only goes to show that the Mongolian nature in China is differently constituted from the Coolie nature in America, which is as far from what the *Interior* would call "grace" as the sun is from Saturn. It is a little remarkable, if the sectarian missionaries are all succeeding so finely, that none of the converts ever get over to this country, and that there is scarcely one among the tens of thousands now here who does not heartily despise the Christian religion, as well as everything else pertaining to Occidental civilization. The *Interior* fears that all this vantage-ground in China is going to be lost, and that this great missionary work will be retarded, if not actually destroyed, by the action of Congress. "Taken in connection with the harsh treatment which multitudes of Chinese emigrants have already received in California," says the *Interior*, "it may lead to the expulsion of our American missionaries from China." "From what they have seen of some phases of the American character in California, the Chinese who have returned to their native land have probably not carried home a very exalted appreciation of Christianity." . . . "Their exclusion or return may be no great calamity to them. But it would be a calamity of inexpressible sadness to exclude American Christians from China, and to break up the grand missionary work which for years has been making steady progress in all parts of the Empire." The *Interior* makes this point very innocently, and undoubtedly very conscientiously, without perceiving that it contains a *non-sequitur* that will undoubtedly relieve its fears when it is stated, and induce it to advocate the Anti-Coolie bill for the sake of increasing the good that may accrue to the missionary. As it happens that the Chinese in this country are Pagans (or Confucians) and have no intention of becoming Christians; that they are contract Coolies and have no purpose of staying here permanently and becoming citizens, and could not if they would, as they are not their own masters, and there has grown up an irrepressible prejudice against them for reasons often stated and which has more than once taken the form of harsh treatment, hence all danger to missionary work in China in the past has grown out of the bad reports taken back by the Coolies to China. The more Coolies that come over here, the worse and more frequent these reports will be. The fewer Coolies that come here, the fewer and milder will be the the quarrels between them and the Americans, and the more favorable will be the reports that go concerning the effect of Christianity upon the American people in softening their antipathies and contempt for the "Celestials." If this bill is defeated, and the Six Companies continue sending their Coolie serfs over here by herds and droves, it is as inevitable as fate that the harsh treatment will increase, and that it will require a larger army than the President has at his disposal to protect these Mongolians against the attacks of the indignant and furious white Christians as they find their places for work usurped and their labor ruined by the serfs of the Chinese cities. If this bill is defeated, it will exasperate the Californians, and the *Interior* may apprehend that worse reports will reach China concerning American Christians than have ever gone there before. On the other hand, if the bill becomes a law, it will accomplish just what the *Interior* wants. It will not affect those who are here now, except to improve their condition by promoting a better sentiment towards them, while the restricted number who come—a restriction which will cover all who wish to come here voluntarily, and none others are allowed to come by the treaty—will find that there is less prejudice against them. The improved reports that will be sent home by the Coolies under such circumstances will be of a character to cause the Celestial Government to regard the various American sectarian missionaries with more kindly consideration. As a measure, therefore, in the interest of the Christian sects and the growth of American religion in China, one may well be surprised to find the *Interior* advocating a contrary policy, which may sooner or later drive every missionary out of China, as a matter of retaliation.

THE FRENCH FINANCES.

The French Government finds itself involved in a serious financial difficulty. The Government finds itself with such credit and resources that it may readily fund a large portion of the national debt, but the holders of the 5 per cent bonds refuse to give them up, and the Government has not reserved any right except to pay them. The cost of the war with Germany and of the foreign occupation from 1870 to 1873, including the fines and indemnities paid to Germany, was 9,287,882,000 francs, which, counting five francs as equal to a dollar, was $1,857,576,400. This was largely met by loans. Reduced to Federal money, the bonded debt of France distinguished as that existing before the war and that at the present time may be thus stated:

	Principal.	Interest.
Jan. 1, 1870, before the war	$2,303,293,844	$71,617,502
War debt	1,471,747,128	68,769,825

To this there have been some additions, making the present national debt $3,750,337,129, bearing a total annual interest of $149,680,994. The ante-war debt bears mainly 3 per cent interest, with some portions at 4 and others at 4½ per cent; a portion of the war debt is at 3 per cent, another at 6, and the rest at 5 per cent. While the principal of the war debt is far below that of the previous debt, the interest amounts to nearly as much. All these loans were negotiated below par.

The annual charge for interest is now about $150,000,000, and it is a grievous one. The holders of the 5 per cent bonds number about 1,710,000 persons, and they protest against having these bonds converted into 3 per cents, and that is the only way in which the interest charge can be lowered. The Minister of Finance concedes the difficulty, and has decided against the conversion, and on this question there is a wide difference among the representatives of the Republican party in France.

This dilemma of the French Government illustrates the wisdom of the financial policy of Mr. CHASE during our War. He made many loans, but he never surrendered the power of the United States to control the debt. When he borrowed money at 7 per cent or 7.30 per cent, he reserved the right to convert such loans in one, two, or three year into 6 per cents. When he borrowed at 6 per cent he reserved the right of the Government to take up such bonds at any time after five years. Even when he borrowed at 5 per cent, the right to convert the bonds at the end of ten years was retained. This reservation of this power of calling in the bonds at convenient dates has enabled the Government to take up over one thousand millions of 6 per cent bonds, and fund them in 5, 4½, and 4 per cent bonds, and which in time will enable the Government to take up all the 5 per cent bonds and replace them with 4 per cents, or possibly 3 per cent bonds. The want of some system of this kind by the French Government has resulted in the present complication, leaving the Government no alternative but to submit to the enormous charge for interest, or go upon the market and purchase its bonds at the high premiums which the holders may demand.

THE LOBBY AT WASHINGTON.

There was a fisticuff fight a few nights ago in that part of the Senate Chamber located immediately in the rear of the Vice-President's chair. It was a regular knock-down, several times repeated. It was in that part of the Senate from which the public is rigidly excluded, and to protect whose privacy the Senate employs about ten door-keepers, not including the Capitol police. The fight was not between Senators, as might be assumed from the place where it occurred; it was between men who were then lobbying their respective and opposing schemes of plunder. One claimant expressed his personal contempt for the other, whereupon he was knocked down and pummeled, the Senate being in session and the noise of the ruffianism being heard above the din of debate. The natural question which suggests itself to every man not a member of Congress is, By what right were these lobbyists in that part of the Senate while the body was in session? Were these men entitled legally to the privilege of the floor? Had they distinguished themselves in the service of the country and of the world? Had they ever received the "thanks of Congress" for their eminent abilities? Were they men of science, philosophers, statesmen, or heroes? Nothing of the kind. The combatants were two low, vulgar, professional lobbyists. The question again recurs, By what right this class of persons swarm in the halls, and ante-chambers, and conference rooms, and on the floor of the Senate when the Senate is in session? Are they the people in whose behalf and interest Congress is legislating? Are they there as aids and advisers of the two Houses? JOHN ROACH or any other pauper who is around the halls of Congress begging gratuities from the Public Treasury is no better than MCGARRAHAN, one of the blackguards engaged in the fight we have referred to. There are perhaps some hundreds of other professional beggars,—those who have no lame, blind, deformed, imbecile children of their own in whose name to crave charity, but who are there begging money for other people's deformities. The steamship subsidy has a hundred hired solicitors; ROACH's poverty is recited by scores of male and female voices,—by professional beggars in rags and beggars in seal-skin and satin. The wonder is not that there was a fight, but that such fights are not a matter of as common occurrence as those between other beggars. These professionals ought to be all arrested as tramps, and committed to the work-house or put at work on the streets of Washington. These people are engaged in a profession which the law refuses to recognize as honest. They cannot enforce a contract for hanging round the Senate and House begging subsidies and money out of the Treasury, because the Courts have declared such services to be dishonest and demoralizing, founded on corruption of legislation and plunder of the Treasury. Why, then, are they tolerated in and around the two Houses, swarming over the floors, dogging conference committees, and bulldozing all opposition to their schemes? If the Senate shall investigate the recent disorderly proceeding, let us hope that out of it will come a law making it a penal crime for any man to solicit money legislation within the Capitol building, and making it contempt of Congress for any man not a member to advocate or oppose any legislation of any kind in or around either the Senate Chamber or the Representatives' Hall.

The New York *Times* pronounces the speech recently delivered in the House of Representatives by Mr. HAZLETON, of Wisconsin, in defense of the National banks and opposed to a return to the wildcat system of banking, as one of the best and most logical that has been delivered by any one upon that important subject. Mr. HAZLETON's address, printed in yesterday's TRIBUNE, shows great care and research in its preparation, and was delivered with an earnestness that challenged and received the closest attention of both sides of the House. The occasion for its delivery was seized upon when TOM EWING, of Ohio, was trying to get his old worn-out bill of two years ago up to repeal the Resumption act. HAZLETON's speech drove a big nail in its coffin, and on motion of GARFIELD it was laid upon the table by a tremendous majority. Mr. HAZLETON does not owe the Greenback lunatics anything, and has fought fiatism in his own district as persistently and as successfully as he has fought it in the halls of Congress. He was not deterred from pitching into this old delusion of EWING, KELLEY & Co. by the fact that his seat in the next Congress will be contested by KING, his Greenback opponent.

Mr. SMALLEY says that the *Princeton Review* is disturbing the English market by the extraordinary sums it pays for literary work, and he hopes that its judicious liberality is appreciated by the American public. Probably it is not. The *Princeton* contains more high-class matter than any other periodical printed in America; but it is not pushed in a business way, nor sufficiently advertised. The liberality of the *Review* in dealing with literary men in England is attributed to the connection of young Mr. LIBBEY, a son of Mr. STEWART's partner, with it; but why young Mr. LIBBEY should be anxious to pay two or three times the market price for work is not explained. Inexperience may have something to do with it.

Misfortunes never come singly, as DONN PIATT is just now in a position to observe. It was bad enough that CHANDLER should go back to Washington as a Senator, but the ignominy of being pounded by MCGARRAHAN is almost too much to be borne. The affair raises one very pertinent question, namely, What were MCGARRAHAN, DONN PIATT, and CHARLEY ELDREDGE, all rank lobbyists, doing in the sacred passage behind the Vice-President's chair? They must have been there with the knowledge and consent of the Senate, or some members of it. Under the circumstances, it is absurd to speak of the dignity of the Senate being outraged by the occurrence. The dignity of the Senate was not so much hurt by the fighting of DONN PIATT and MCGARRAHAN as by their peaceful pursuit of their private business in that place.

An astounding bill has been introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature, authorizing any company to use any street in Philadelphia for an elevated railroad, without the consent of property-owners or the Common Council, and without paying for the privilege. The experience of New York ought to put a stop to foolish measures like this. Two facts have been established there,—that the elevated railroads are very profitable to the corporators, and that they damage real property along the streets which they occupy. It would be simple justice to distribute part of the extra profits among the property-owners injured. There is no reason why the stock of one road should sell at 300 and that of the other still higher, while rents have tumbled in consequence of the roads wherever they run.

The London scientific papers, and the *Times*, of that city, are making a fuss over the reported discovery of a real writing telegraph. *Nature* improves the occasion to cast a slur upon EDISON's electric light as "a mere *paulo post futurum* invention." Probably Englishmen will be surprised to hear that the writing telegraph is one of EDISON's inventions which has never been put to any practical use. His laboratory at Menlo Park contains such a machine, which works perfectly. It was offered to the telegraph companies, but rejected by them on the score that it would not facilitate business in any appreciable degree. We believe it is patented. The Englishman who is going to get ahead of EDISON will have to get up early in the morning.

Frequent inquiries are made regarding the author of the bill introduced in the State Legislature to restore the old nuisance of Police and Fire Boards. One correspondent propounds his request for information thus incisively: "Who in h—ll is this d—d fool MURRAY, anyhow?" We are able to inform a disgusted community that MURRAY is a product of the Eighth Ward, and that in respect of brains, good sense, or respectability, he is a pea out of the same pod with LAWLER, the inflated blatherskite whose voice in the Common Council is ever raised in behalf of more tax-eaters and more taxes to feed them with.

HORATIO SEYMOUR said, in conversation with a newspaper correspondent a few days ago: "The man who voluntarily takes on himself new and exacting duties at the age of 70 must be sadly deficient in sound judgment, or he must be blessed with mental and physical strength far greater than mine." Mr. TILDEN is only 65, but he is not nearly so well preserved, physically or mentally, as HORATIO SEYMOUR. His political ambition, under the circumstances, is evidence that he is "sadly deficient in sound judgment."

The Warren (Ill.) *Sentinel* advises Senator LOGAN to take the nomination for the Presidency in 1880, and stump the Southern States in his own behalf. If Senator LOGAN is nominated, we hope he will carry out this programme; it would give the people something to talk about.

It was a refinement of cruelty to put a man of ANGELL's temperament in dirty old striped trousers. Nothing less than this could have broken down his courage. He had a soul for trousers, and stripes have gone out.

BYRON studied the greenback question thoroughly, and his conclusion is:

Since Bishop BERKELEY says there is no matter,
and proves it,
'Tis no matter what DE LA MATYR says.

According to the almanac, yesterday closed out winter, and to-day spring begins; but one must go farther south to obtain any striking corroboration of the almanac assertion.

THE TRIBUNE was the first newspaper in the country to attack the Mutual Life-Insurance Company's rebate of 30 per cent on new policies; and the final concession of 15 per cent to old and new policy-holders alike is due solely to the movement that was started in these columns. The New York *Times* helped very muc

Several years ago ANGELL took an excursion-party to Joliet, showed them about the prison, and gave them luncheon within the prison-walls. Yesterday he went inside again, but for a different reason.

Before the young Prince Imperial goes out for another "Baptism of Fire" he will do well to find out whether the Zulus are Immersionists.

PERSONALS.

The Chinese bill must be paid or the Chinese will not give up the shirts.

Mr. Potter's report will show that there was a great smoke, but no fire of any consequence.

Mr. Weston's walking is done by train, and it possesses the advantage of keeping the track clear.

John B. Gough says he has done lecturing,—done a good deal of it, we suppose he means.

The London *Truth* gravely states that smoking in moderation, even by boys, never hurt any one.

Commissioner Le Duc is quite astonished to find that Congressional pairs are not in his horticultural catalogue.

At home the Chinese call the English language "the vulgar tongue," and they give it "l" when they get here.

There's some little consolation in going to prison after all, Mr. Angell. Your friends will always know where to find you.

Mr. Angell made a mistake by not putting himself in the hands of the New York police force and sharing his plunder with it.

Dr. Fulton has started his new church and called himself as its pastor, but he has not yet succeeded in calling a congregation.

While the country is waiting with deep anxiety to see what will become of the Chinese bill, the President takes it very Coolie.

We notice that a newly-invented fan costs $20, which is too much to pay for a fan this weather, unless it will blow hot as well as cold.

An Ohio girl believes that she daily goes to Heaven, and there appears to be no place where the Ohio person will not hunt for an office.

The Manitoba wave crawls off somewhere and cries with the cold when it gets down East in the neighborhood of Charles Francis Adams.

A fashion journal says "short jackets will be fashionable in the spring." We had hoped that straight-jackets would be more generally worn.

If the Chinese bill is, for washing it is probable that the President can't read it, and is determined not to sign it until he knows what it is about.

The James brothers are said to be in Leadville, and Leadville, we should think, ought to be the proper place for gentlemen who use so much of the article.

Anna Dickinson says she will never be satisfied until she has made a tremendous hit. Anna ought, then, to join an opera company and get up her muscle.

It is rumored that Carl Schurz is going to be married. Mr. Schurz believes, doubtless, that his fight with Sheridan has fitted him for the exigencies of married life.

A New York barber gives a shave and a cup of chocolate for ten cents. We suppose he gets even by talking people to death and selling their bodies to medical colleges.

Fighting has become so general at all our institutions of learning that enterprising newspapers will be forced to keep war correspondents at every point where there is a college.

The Atlanta *Constitution* coolly informs Ben Butler that the South doesn't want any pensions. The South, apparently, is determined not to let Ben Butler take her to his throbbing heart.

There was no wine at the President's reception the other night, and the male portion of the guests found that the carrying of "pocket-pistols" detracted somewhat from the fit of dress suits.

Mr. Conkling, we learn, pares his nails in the Senate Chamber. We blush, we deeply blush, for Mr. Conkling's manners. But perhaps he pares them merely to keep himself from scratching somebody.

A writer in the *Woman's Journal* complains of meeting in Boston young ladies reduced to the appearance of idiocy by a peculiar method of combing the hair down over the forehead, familiarly known as "banging."

A "Centennial safe" containing a lot of photographs of "distinguished men" was locked up at Washington the other day, and it is not to be opened till 1976, and then by the President of the United States. The photographs will be chiefly valuable then as incontestable proofs that the men of one hundred years from now were descended from apes.

FIRES.

AT MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 28.—This evening fire broke out in the ship-chandlery of William Day & Co., on Ferry street, and, before it could be checked, damaged the stock on the main floor to the amount of 35 per cent of the full value. None of the vessel outfits stored in the loft and basements suffered injury. The firm carried $8,000 worth of stock and estimate the loss at $3,000; insurance $7,000, distributed among nine companies. J. T. Gimscheid, a manufacturer of cigars, suffered damage on stock to the extent of $1,500; insurance, $1,000. Other occupants of the building also suffered pecuniary loss, mainly from smoke. The damage to the building, which is known as the Marine Block, will not exceed $400.

CHICAGO.

A still alarm at noon yesterday to Engine Company No. 8 was caused by the burning out of a chimney at No. 941 State street. No damage.

A still alarm to Engine Company 17, at 5:50 yesterday afternoon, was caused by the burning of a wooden spout at J. F. Manlen's coffee-mill, No. 27 West Lake street. Damage, trifling.

AT PAROLI, IND.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Feb. 28.—An extensive conflagration at Paroli, the county seat of Orange County, Ind., at 3 o'clock this morning, destroyed $40,000 worth of property, including the Albert Hotel, a boot and shoe store, a grocery store, and nine dwelling-houses, the best of the place. Small insurance. Work of an incendiary.

AP VESTABURG, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 28.—The saw and shingle mill of George Farmer & Sons, at Vestaburg, a small station on the Chicago, Saginaw & Canada Railroad, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $8,000; insurance, $3,000.

FINANCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 28.—A run commenced on Monday on the New Orleans Savings Institution, since which time half a million has been paid out. To-day the managers decided to pay 15 per cent cash to depositors, the balance after the ninety days' notice allowed by charter. The officers report the bank solvent. The January statement showed that the deposits aggregated $2,050,000. It is stated that the rush was caused by rumors set afloat that the institution was heavily loaded with State bonds which recently depreciated 25 per cent.

BOYTON'S SWIM.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 28.—A Steubenville (O.) dispatch says that Capt. Boyton left that place at 9:30 this morning, and has been making four miles an hour so far to-day, notwithstanding the river is full of floating ice. The weather is very cold. He expects to reach Cincinnati March 7. He made the distance between Wellsville and Steubenville, twenty miles, in just five hours. Several thousand of people gathered on the shore at Steubenville to witness the landing.

WORK RESUMED.

PORTSMOUTH, N.H., Feb. 28.—Chase's woolen mills at York, which have been idle six months, are to resume immediately.

CANADA.

The Montreal "Corn" Exchange Votes Against a Tariff on Grain.

Failure of the Episcopal Convention to Agree on a Bishop.

Proceedings of Parliament---Small-Pox Protection, and Other Ills.

Report of the Minister of Agriculture Regarding Pleuro-Pneumonia.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Feb. 28.—A special meeting of the members of the Montreal Corn Exchange was held in the Association building to-day for the purpose of giving expression to the views of its members upon the question of placing a duty upon American grain imported into the Dominion. On the President taking the chair, Edgar Judge moved, seconded by Mr. McNeice, that "in the opinion of this Association, a duty on flour would tend to the improvement of the flour trade of this city and the Dominion generally." George Denholm moved in amendment, seconded by J. Lord, that a duty of 50 cents a barrel on flour, 7½ cents per bushel on wheat, and 5 cents on corn would greatly benefit the trade of this country. Mr. Beddall then moved, in amendment to the amendment, seconded by Mr. Cruikshank, that "this meeting hears with considerable alarm a report that it is the intention of the Government to put a protective duty on breadstuffs, and sincerely hopes that, in adjusting the new tariff, they will consider the great hardships that would thus be inflicted upon this Dominion, and earnestly hopes that all grain and flour from the United States will be admitted free, as heretofore." On the President putting this latter to the meeting, it was carried by a very large majority.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 28.—It is reported that the Dominion Government are going to prevent American boats running in the Canadian waters of the Red River this summer.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Feb. 28.—The election of a Bishop to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Bishop Bethune has so far proved abortive. On the seventh ballot Archdeacon Whittaker obtained 74 clerical and 40 lay votes; Dr. Sullivan, of Chicago, 25 clerical and 53 lay. The Synod then adjourned till to-morrow morning, when the balloting will be resumed. From present indications it is probable that the Synod will not agree upon a candidate, in which case it is likely the Synod will be adjourned till after Easter, so that the different parishes may elect new lay delegates, and a chance be afforded to break the present dead-lock.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Feb. 28.—In the Senate, the Hon. Mr. Haythorne inquired whether the attention of the Government had been directed to the subject of the prevalence of small-pox in Canada, with a view to arrest the spread of that disease by a general system of vaccination or otherwise. The Government should give the people every immunity from the spread of this disease that is possible. He read an extract from an important report of a Committee of the British House of Commons, made some ten years ago, and other documents bearing on the subject, to illustrate the importance of a general system of vaccination. He thought all Governments should legislate for the health of the people. He instanced the United States, France, and Russia, and other countries whose legislation had largely reduced mortality. The Hon. Mr. Aikins, Secretary of State, said the Government had no power beyond making Quarantine laws and regulations. The matter of public health came within the powers of the Local Governments.

The Hon. Mr. Reesor has given notice that he will move "That, in any readjustment of the tariff, due regard should be had to the interests of our farming population, and the development of our vast agricultural resources,—an interest in which the future greatness of the Dominion is intimately involved, and in which fully 80 per cent of our entire population is directly interested."

The statement made by the Premier and the Government press, that the negotiations made by Sir A. T. Galt, in France, for a reciprocity treaty, were progressing favorably, is believed on credible information to be unworthy of much consideration. The truth is, the negotiations with France have been far from successful. Canada cannot negotiate an independent treaty with France, but must form a party to a general treaty entered into between Great Britain and certain of her colonies, on the one part, and France, on the other. Such a treaty is far from probable at the present moment. It is well known that the existing treaty between France and England is not very popular with the Boards of Commerce in France,—for almost every Board, being interested in special industries which are adversely affected, has reported against the treaty. In obedience to this pressure, the French Government has given notice to Great Britain that, in twelve months' time from the 1st of last January, the treaty will be abrogated. Therefore, it is evident that the much-talked-of treaty between France and Canada cannot be negotiated immediately, and cannot be negotiated at all as a separate treaty.

A deputation from Montreal and other places, headed by Dr. Forten, M. P., had an audience with the Minister of Finance, for the purpose of demanding a reduction of the duties on teas and molasses. A few days ago, a deputation desiring an increase of these very duties waited on the Finance Minister. A reduction will protect one class, and an increase protect another.

In the Parliamentary Library, a number of specimens of marble from the mines at Marble Mountain, Cape Breton, are exhibited by Mr. McDonald, M. P.; and accompanying the some is a circular issued by the marble-producers of Nova Scotia, demanding a retaliatory duty of $6.25 per ton on American marble. It is not long since the marble-cutters waited on the Minister of Finance, and protested against an increase in the duty on marble.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Feb. 28.—The five corpses stolen from the charnel-house of St. Eustache Parish, Que., last week, have been found hidden in the woods, seven miles from St. Eustache. Three of the resurrectionists—Alexandre Vannier, Theophile Savard, and Thomas Beauchamp—have been arrested and sent to the Assizes.

A statue is to be erected to Massoneuve, the founder of Montreal. It is suggested to place it in the Place d'Armes. The statue and pedestal are to be about twenty-six feet high.

Capt. Currie, of the Montreal Garrison-Artillery, has been committed for trial for withholding the pay of his men after receiving it from the Government.

A large number of marriages were celebrated in the Roman Catholic churches of the city during the first days of the week,—the near approach of Lent accelerating the movements of those that way inclined.

The *Gazette* reports the case of blind man being cured, at the Hotel Dieu, by a miracle.

Messrs. W. Dune & Bros., shipbuilders of Dunbarton, Scotland, have received an order from Messrs. Allen, of this city, for a vessel which, when completed, will be one of the largest steam vessels in the world. Her tonnage is to be 4,000 gross measurement, and she is to be built especially for the purpose of carrying cattle between Canada and Great Britain, and the River Platte and Great Britain. The new vessel will present many novelties of construction. The rivets will be of steel, and her boiler of the same material; and she will have a double keel throughout.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Feb. 28.—The Irish-Catholic Societies have resolved to walk as usual on St. Patrick's day this year, and intend inviting all Irish Protestants to join the procession.

OTTAWA, Can., Feb. 28.—The duties on tea and molasses will be reduced, and the Finance Minister says, if the finances would permit, tea and coffee would be placed on the free list in order to encourage trade with Japan. The duty on tea will be made ad valorem.

The House of Commons, after discussion, voted down the resolution declaring the necessity of a strict and uniform observance of the Lord's Day in all the departments of the public service, and that all Postmasters be permitted to close their offices during the whole of the Sabbath day.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUEBEC, Feb. 28.—The *Chronicle* says: "Upon

[CA]NADA.

[...]d "Corn" Exchange [A]gainst a Tariff [o]n Grain.

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[Special Dis]patch to The Tribune.

[...]—The Chronicle says: "Upon inquiry, we find that the Provincial loan of $3,000,000 reported as having been negotiated by Mr. Joly in New York, under favorable terms, is the same $3,000,000 Commissioners' loan authorized by the Legislature in the early part of 1878. The negotiations are not yet quite completed, and are conducted by the Bank of Montreal, the duly authorized fiscal agents of the Province."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Feb. 28.—There is some excitement in Stanstead, Quebec, with regard to the abduction of a 15-year-old girl named Euphenia Lapitre, of a French-Canadian Catholic family. She was found in Lewiston, Me., and brought back to her parents. Ida Barry, her teacher, and four others, all of Stanstead, have been arrested on a charge of abduction, it being alleged that their object was to change the religious faith of the girl.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—There is trouble between the new Governor-General and the press. It seems that no invitations to the state ball were sent to the representatives of the press. The representatives of the press took this as a snub, and all but ignored the fact of such a thing as a ball having been given. The London *Advertiser* is wrathy, and, after informing the new Governor-General that Lord Dufferin owes his reputation to the press, declares that if this snubbing policy is going to be pursued the Marquis had better pack up his baggage and go back to the Highlands, for he will not amount to much unless he has the press at his back.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Feb. 28.—The contract awarded to Morse & Co. for the sixty-seven miles of the Canada Pacific Railway between Eagle River and Keewaten has been refused by them, and the Minister of Public Works has accordingly awarded the contract to Andrews, Jones & Co., and has called on them to make the necessary deposits and give security as speedily as possible.

A scandalous piece of jobbery has come to light, and will be subject of investigation. In 1872, when the Hon. Peter Mitchell was Minister of Marine, a friend of his, one W. R. Clark, of Boston, was appointed to prepare evidence in behalf of Canada to be presented to the Fishery Commission at Halifax. For this work Clark received several thousand dollars in 1872, although the matter he prepared was worthless, and was rejected. Before the change of Government all claims and accounts in connection with the Fishery Commission were settled and paid in full; but since the new Government came into power they have passed an order in Council paying Mr. Clark $10,000 for alleged services rendered to the Canadian Government in connection with the Halifax Fishery Commission. Sir A. J. Smith, late Minister of Marine and Fisheries, is determined to sift the scandal to the bottom, and will move for all correspondence, letters, accounts, etc., connected with the claim.

The report of the Minister of Agriculture has been distributed, and it contains the following remarks remarks on the outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia in the United States, and the subsequent action of the Canadian Government. The Minister says:

Being made aware by remarks of the *Live Stock Journal* and other English agricultural papers of the existence of pleuro-pneumonia in the United States, especially in the neighborhood of Washington, I immediately secured the services of Prof. McEachran, of the Veterinary School of Montreal, to visit the places reported as the seat of the contagion. Mr. McEachran left immediately on his tour of inquiry, and on the 22d of January made me aware of the correctness of the reports and of the prevalence of the disease in several States, which preliminary information was then to be, and has been since, verified by subsequent reports. I was deliberating with my colleagues on what was to be done in view of the alarming state of things, surrounded with considerations of such magnitude as to involve the gravest of responsibilities, when I received on the 28th of January a cable message from Mr. Dyke, an officer of this Department at Liverpool, in the following terms: "Steamer Ontario, arriving with cattle from Buffalo via Canada, having incipient pleuro-pneumonia. Are ordered to be slaughtered on quay. It will probably be necessary you guarantee no disease in Canada, and prohibit entry of American cattle. You can then export from Halifax." I immediately placed myself in communication with the Imperial authorities, causing, at the same time, an investigation to be made of the state of health of our own cattle. Having been made thoroughly aware of the perfect healthfulness of our Canadian stock, and of the measures determined on by the Imperial authorities, I, with great reluctance, knowing that important national and international interests would be affected thereby, recommended that the importation of cattle from the United States be prohibited, on which recommendation the Privy Counsel advised and your Excellency was pleased to pass a prohibitory order in Council limiting such prohibition to three months, leaving, however, subject to interpretation, the prohibition of the transit. This, on further intelligence from England, was also prohibited, as well as the importation, by your Excellency's order of the 6th February, superseding the order of the 1st of the same month. As was expected, several protestations were made, especially by the representatives of the forwarding interests, against this prohibition; but the measure saved Canada from being taken out of the exemption clause in England, and, what is still more important, secured the stock of the country against the introduction of such a destructive scourge as pleuro-pneumonia.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EDDY ORGAN RECITAL,

The eighty-fourth of the series of Mr. Eddy's organ recitals will be given at Hershey Hall this noon, with the following programme: "Introduction and Fugue" in A minor, op. 22, by Best; "Lamentation" in D minor, op. 45, No. 1, by Guilmant; "Concert Variations on a Theme (the Harmonious Blacksmith)," op. 52, by Lux; choral Fantasie on "Valet will ich Dir geben," by Bach; Sonata in E flat, op. 71, by Volckmar; slow movement from the Schumann Symphony in E flat, op. 97; and "Marche Triumphale" in E flat, by Archer. Miss Kitty Ward will be the vocalist, and will sing Rubinstein's "The Page" and Gounod's "Maid of Athens."

A ROMANTIC YOUTH.

The Experience of an Eastern College Student.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Feb. 27.—Your correspondent is one of less than a dozen persons in this county who are aware of the recent occurrence of the material for a first-class sensation. Yesterday morning the Rev. Dr. Phraner, of the Town of Sing Sing, New York, arrived in this city and sought out the residence of the Rev. C. H. Dunlap, of whom he made inquiries as to the location of William Knott's farm, where he said he had heard that a runaway son of his was staying. He was conveyed to Mr. Knott's farm-house, three miles west of this city, and when the father and son met the scene was affecting in the extreme. Tears streamed down the Doctor's eyes as he fell on the neck of his prodigal son.

The story is that about six weeks ago Stanley Phraner, who is an intelligent and talented youth of 16 summers, was attending Williams College, when he somehow became discontented with his sedentary life and longed for freedom. He wanted to see active life, and Horace Greeley's advice rang continually in his ears. One day he put a long-cherished plan into execution; slipped off from college and took the train for the West. He soon arrived in St. Louis, where he remained a week. Not having money with which to travel further, he continued his journey westward in the role of a veritable tramp, walking the greater part of the way. He reached this city four weeks ago, and, still westward bent, wandered to the farm-house of Mr. Knott.

Here he applied for work, and was employed, although he knew nothing of the business whatever. He doffed his fine clothes and donned an old suit which was given him, and went to work with a will. He learned to chop wood, and even plowed a little. Meanwhile, his grief-stricken father and mother could gain no clew to his whereabouts. Advertisements were inserted in newspapers, telegrams were sent even to California, and detectives were employed, all to no purpose.

A few days ago a schoolmate of Stanley's received a letter from him, relating his adventures, and requesting him to direct his correspondence to Harry Gausing, Springfield, Mo., in order that his whereabouts might not become known. Stanley's school-mate, knowing the grief and anxiety of the parents, forwarded this letter to Dr. Phraner, and this resulted in his speedy journey to this city. The Doctor kindly gave his son the choice of remaining here or returning home, and the youth, evidently tired of seeing life, said: "Well, I believe I'll go home." They started home together on last night's train.

Bayard Taylor's Family.

New York Tribune.

Mrs. Bayard Taylor and Miss Taylor were to sail from Hamburg on the 19th inst. by the steamship Herder for New York. They are due here, therefore, about the 3d or 4th of March. The remains of Mr. Taylor follow in the steamer of the next week. Mr. Kreissmann, the Consul-General at Berlin, and Mr. McDonald, the Vice-Consul at Hamburg, undertook all the necessary arrangements. Mrs. Taylor will be in New York until the remains of her husband arrive, after which she will probably proceed at once to Cedarcroft, and stay there for some time to come. Her friends earnestly hope that before she arrives Congress will have done something to relieve the extreme embarrassment in which the family is placed through Mr. Taylor's acceptance of a Government office. They are now several thousand dollars poorer than if he had quietly remained in New York, and the money they have lost was hard-earned cash then actually in bank.

THE SINGER BUILDING.

It Has Been Purchased by Field, Leiter & Co.

Who Will Occupy It Themselves Within a Few Months.

The Lease to Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. to Be Surrendered by That Firm.

THE SINGER COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF ITS PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The sale of the Singer Building, Chicago, to Field, Leiter & Co., was effected yesterday evening, and the latter firm take immediate possession of the property. The sum paid for it, as it stands, free from lease or incumbrance, was $750,000. Mr. Edward Clark, President of the Singer Manufacturing Company, said to your correspondent this evening that the Company was glad to dispose of the property in this way, having previously offered to sell it to Field, Leiter & Co., who were unwilling to buy, as it stood, immediately after the lease to Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. had been recorded." Mr. Clark continued, "and Field, Leiter & Co. were convinced of what they had not believed probable,—that the building was in reality rented,—the former tenants began negotiations to purchase.

THEY SENT W. H. KING,

an eminent lawyer and the counsel of the Singer Company in Chicago, to this city to see if terms could not be made. Field, Leiter & Co. offered to buy the building subject to the lease to Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. at a certain price put upon it. A figure was named, and the firm replied that they would accept the offer provided the lease were removed. The Singer Company said this could not be done, and Mr. King went back to Chicago, the offer being held open till he could consult with his clients."

THE RESULT OF THIS CONSULTATION

was, that Field, Leiter & Co. made a higher offer for the building than any amount named by the Singer Company, provided the lease could be removed. Finally, the firm telegraphed Mr. Clark to know on what terms they could be had free of the lease. After consulting with the parties here who controlled the matter, yesterday morning Mr. Clark replied by message that the sale could be completed for $750,000,

INCLUDING THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE LEASE.

Last evening a dispatch was received from Field, Leiter & Co. accepting the terms, and closing the sale. The Singer Company hold that this sale puts Field, Leiter & Co. into possession of the finest and most complete store-building in the world. Thus the whole matter of the Singer Building is settled satisfactorily to all parties concerned, after months of negotiation.

BACK AGAIN.

GREAT NEWS FOR THE LADIES.

THE TRIBUNE can definitely inform its readers to-day that Messrs. Field, Leiter & Co. have purchased from the Singer Sewing-Machine Company the magnificent edifice just completed at the corner of Washington and State streets, and familiarly known as the Singer Building, together with the lot upon which it stands. The negotiations in behalf of the Singer Company were conducted by W. H. King, Esq., attorney, and the price agreed upon between the principals is said to have been $250,000, and the first installment of the purchase money was paid over to Mr. King yesterday morning. For the purpose of obtaining some further information regarding this large transaction, a TRIBUNE representative called on Mr. Marshall Field yesterday afternoon, and, after acquainting him with the fact that he had learned of the sale of the property, made a request for the terms. Mr. Field replied that all the information he could give was that he had bought the building. The reporter then departed in search of some member of the wholesale dry-goods house of

CARSON, PIRIE, SCOTT & CO.

He found one of the Messrs. Scott in, and interviewed him concerning the lease that his firm had obtained of the Singer Building. The reporter was informed that negotiations were in progress, the nature of which could not then be given him, and when asked if the instrument they held had been included in the sale of the property, Mr. Scott said it had not. His firm had leased the building in good faith,—not for speculative purposes, but for the reason that it was what they required for their large and increasing business, and they had opened negotiations for it after Messrs. Field, Leiter & Co. had given up the intention of occupying it again. The negotiations about the lease were not going on here in Chicago. He could vouchsafe no other information in relation to the sale of the property, and the reporter went away and learned that the first consignment of goods for the new store had been received here a few days ago by Messrs. Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. It was quite evident to the reportorial mind that the lease would be purchased back by the Singer Company from the firm, and that the price paid for the property was a very high one for these times, and, in the opinion of some, much larger than would have been given under any other circumstances. It was opined by others that Messrs. Field, Leiter & Co. would again occupy their former location for their retail trade, and a move in that direction seems likely as soon as the Post-Office is removed from the basement. There is an impression that they want to get in by May 1, under any circumstances.

MR HENRY W. KING

told a reporter yesterday that he received a sum of money from Field, Leiter & Co. yesterday, which he deposited to the credit of the Singer Manufacturing Company, and he sent by last evening's mail the deed of the building and grounds to Mr. Clark, President of the Singer Company, in New York, for him to execute. He declined to give the figures, as he was afraid Field & Leiter might not approve of it.

MR. VAN DYKE,

the architect for the Singer Company, stated, in reply to a question by the reporter as to whether the bargain made with Carson, Pirie & Co. was a blind to draw Field, Leiter & Co. out, that it was a bona fide transaction, and he was willing to make affidavit to that effect. He said Field, Leiter & Co. had evidently thought no dry goods firm in this city was able to take the Singer Building but theirs, and so were waiting for the Singer Company to accept their offer. The Company had considerable difficulty in getting Carson & Pirie to relinquish their lease, so fully had they become committed in the new scheme.

"Is the rumor true that the Singer Company agreed to put money into the firm?" asked the reporter.

"No, sir; they couldn't do it," was the reply of Mr. Van Dyke.

"Where did they get their credit from?"

"From New York dry goods houses. They got some at first, and after the lease was signed more came easier."

Mr. Van Dyke went on to state that the Singer Company offered to lease the building to Field, Leiter & Co. a few days before the fire, or, rather, that the offer came from Field, Leiter & Co., and was accepted by the Singers, to lease the building for a certain sum and all the taxes. After it was rebuilt the owners offered it to the dry-goods firm for the same sum of money and half the taxes, which offer was refused.

"Would it not have been better for the Singer Company to have accepted the $250,000 offered by Field, Leiter & Co. for the ground after the building burned down?"

"No; not by $100,000."

It is understood that Field, Leiter & Co. take the purchase clear of all incumbrance, and, if any bonus is paid to Carson, Pirie & Co., it is paid by the Singer Company. Mr. King informed the visitor that the report in the *Journal* last evening was incorrect as regards figures, etc.

MR. SQUIERS,

Assistant Postmaster, stated yesterday afternoon that the Post-Office had received no intimation from Field, Leiter & Co. as yet that its room was preferable to its company. He hoped they would not be called upon to move again until they went into permanent quarters in the new Custom-House. If the question was settled and work commenced upon the Post-Office department right away, it could be gotten in readiness by the 15th of April.

Royal Butcheries.

The massacre recently perpetrated by the King of Burmah, frightful as it appears, is merely one more example of a custom so universal in the East that it may almost claim rank as a recognized institution. The natural commencement of every Oriental reign is the slaughter or disablement of all possible pretenders to the throne; and the annals, not merely of Burmah, but of Persia, Turkey, Afghanistan, and Bokhara, teem with instances too frightful for quotation. As recently as the close of the last century, a Western traveler found one of the Royal Princes of Persia [...] his eyes, [...] a matter-of-course [...] statement [...] brother [...] mounting [...] dispense [...] Sultan [...] of the [...] to the [...] Royal [...] multiplied [...] fresh in every one's recollection.

CURRENT OPINION.

Sad.

Philadelphia Times (Ind. Dem.).

One of the saddest things about the approaching end of Congress is that we shall have to part with the Potter Committee. It would be a beautiful object to visit and stare for future admiration.

No Lottery.

Cleveland Leader (Rep.).

The priests in Cincinnati may as well understand that they can have no lottery in Ohio. That form of swindling the poor and ignorant has been distinctly and forever suppressed in this State.

Will Support Anybody.

Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle (Dem.).

The organized Democracy in the South will, of course, support the most available man, whether that man be Tilden or Thurman, whether he be a hard-money or a soft-money man, whether he be Thurman or Tilden.

Flatism in Canada.

Cleveland Herald (Rep.).

Greenbackery has broken out in Canada; or, rather, having broken out there some time ago, is getting a firm hold and is spreading. Perhaps our Canadian brethren would like to borrow our Ewing, or our Voorhees, or some of the other boys, to operate as squash-money evangelists. If so, take them, friends, and may Heaven bless you, and you may keep them as long as you like. Nay more,—you may have them; we don't want them any more.

Tilden and Thurman.

New York Tribune (Rep.).

Thurman's gradually toning down is probably due to the fact that he has begun to see that he was making too high bids for such an insignificant office as Vice-President. He perceives the swelling proportions of the Tilden wave, and realizes that his only hope is the second place on the ticket. He really has some chance for that, and has stooped low enough to obtain it without further degradation. Tilden and Thurman will make a euphonious ticket, and will represent a stunning and varied assortment of principles.

The Magic of Compound Interest.

Cincinnati Commercial.

It is said that, astonishing as the developments as to the financial affairs of the Archbishop are to the community, the one citizen who is more amazed than any other is the Archbishop himself. He did not imagine that the sum of the debts could be $500,000, and they foot up more than $3,500,000, and the end is not yet. It is the magic wrought by compound interest. Small sums at compound interest for forty years become formidable, and Father Edward Purcell's system of bookkeeping in his hat did not disclose the situation to the casual observer.

Bulldozing Witnesses.

New York Graphic.

As a rule, the lawyer has it all his own way in the so-called cross-examination of the witness. The more proper term would be the slandering of witness by implication. The public often take for granted that questions asked by counsel have some basis of truth and reason. "Didn't you steal a horse in New Jersey four years ago?" "Didn't you desert from the United States army and take your musket with you?" "Haven't you served one or two terms in State Prison?" "Weren't you implicated in the Blowville bond-robbery a few years since?" asks counsel. The careless public henceforth are disposed to regard the witness as a suspicious character. The witness-stand is often merely a pillory for egging reputations.

Always Hostile to Honest Elections.

New York Tribune (Rep.).

It is a noteworthy circumstance that the Democratic party cannot in all its history show a single instance in the Federal Congress or any State Legislature of its originating or favoring laws for the protection of the ballot-box. Their record is one of unvarying opposition to every form of legislation calculated to secure a pure ballot and honest election. All registry laws have met their bitterest opposition; every measure intended to protect the citizen in the exercise of his right, and to insure each voter his just share in the Government, has encountered Democratic hostility at the threshold. Until the condition of affairs in the South after emancipation suggested it to them as a mere dodge to defeat negro rule, they never favored restricting suffrage by an intelligent test.

Arkansas Repudiation.

Philadelphia Times (Ind. Dem.).

The Arkansas Legislature has learned a trick from Tennessee, and apparently is making plentiful use of it. Unless the telegraph has gone wrong the Legislature of Arkansas has enacted a law which divests all the counties of the State of their corporate rights of sueing and being sued, and repealing all laws regulating proceedings in suits against them. This measure is in exact imitation of that of the Tennessee Legislature disincorporating Memphis, and will have very much the same effect: to prevent the collection of debts owing by counties. Arkansas is doing a little more than the average business in the line of repudiation, a large portion of the nominal debt of the State having been disavowed both by the Legislature and the courts. It is such things as this that will retard immigration, so generally invited to the South.

Education the Bane of the Democracy.

Philadelphia Bulletin (Rep.).

The Hon. Samuel Townsend, one of Delaware's most prominent citizens and a fervent Democrat, writes to a Wilmington paper to protest against a grant by the Legislature of $2,000 a year to Newark College upon two grounds: One is that the college some day or other may admit "nigger" students, and the other is that "forgeries, burglaries, highway robberies, and other desperate crimes are perpetrated by educated men." It is, perhaps, not necessary to discuss such a question upon such a basis; but we may say that Mr. Townsend is not only a living argument in favor of the necessity for a liberal education as a means of enabling men to use their mental faculties aright, but he is a very fair representative of a party which has persistently refused to give to Delaware a free-school system. Townsend probably has a dim consciousness that when Delaware begins to educate her people the Democratic pariy will lose its hold upon them.

The Right of Free Discussion in the South.

Milwaukee Wisconsin (Rep.).

There is but one way in which peace and good government, under which the rights of all citizens will be secure, can be gained in the South, and that lies in the bona fide establishment of the right of free discussion in that part of the country. To that end the Republican party has not done its full duty. The experiment of sending prominent Republicans, men of high character and established reputation, from the North to address Southern audiences pending Congressional and Presidential elections, should have been made long ago. There were some scattering suggestions of such a course in the newspapers last year, but nothing came of it. Either the National Committee thought the matter of no consequence, or it found no one willing to volunteer for the service. There was no indication, however, that the Committee considered the subject one of importance. It is not likely, if it had been tried, and the speakers so sent had found audience, that it would have materially changed the result last autumn. But that is a sorry and short-sighted policy when the leaders of a great party work only for immediate results. If this work had been begun years ago, if some representative Republicans of the North, capable of giving utterance, in clear and moderate language, to the kindly sentiments of the Northern people towards the South, of calmly discussing the current issues of the time from the Republican point of view, and of pointing out to the colored people not only their rights, but their duties and responsibilities, had gone through the South, speaking at the principal centres during the Presidential canvass in 1868, and during each Congressional and Presidential canvass since, we believe the condition of the South, and the prospects of the Republican party, would be very different from what they are at present. The seed thus sown would, ere this time, have ripened to a harvest most propitious not only to the party, but to the country. It may be urged that such an attempt would have ended in instant failure; that Republican speakers would have been denied a hearing, insulted, outraged, and perhaps mobbed. It is possible that such things might have occurred. The experiment, however, should have been tried. The demonstration by actual trial that Republicans of the highest character in the country are not permitted to discuss public affairs before Southern audiences, would have its value. If such a state of things exists, it ought to be known. When it is reported that a Republican meeting in South Carolina or Mississippi was broken up by a mob of armed white Democrats, and some white or colored orator mobbed, whose name, character, and methods of speech are utterly unknown in the North, the plea on the part of the aggressors that such speaker was making incendiary appeals and inflaming to acts of violence an ignorant population, though it may be false or unjustifiable, has a certain weight of influence to mitigate opinion in the North. But if a meeting which Garfield, or Blaine, or Hoar of Massachusetts, was addressing were broken up, and the speaker hunted like a wild beast, all intelligent men could form but one conclusion. We should not need to interrogate witnesses by Congressional Committees to know whether free speech, within legitimate limits, is tolerated in the South, and we should have a North no longer divided and doubtful, but made solid by just indignation, and by just regard for the fundamental principles of free government, to confront a South made solid by the intimidation of mob rule and violence.

Elihu Washburne for President.

Edmund Hudson's Washington Letter to Boston Herald (Ind.).

I talked this week with a prominent New England Republican of great shrewdness, who said that Elihu B. Washburne was the coming man. He is a man, said my friend, who has the complete confidence of the rank and file of the party. He has been for ten years entirely separated from the management of the party, and he is the only man of prominence and power in the party who does occupy such a position. He is absolutely available. But there is a more important point. When Gen. Grant finds that the prize is not going to be his, he will have an immense influence to throw in favor of some man. Even his great influence could not do Mr. Conkling much good, and, after all, what is Conkling to him when compared with E. B. Washburne, who was his great patron and friend in Congress before his fame was won in the War? So I have found one prominent New-Englander who is a thorough-going believer in Washburne. Blaine will try to have the Illinois delegation, as he did the last time, in the National Convention, but Washburne will probably be heard from in Illinois next year. If there is a large section of the Republican party that is convinced that the present Administration is a great improvement on the last one, and that its general course ought to be continued by its successor, Mr. Washburne may be taken up. He has elements of political strength not possessed by any other man in the United States.

BALTIMORE.

Plug-Uglies Tried for Election Riots and Acquitted.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 27.—The notorious Cross street riot cases, which have been pending on the dockets of the Criminal Court of this city for three years, were finally disposed of to-day in a verdict of not guilty. The defendants were Jim Busey, Jim Hogan, Tom Hogan, Pat Clark, and Charles Hope, a party of Democratic roughs who for years have been a terror to peaceable voters of the Federal Hill Ward of South Baltimore.

The riot of which they were accused occurred during the Tilden and Hayes campaign of 1876. A Republican meeting in progress at Cross Street Hall was entered by them and the meeting completely broken up. One of the speakers, C. J. Ditty, was assaulted, and a spectator shot.

The affair created intense excitement in political circles at the time, all parties combining in crying out against the outrage. The parties were tried, but, through political influence and a packed jury, were discharged for the time being, the jury disagreeing. After continued efforts the case was brought to trial this week, but, owing to the lapse of time, the evidence was contradictory, and the result was generally expected.

The transgressors have for years been known at various intervals in connection with criminal proceedings for lawlessness. Tom Hogan was tried last year for shooting City Councilman Mullikin, but escaped in a County Court through a change of venue. Busey is now under indictment for shooting a United States Deputy Marshal at the late general election, and others of the gang have extensive prison records.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Feb. 28.—At 10 o'clock to-day William Stewart, aged 90, was buried. He belonged to a high Scotch family, was fourteen years in the British army, an officer under Wellington at Waterloo, where he was wounded, and served eight years in the United States regular army. Although once wealthy and influential, he died an inmate of the Home for the Friendless. Stewart was the first mail-carrier between Fort Dearborn, now Chicago, and Milwaukee.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28.—The Federal officials recently appointed by the Republican State Committee as Campaign Committee declined to serve. Their places have been filled by other prominent Republicans.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

MOVILLE, Feb. 28.—Arrived, Bolivia and Italia, from New York.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—Arrived, Samaria, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Arrived, Amerique, from Havre.

HALIFAX, Feb. 28.—The British steamer Aberfeld has been abandoned at sea. Crew saved.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 28.—Arrived, Wyoming, from New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—Arrived, Pennsylvania, from Liverpool.

THE WHEELING GAS MEN.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 28.—In the King Gas-Office embezzlement case to-day, the Cashier of the Bank of Wheeling testified to drafts sent by King to Ireland to relatives, aggregating in the last two years about $1,500. The city officials have filed a lis dispendens against all of King's property. King is converting his property into money as fast as possible.

A $25,000 Editorial—Prentice and Secession.

The Louisville *Post* publishes a story of a powerful editorial, once upon a time, written and suppressed by the late George D. Prentice, the value placed upon the article being $25,000. Mr. William Calvert, who was for many years bookkeeper of the Louisville *Journal*, gives the information, saying that he and Paul R. Shipman alone of persons living, know the secret. Mr. Calvert is thus reported:

"One day while I was bookkeeper at the *Journal* office, $25,000 were left by a very prominent man for Mr. Prentice. I know it, for I handled the money, but didn't know for what it was intended. I always used to go to the office in time to send off the early mails. At this time exciting news was looked for, and the next morning I went earlier than usual in order to look at the dispatches from the proof-sheets in the composing-room. I proceeded to the hook and commenced looking at the proofs, when I was astonished to find a column editorial written by Mr. Prentice and strongly favoring the secession of the State. It was at a time when the excitement here was high, the Legislature was in session, and this editorial was written with a view to influencing the members. I was greatly surprised to think that the *Journal* should espouse the cause of the Rebellion, and I determined, for the time at least, to kill that editorial. I at first got a chisel and attempted to deface the types so that the article would have to be reset or laid over, but this would not do.

"I had but a short time before the forms would go to press. I started on a full run in search of Mr. Shipman. I succeeded in finding him, but where I do not exactly remember, as I was so excited at the time. I hurried with him to the office, reaching there just before the form was closed, showed him the proof, and he ordered it out. What a relief it was to him and to me! It was in this way that the noted editorial which would have thrown the *Journal*, perhaps Kentucky, on the side of the South and the Rebellion, was suppressed. I have not said anything in regard to this matter until lately, and then only when approached on the subject. Mr. Belligan, who was then foreman of the *Journal*, removed the editorial from the form.

"The next day there was a lively time about the office, Mr. Prentice being terribly mad. You know how mad he could get. A consultation was had, matters were amicably settled, and in a short time the *Journal* became one of the leading Union organs. It was not until after this that I knew what the $25,000 was to be used for."

RAILROADS.

Annual Report of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

The Baltimore & Ohio Going into the Telegraph Business.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

Advance sheets of the twenty-fifth annual report of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad have been furnished THE TRIBUNE. The report makes a very good showing, and speaks well for the present management of the road. The following is a full abstract from President Forbes' report, and in which are contained most items of interest:

The gross earnings of the Company in Illinois and Iowa, including all leased roads and branches, have been:

From freight	$11,152,178	
From passengers	2,439,180	
From mail, express, and miscellaneous	522,149	
From interest and exchange	6,162	
		$14,119,665
The operating expenses, including taxes, have been		7,871,915
Leaving net earnings from operating		6,247,750

Out of the net earnings have been paid the following amounts: For rent of tracks and depots, interest on bonds, sinking-fund, etc., $2,534,979; for judgment against the Company for tax on capital stock lately decided adversely, dividends, and renewal funds, $3,477,483, making a total of $6,012,463,—leaving a net surplus for the year of $235,286.46.

The number of tons carried increased 22 3-10 per cent, and the receipts from freight increased only 16 9-10 per cent. These figures indicate that the volume of business has increased faster than the earnings. The increase of freight cars has been 22 32-100 per cent,—just keeping pace with the increase of business. The payments for rent of cars in 1878 amounted to $118,733.08 as compared with $150,833.96 paid in 1877. This shows a diminution of $32,1000.88, but indicates that the wants of the Company in the way of freight-cars are still considerably in advance of the present supply.

The funded debt of the Company at the date of the last report, including the contingent liabilities of its branch roads, and the bonds of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company (Iowa), was $30,604,825; net increase of funded debt during the year, $272,900; total funded debt Dec. 31, 1878, $30,877,725. Whole amount of stocks and bonds outstanding Dec. 31, $58,834,541.

The number of miles of road owned and leased by the Company at the beginning of the year, including all branches, and also the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago Railroad, was 1,547 miles. There have been added during the year in Iowa fifty-nine miles, and for roads leased and operated jointly with other companies and for roads for which a fixed yearly rental is paid, 103 miles, making the total length of road operated by the Company Dec. 31 1,709 miles. The equipment at the end of the year is as follows: Three hundred and forty-one engines, 131 passenger cars, 70 baggage, mail, and express cars, 7,104 box, freight, and cattle cars, 2,315 platform and coal cars, 192 way cars, 4 dining cars, 4 officers' cars, 6 wrecking and tool cars, 436 hand cars, and 367 rubble cars.

The report concludes as follows:

When considering the question of reorganizing the financial policy of the Company some time ago, the attention of the Board was forcibly drawn to the low estimate then put upon some of our bonds in the market as compared with other first-class securities. Upon careful examination of the subject, it was believed that this discrimination against the Company was chiefly owing to the want of an adequate Sinking Fund, and to a belief which had gained ground (to a certain extent unjustly) that the debt bore an undue proportion to the margin of capital. In a less degree, the too high rates of the interest also operates unfavorably, as tending to keep the securities out of the portfolios of trustees and other conservative investors, who naturally prefer securities bearing no premium, and producing an income which can be conveniently divided semi-annually without trenching upon the principal of the invested funds.

In view of these and other considerations, when providing means for the needful outlays of the year and of the near future, the Board decided to try the experiment of suspending the sale of the consolidated sevens, which had been provided for purposes of construction, and also for meeting certain maturing bonds, and in lieu thereof to raise the needful money in other ways. These were, in substance, to issue to the stockholders new stock at par, and to appropriate temporarily, or otherwise, as may hereafter may be determined, a portion of the profits of the year, which, under the stimulus of good crops, a rapidly growing country, and other causes, has been, perhaps, unexceptionally prosperous. They have accordingly carried to a renewal fund, out of the ordinary net earnings, the sum of $1,000,000, and have offered to the stockholders $2,782,261 of stock at par.

To meet the business already pressing upon the Company, the Directors during the past year authorized expenditures, the nature of which was stated in the circular to the stockholders of Dec. 14, 1878, and which can be paid for out of surplus earnings of 1878, and the proceeds of the new stock to be sold in January, 1879. To those who have watched the growth of the country through which this road passes, and of the road itself, during the past ten years, it is unnecessary to say that it is impossible for any of the great stem lines of railroad to stand still. The point to aim at is one in which the interests of the Company are identical with those of the people, namely, to meet the natural and healthy wants of the country just as fast as it is ready to pay a fair return for capital, with reasonable safety from unjust legislation. Prior to 1872 there was an unnatural impetus given to railroad building by land owners, contractors, and the too ready yielding of railroad managers to threats of competition. Counties, towns, and individuals were prompted to subscribe to premature railroads, and existing companies were induced to give their aid by leases and other arrangements.

The period of prostration which followed was equally disastrous to the people of the West and to the railroad owners. It is to be hoped that both have learned something by the sharp lesson of past disaster; but to stand entirely still would, perhaps, be as bad a mistake as to make a too rapid advance. If the West continues in its present career of prosperity, we shall in the future need a great many more miles of double track, some other facilities for business, and some additional branches; but we must limit ourselves strictly to the unquestionable wants of our road, and to its means of payment. Looking to the available resources of the Company, it will be seen from the foregoing statement that with an adequate sinking-fund any future loans that we may need for meeting our maturing bonds, or for other purposes, ought to attract capital at much lower rates than heretofore. Our policy has been, and is, to avoid any possible outlay of money so long as we are justified in doing so, while taking broad views of the future as well as of the immediate interests of the Company. It has been suggested that we have erred in over-caution, as indicated by the amount of car-hire which we have been paying, instead of increasing our rolling-stock, and also by our delay in providing terminal facilities at various points, especially at Chicago, where we still occupy the temporary structures hastily provided after the great fire. A sufficient answer to such criticisms is that with hostile legislation heretofore embarrassing us, on the part of State Legislatures, and with vexatious interference advocated in Congress, great reserve in new expenditures has been and must continue to be the only safe rule of action. We cannot conclude our report without allusion to the change which has taken place by the transfer of our late President, Mr. Robert Harris, to the executive management of the Erie Railroad. He has served our Company for many years with great zeal and fidelity, and takes with him the unanimous good wishes of the Board, in which we cannot doubt the shareholders will join.

RAILROAD TELEGRAPHS.

Mr. C. A. Tinker, formerly General Superintendent of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company in this city, has been appointed Superintendent of Telegraph of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and branches, with headquarters at Baltimore. This appointment is believed to have more significance than is generally supposed. It is claimed that Mr. John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, was the principal advocate for the new Railroad Telegraph bill recently passed by Congress. Before the Aalantic & Pacific Telegraph Company was gobbled up by the Western Union it depended mainly upon the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and Mr. Garrett is said to be anxious to contest the right of the Western Union to this line. Mr. Tinker is well posted on all the affairs of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegragph Company, and will be a great aid to Mr. Garrett in carrying out this scheme. The Baltimore & Ohio some time ago threw the independent express companies off its line and established an express bureau on its own account, and it no doubt means now to take advantage of the new law and do a general telegraph business on its own account also, using the Atlantic & Pacific wires and apparatus. His road is better situated than any other to give the new law a trial and attempt to do a general telegraph business. It has complete telegraph lines from Baltimore and Washington to Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other Western points, and can therefore not fail of getting a large patronage.

NOT OUR "BOB."

Col. "Bob" Forsyth, the well-known and genial General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, has been suffering during the last few days from a severe case of mistaken identity. It appears that a few days ago a Mr. Bob Forsythe, a railroad man, left Cincinnati under suspicious circumstances. Before his departure he had taken from the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette ticket office four tickets for points far West, the prices of which were about $175, stating that he had purchasers for them. He never returned, and his wife, as a consequence, has been in deep distress ever since. It was found that "Bob" had sold the tickets to Mr. Frank, a scalper. The papers at once jumped to the conclusion that it was our "Bob" Forsyth, and they expressed surprise that a gentleman of his renown and standing should forsake his wife and children for the paltry hundred dollars or so, and the only excuse they could find for his action was that he must be insane.

Now the fact is that it is not our "Bob," the original Col. Rob. Forsyth at all, but some other "Bob," whose existence had hardly been known heretofore. Our "Bob" has no e to the tail end of his name; he has never resided at Cincinnati, nor has he left his wife and family for the sake of a hundred dollars or so. He is as sane and genial as ever, and continues to transact the freight business of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad with his usual skill and ability, and still enjoys the confidence of his superior officers, and the love and respect of his multitude of friends. With this explanation the public will feel satisfied that "the other Bob is not our Bob, but himself, and not the other Bob, which our Bob isn't, and never was."

ITEMS.

The Managers and General Freight Agents of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads held a meeting yesterday at the office of the former Company to settle the last month's accounts of the Iowa pool between Chicago & Council Bluffs. It is stated that nothing beyond the regular routine business was done.

A meeting of the representatives of the roads leading to Colorado points was held yesterday, at which it was decided to abolish the commission system which had been in practice on their roads. It is understood that the difficulty between the Union Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads in regard to the Denver and Pueblo business, of which an account was published in THE TRIBUNE recently, was also amicably settled.

The announcement that the Western roads would pay no more commissions created quite a flutter among the outside ticket agents and scalpers, who have been deriving considerable benefit from commissions on the sale of tickets. They predict, however, that the roads will not be able to carry out the agreement any length of time; that one road or the other will soon again pay commissions clandestinely, and when this is found out all the other roads will have to do the same in order to protect their interests.

The East-bound freight pools from St. Louis and Indianapolis are on the verge of dissolution. Nearly all the roads from those points are said to act independently of the Pool Commissioner, and no longer report their percentages. The sooner this East-bound pool nonsense is stopped the better it will be for all concerned. The Commissioners would do well to settle up their accounts and step down and out. The whole arrangement was a fraud and a sham from the beginning, and it was never intended to be carried out in good faith.

The accident to the Wilmington bridge on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, which was damaged yesterday by an empty freight-car running off the track and three cars going through in the Kankakee River, will not delay the regular business of the road. The bridge was temporarily repaired two hours after the accident occurred. The incoming morning train was delayed but one hour by the accident. The Chief Engineer of the road has gone to the scene of disaster, to put everything in good order at once. The damage to the bridge will be between $2,000 and $3,000.

The Managers of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad are said to be quite uneasy over the prospects that the Erie is to take in the Bee Line and Indianapolis & St. Louis Road, as it would throw a heavy tonnage on the Midland route, which heretofore has been shipped through Cincinnati or carried over the Ohio & Mississippi Road. The two roads which the Erie is to take have heretofore had no independent line to the East, and have been at the mercy of Vanderbilt. If the arrangement is carried out, competition from Southwestern points to the Eastern seaboards will be much more active than it has been heretofore.

The Wabash Railroad is making slow headway in arranging for its new extension to this city. The principal trouble in the way of carrying out the new scheme is the difficulty it finds in securing an entrance into this city. It is understood that the Rock Island, Chicago & Northwestern, and Chicago & Alton have all refused to allow it to come into the city, over their roads on the plea that they have not enough track room. It is now said that, as a last resort, the Wabash will try to effect an arrangement with the Illinois Central by which the latter will let it come in over its track from Kensington, the Chicago & Paducah to be extended over the Decatur & State Line right of way to that point. The managers of the Illinois Central do not think favorably of this plan, and the probabilities are that in the end the Wabash will continue its present araangement with the Illinois Central.

THE MUTUAL LIFE OF NEW YORK.

A Remarkable Showing for the Year 1878.

On our first page will be found the thirty-sixth annual statement of this time-honored Company, now ranking among the great financial institutions of the world as the greatest.

Among its more prominent features are the facts, gratifying alike to its old as well as to its new members, that, true to its past history, it again comes forward to the front showing increase of membership, assets, and surplus over the year preceding,—results which we have not yet seen in the exhibit of any other Company, to the present time, and which we believe have not been reached.

In arriving at these grand results it need only be said that, keeping always in view the principle of affording the largest amount of insurance for the least amount of money, this Company was the first to inaugurate the all cash system of payment of premiums, the distribution of surplus to policy-holders in proportion to their contribution to it; and is now the first to permanently reduce their premiums to not only their old members, but also to all new applicants for membership, thus supplying the desideratum of the day,—namely, cheap insurance, with undoubted and unparalleled security.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 28.—George Dane, for thirteen years Crier of United States Courts, died to-day of asthma. He was an old and esteemed citizen, and at one time one of the wealthiest men in Detroit.

DRUNKENNESS.

Dr. D'Unger, discover of the cinchona cure for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 21 Palmer House.

Marie Antoinette's Distaff.

An historical heirloom, the silver-mounted ebony distaff of Queen Marie Antoinette, which was seen at the Paris Exhibition, has been restored to the Emperor of Austria. It is the same distaff with which the unfortunate Queen beguiled the long hours of her captivity, and after her execution it was given as a memento to one of the ladies in attendance. It thence passed into the family of Brassy-Raincin, the last representative of which, Mme. la Douairiere de Raincin, has just died. The spindle is of ivory, and the hemp still on it is that from which the unhappy Queen spun during the last days of her life. By the decease of Mme. de Raincin, the relic passed into the hands of a Hungarian family.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

To the Consumptive.—Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. "Wilbor's Compound of Codliver Oil and Lime," without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the oil as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property, which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy shown to those who desire to see them. Sold by A. B. Wilbor, chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Fine Crockery Establishment for Sale.

Splendid Business Chance.

To any party having a capital of not less than $5,000 a rare opportunity is now offered to purchase our well-established branch business at Sedalia, Mo. Has been in successful operation for five years. Reason for selling is that our growing importing business precludes our giving personal attention to above branch. Address all applications to Cincinnati, O., as follows: JOHN A. MOHLENHOFF, Importer, 46 and 48 Fountain Square, Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS. Drawing and China Painting Supplies, Brushes, Wax Flower Goods, Glass Shades, etc. A. H. ABBOTT & CO., 147 State-st., Chicago.

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

West End Dry Goods House, Madison and Peoria-sts.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Are now displaying the most extensive assortment of Fine and Medium Underwear ever offered for inspection, at VERY LOW PRICES.

CHEMISES.

Lace Trimmed for 25c.
French Cambric Ruffle, 40c.
Puffed and Lace Trimmed, 50c.
Tucked with Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, 50 and 60c.
Sacque Chemises, with Fine Embroidery and Insertion, $1.00 and $1.25.

LADIES' WHITE SKIRTS.

Deep Hem, with Cluster Tucks above, 50c.
Fine Lonsdale Muslin, with Tucks above, 75c.
Fine Fruit-of-the-Loom Muslin, deep Hem and Hamburg Insertion, 85c.
Fine Muslin Skirt, deep Cambric Ruffle, 6 full Tucks in Ruffle and 12 Tucks above, $1.
20 new styles of Skirts, with Embroidery and Torchon Lace, from $1.25 to $2.50.

DRAWERS.

Tucked and Cambric Ruffled, 25c.
Tucked in Cluster and Ruffled, fine Muslin, 50c.
Tucked with Hamburg Edging, 60 and 65c.
Drawers, elegantly trimmed in Hamburg and French Embroidery, from 75c to $1.50.

NIGHT DRESSES.

Good Muslin and Cambric Ruffle, 75c.
Tucked and Ruffled all down the front, 75c.
Tucked Yoke, 75c; Tucks in Yoke and Cambric Ruffle, double back, $1.
Night Dresses, Cluster Tucks and Embroidered, Fruit-of-the-Loom Muslin, $1.25.
A very extensive assortment of Night Dresses from $1.50 to $3—Great Bargains.

INFANTS' WEAR.

We have a very large assortment of the above goods, in Infants' Long and Short Slips, Linen Shirts, Infants' Knit Shirts, Muslin Long and Short Skirts, Infants' Embroidered Flannel Long Skirts and Blankets, Infants' Robes, Infants' Knit Sacques, &c., &c., all at bottom prices.

CORSETS.

Madam Foy Corsets, 85c.
Dr. Warner Corsets, Genuine, $1.00.
Duplex Corsets, $1.35.
Thomson's Glove-fitting Corsets, $1.25.
100 doz. White & Col'd Fancy Corsets, 50c.
85-Bone Corsets, elegant shape, 75c.
200 doz. Imported French Corsets from $1 to $2.50—the best bargains ever offered.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

Same goods at our North Side Store, North Clark and Erie-sts.

EMBROIDERIES.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Special Sale 10,000 Pieces Fine Embroideries.

500 pcs. at 8c, worth 10.
1,000 pcs. at 10c, Good values at 12½ to 15.
1,000 pcs. at 12 1-2c, worth 18.
600 pcs. at 15c, Good values at 20 to 25.
500 pcs. at 20c, worth 28.
1,000 pcs. at 25c, Good values at 35 to 40.
400 pcs. from 35c to 50c, Excellent values at 50 to 75.

ALSO,

1,000 doz. Fine Cambric Bands At $1.80 per doz. Good value at $3.00.

On Monday

We open our Spring Importation of 5,000 Pieces Swiss, Nainsook & Percale Embroideries,

In the choicest patterns, exclusively our own designs, worked on extra width cloths of the finest texture.

Colored Embroidery, Cashmere Trimmings and Puffings in large variety.

All of our Embroideries are firmly worked on selected cloths, guaranteed to wear well.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

CATARRH REMEDIES.

CATARRH! DEAFNESS!

The above cut partially illustrates the new method of effecting a RADICAL and PERMANENT cure of Nasal Catarrh and Catarrhal Deafness. This treatment THOROUGHLY CLEANSES, and then medicates the POSTERIOR NASAL CAVITY, and every sufferer has learned or will learn, by experience, that no other method will cure post-nasal catarrh.

Dr. WILLIAMSON, the inventor (late Clinical Physician in the Medical Department of the University of New York), is now in Chicago, and desires all interested to examine and judge it upon its merits.

It cures for the very simple reason that it goes right to THE SPOT. The instrument cleanses from within outwards; first removes EVERY PARTICLE of secretion; the proper remedies THEN applied to this CLEAN surface effect, necessarily, a rapid cure.

The operation is agreeable and easily performed.

All interested are invited to call and examine the instrument and witness its operation, free of charge. 113 East Madison-st., daily, from 9 to 1.

BATHS.

BATHS. My TURKISH, Russian, Electro-Thermal, Mercurial, Vapor, and Sulphur BATHS for ladies and gentlemen are the very best. A. B. McCHESNEY, M. D., Prop., PALMER HOUSE.

These Popular and Splendid BATHS have no equal.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Proceedings of the General Assembly of Illinois.

Legislative Capacity Seemingly Limited to the Introduction of New Bills.

Discussion of the Evils Attendant upon the Re-election of County Officers.

A Committee Coming to Chicago to Look for the Workingman.

The Seven Sleepers Frenzied with a Desire to Write Seven Reports.

The Poets and Hirers of Rice-Labor Smother the Chinese Resolution.

Efforts to Precipitate More Lake-Front Litigation for the Lawyers.

The Members Forced to Unpack Their Handsacks and Work Saturday.

PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 28.—It is a ridiculous pastime for one to run over the titles of bills now pending in the Senate. A stranger to Illinois would think its people lived under the Commune, where no laws were in force, so many and so varied are the propositions of government. Only one class or profession has escaped the vigilance of the Senators thus far,—the corn-doctor. As usual, Farmer Whiting began first with his bill to regulate the rate of interest, and thus far has been followed in the same line by Fuller and a half-dozen others. McDowell opposes all State Boards, particularly that of Equalization, while Herdman rushes in to establish another, on Fish. Coming from a license, liberal county, the venerable John Thomas wants a stringent liquor law, and all over the Senate come responses from Red and Blue Ribbon disciples, though the chances are ten to one that the present law is not touched. Munn wants personal property exempt from taxation, while Joslyn would have the shirt on a man's back to raise revenue. Bash, having been kicked by bulls and squeezed by bears, gets after the brokers. Bonfield, fearing these same animals, wants fences built forty feet high. Archer sympathizes with idiots, evidently having in view the future of the fiat-money fellows. Malden Jones don't like banks; therefore they ought to be required to make a public statement every Saturday night. Kelly wants the Registry law repealed because it annoys the voters. Hamilton protests against a traveling Supreme Court, and gets his bill through providing for a consolidated court at the Capital. And so one might go on indefinitely discovering new beauties in the proposed legislation. If all the amendments to the statues now pending were made into laws, the State would have to order a new revision at once.

Senator Bash presented a letter and petition from J. G. Shortall and others in reference to Officer McDonald, of the Humane Society. The petition arraigns him for allowing himself to be used by others, and general misconduct. These charges are made by Wood Brothers, Bensley, Waggoner & Co., H. E. Mallory & Co., Shannon Brothers & Co., R. P. & M. Conger, and others.

McDonald makes an elaborate defense of himself, showing that the charges emanate from men whom he had at different times prosecuted for inhumanity.

The several papers were laid on the table, McDonald having already been confirmed.

Senator Bash wanted the papers printed, which caused some debate. On a call of the roll the printing was defeated.

Senator Bash reported from Railroads adversely on Senate bill 297 (Marshall's); also Senate bill 300 (Joslyn's), prohibiting passes to legislators, favorably; also Senate bill 199, with amendments.

Several bills were then put into hopper No. 1.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

Senator Riddle's bill (158), the Wallace bill, was passed temporarily, owing to the author's absence.

Senate bill 117 (Munn's), relating to liens for labor, was read. It passed to a third reading after Senator Munn had explained that the only amendment was to make a lien upon sub-contractors the same as now upon owners or contractors. The bill is demanded by a late decision of the Supreme Court. Senator DeLaney voted against the bill's engrossment.

Senator Fuller's bill (177) in relation to mortgages and trust-deeds was ordered engrossed.

Senator Riddle's bill (158) was then ordered engrossed.

Senator DeLaney's bill (196), to provide for the repeal of the City Charter act of 1875, ordered engrossed.

Senator Shutt's bill (217) to punish body-snatchers was ordered engrossed.

Senator Dearborn's bill (95) about revenue, where property is forfeited to the State, was debated by Senators Dearborn, Munn, and Mayborne, not very intelligently. Senator Dearborn's idea was to have a good title follow sale, while Senator Munn was of the opinion that the whole system of tax-sales was vicious. Senator Mayborne didn't believe an acre of land had ever been forfeited to the State in his county, sale or no sale. Ordered engrossed, Senator DeLaney voting no, as usual.

ONE TERM ENOUGH.

Senator Hunt's joint resolution to amend Sec. 8, Art. 10, of the Constitution as to county officers, came up as a special order. He offered an amendment so as to make county officers ineligible for four years after expiration of time, applying only to Sheriff and Treasurer, upon which he described graphically how these two officers perpetuated themselves in office by carrying over tax levies to accommodate rich men and fellows who prostitute their franchise. To secure the honest payment of the revenue he wanted Treasurers and Sheriffs elected for four years instead of two, and made thereafter ineligible. There are plenty of good men in every county to fill these offices, and no public detriment would follow. Sheriffs are always candidates for re-election, and to secure that they will carry judgments in their pockets. It is a pernicious influence, and demoralizing to the body politic. He believed every honest man would prefer one term of four to two terms of two years, and, therefore, urged the adoption of his joint resolution. His amendment was adopted, and the resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That there shall be submitted to the voters of this State at the next election for members of the General Assembly a proposition to amend the eighth section of the tenth article of the Constitution of this State, so that the same may read as follows: In each county there shall be elected the following county officers: At the general election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1882, a County Judge, County Clerk, Sheriff, and Treasurer, and at the election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1884, a Surveyor, Coroner, and Clerk of the Circuit Court (who may be ex-officio Recorder of Deeds, except in counties having 60,000 and more inhabitants, in which counties a Recorder of Deeds shall be elected at the general election in 1884). Each of said officers shall enter upon the duties of his office, respectively, on the first Monday of December after his election, and they shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, and until their successors are elected and qualified. Provided, that no person having been once elected to the office of Sheriff or Treasurer shall be eligible to re-election to said office for four years after the expiration of the term for which he shall have been elected.

FURTHER DEBATE.

Senator Hunt continued at some length in arraigning the corner-loafers and cross-roads politicians who live and thrive by a frequency of elections. It costs $500 to elect even a Surveyor in his county.

On a call of the roll, Mr. Archer explained his vote. He favored the resolution, but opposed the proviso, on account of its ineligible clause. This matter should be left to the judgment of the people. Under the Constitution of 1848 the people tried the ineligible clause as to a Sheriff, and in 1870 struck it out. If a man is unfaithful or incapable he never gets re-elected.

However, owing to the slim attendance, the joint resolution was postponed till next Tuesday.

REFERRED.

The bill for the relief of Warden McClaughry in the amount of $1,000 for transferring prisoners from Joliet to Chester was pushed forward to the Appropriations Committee. Senator McDowell thought he smelled a small mouse.

Mr. Southworth's bill, 102, against selling liquor to minors and drunkards, and to make principals liable for acts of agents, was referred to the Committee on Miscellany.

Mr. Fuller moved to adjourn till Monday morning. Lost.

Father Whiting's Senate bill to make women eligible to membership on the Board of State Charities still slumbers in the Committee. It is supposed to be antagonized by the Rev. Fred H. Wines, the Secretary of the Board, for fear some lady like Miss Frances E. Willard will supersede him.

SENATOR KUYKENDALL'S BILL

to reduce fees and salaries has sent a strong lobby here. Among the officials are Eli Smith, Clerk of the Chicago Appellate Court; Jacob O. Chance, Clerk of the Southern Supreme Court; Everett F. Dutton, Clerk of the Northern Supreme Court; with E. A. Snively, Clerk of Central Supreme Court, and George W. Jones, Clerk of Central Appellate Court, on the ground. The bill will never pass, though it scares the boys. Jake Chance says he don't care about fees, but he wants the matter fixed so he won't have anything to pay for the honor of being a Clerk.

STOCK-YARDS.

After Senator Moffatt's bill to regulate stock-yards had been referred to the Committee on Corporations, it was found that a majority of the Committee favored the bill. Thereupon Senators Merritt and Riddle were added to the Committee, and lo! there is a majority against such legislation. This, at least, is what Senator Neece charges in open Senate.

ITEMS.

Dr. Kilbourn, Superintendent of the Elgin Insane Asylum, is a disconsolate man to-day. He omitted to insert enough in his bill of particulars to cover contingencies, and now that the Senate Charitable Committee cuts his bill down 50 per cent, he don't know where to get money to go home on.

Charlie Beecher, attorney of the Ohio & Mississippi, and Bayliss Hanna, attorney of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, are hourly inquired after. The rural Legislator wants his pass.

We are to have another State institution,—an Industrial School for Girls. At first the General Assembly is only asked to recognize such an institution. Hereafter the General Assembly will be asked to take it in out of the wet. Senator Bash is the putative father, and Senator Hunt, an old bachelor, acknowledges a fondness for the thing.

Senator Archer can't lobby for himself. His bill for services extra, amounting to $1,000, hangs in the House. It will hang till the statesman from Pike is heard from in silver tones.

A. R. Parsons, the Socialistic agitator, made his appearance in the Senate lobby this morning. He comes to serve as clerk to Erhardt's Labor Committee. The lawyers on the Committee wanted a short-hand writer, but Erhardt said Parsons had to be provided for.

HOUSE.

This morning Mr. Erhardt, of Cook, asked and obtained leave of absence for the Special Committee appointed to go to Chicago and Braidwood for the purpose of taking testimony in relation to the condition of the laboring classes. The Committee leave to-day, and expect to be absent for a number of days. They will meet at the Palmer House to-morrow at 2 o'clock p. m., and hold their session until 5 o'clock, and then hold an evening session from 7 to 11 o'clock.

ATTACHMENT.

Mr. Bisbee, by consent of the House, introduced a bill for an act to amend Sec. 1 of an act entitled "An act in regard to attachments in courts of record," approved Dec. 23, 1871, providing that in courts of record having competent jurisdiction a creditor may have attachment against the property of his debtor, or that of any one or more of several debtors, when the indebtedness exceeds $20, in any one of the following cases: First, when the debtor is not a resident of this State; second, when the debtor conceals himself, or stands in defiance of an officer, so that process cannot be served upon him; third, when the debtor has departed from the State with the intention of having his effects removed from this State; fourth, when the debtor is about to depart from the State, with the intention of having his effects removed from the State; fifth, when the debtor is about to remove his property from this State to the injury of such creditor; sixth, when the debtor has within two years preceding the filing of the affidavit required, fraudulently conveyed or assigned his effects, or a part thereof, so as to hinder or delay his creditors; seventh, when the debtor has, within two years prior to the filing of such affidavit, fraudulently concealed or disposed of his property so as to hinder or delay his creditors; eighth, when the debtor is about to fraudulently conceal, assign, or otherwise dispose of his property or effects so as to hinder or delay his creditors; ninth, when the debt sued for was fraudulently contracted.

MILITIA.

Mr. Hinckley brought up the Militia Appropriation this morning by the introduction of a preamble and resolution declaring that the Appropriation bill paying the soldiers $83,500 should not pass, and reciting a good many ridiculous things in connection therewith. A motion was made on the Republican side of the House to refer the resolution to the Committee on Militia, which was carried. Mr. Hinckley moved to reconsider this vote, which motion was promptly laid on the table.

MINERS' LIVES.

Mr. Rickey presented a petition from Robert Douglass and others asking for the passage of a bill for an amendment of the mining laws for the better protection of the lives and health of miners.

BULLDOZING EMPLOYES.

Mr. Mason, of Cook, presented the bill sent him by the Maskell Hall meeting, providing for the better protection of workingmen in the exercise of the elective franchise and establishing certain election days as legal holidays.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Taylor, of Cook, this morning, introduced a bill providing that the County Commissioners now in office shall remain for the term for which they were respectively elected, and at the election to be held in said county on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1879, there shall be elected in said county, on one ticket, by all the voters of said county, five Commissioners to succeed those whose terms of office shall expire at that time, who shall hold their respective offices for the term of one year, and at the election to be held in said county on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in 1880, there shall be elected in said county on one ticket, by all the voters of said county, ten Commissioners, to succeed those whose term of office shall expire at that time, who shall hold their respective offices for the term of one year, and annually thereafter there shall be elected by all the voters of said county, on one ticket, fifteen Commissioners.

SLEEPING-CARS.

The Sub-Committee of seven from the Railroad Committee, appointed to visit Chicago for the purpose of investigating the Pullman sleeping-car monopoly, are all at sea. A report was prepared by Mr. Mason, of Cook, who was designated by Mr. Thompson, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, to perform that duty. This report was published in THE TRIBUNE before the signatures were obtained. Subsequently a majority of the members declined to sign this report, apparently for no other reason than that it was not written by themselves. Thereupon, each member proceeded to write a report himself, no one of which has yet been signed. Each one of the seven is gravely walking about with a report in his pocket, trying to fraternize with some other member or members, for the purpose of getting him or them to sign his report, with little or no prospect of success. The situation is ridiculous in the extreme, and causes everybody to laugh who knows the facts. Of the seven members of the Committee, Mr. Butterworth is the only one who has not written a report, and probably the reason he has not done so is because he is not a literary man. As the situation now is nobody knows when a report will be signed. A meeting of the Committee was to have been held last night, but some of the members went to the minstrel show, and the meeting was adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning, at which hour it did not come off promptly, and there is no telling now when the Committee will be got together.

ECONOMICAL.

Mr. Erhardt, Chairman of the Special Committee appointed to proceed to Chicago to investigate the labor question, asked for authority to appoint a clerk to take the testimony, which request was refused by a vote of the House. Probably some of these same members will vote to-morrow for an appropriation of half a million dollars for the enlargement of some State charitable institution.

THE CHINESE RESOLUTION SMOTHERED.

This morning Mr. Robinson, of Fulton, after experiencing a good deal of difficulty, obtained the floor for the purpose of calling up the Senate resolution thanking Congress for passing the Anti-Chinese bill. Several points of order were raised against Mr. Robinson, and the House was particularly clamorous and noisy. He was allowed to go on, however, and, in spite of frequent interruptions, succeeded in getting off his speech. A vote was then taken on the motion to suspend the rules, and the resolution was lost by a vote of 52 to 75.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

Mr. Pratt offered a resolution providing that where the House adjourn it adjourn to meet at 2 o'clock p. m. on Monday. This resolution was carried by a vote of 63 to 62, Messrs. Bisbee and Thompson, of Cook, who had their grip-sacks packed and sitting in the coat-room, voting against the resolution. They are all right, however, on the record.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Col. George Scroggs has introduced an important bill in the House. If made a law, it will enable citizens to let go of high-schools when the same become burdensome and extravagant. Under the present law, there is no way of abolishing them when once established.

THE FIRST BILL.

The Governor this morning appended his autograph to the first bill passed by the present General Assembly, which was Sherman's measure providing for a change in the time of holding the term of the Appellate Court in Chicago to April, so as to permit the Judges to complete the business before them before the expiration of their term of office. This bill was passed with an emergency clause, so as to go into immediate effect.

THE CANAL BILLS

came before the House on second reading this morning on the motion of Mr. Cockle, the Chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Canals, who moved that they be temporarily postponed, that they might be more adequately discussed in a full House.

Mr. Wentworth moved to refer them to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Mason moved to recommit them to the Canals and Rivers.

Mr. Sherman spoke in favor of their reference to the Judiciary Committee, for the purpose of getting information from the Committee upon the legal questions involved in the bill. He thought the title of the Chicago lake front, which had been a public park for nearly a generation, should be considered by the Judiciary Committee.

After some debate the bills were recommitted to the Committee on Canals and Rivers.

ONE OF THE MOST PERNICIOUS MEASURES

before the General Assembly is House Bill 420 for an act to enable the Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal to establish the title of the State for the benefit of the Canal Fund in and to all canal lands which the State has granted in violation of the trust upon which the Federal Government granted them to the State, which was referred by the vote above given. The State, having once ceded the title of the Lake Front to Chicago, now proposes to plunge the city into endless litigation, expense, and vexation to determine a matter in which it has already pledged its faith. The obnoxious sections of the bill in question provide that "The Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal are hereby authorized and directed to commence and prosecute all suits that may be necessary against any public or private corporation or natural person, for the purpose of procuring a reconveyance to the State of Illinois of any land or interest therein which the State has granted to such corporation or person in violation of the trust upon which said land was granted to the State by the General Government, or, in default of procuring a reconveyance, said suit shall be prosecuted for the purpose of establishing said trust in and to said land, and of procuring a decree vesting the title in the State for the uses of said trust, and for the benefit of said canal, upon such terms as shall seem just and equitable. Said Canal Commissioners shall prosecute said suit in their official name as Commissioners of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and shall be considered as representing both the State of Illinois and the beneficiaries in said trust, but they shall ask from the Court a decree directing a conveyance to the State, or establishing the title in the State. Said Canal Commissioners are authorized to incur such expenses in the prosecution of said suits as they may deem necessary, and pay the same from the revenues which may come into their hands from the canal not otherwise appropriated."

THE CANAL MEN

are in favor of this bill, and propose to use it as a scare-crow to compel Chicago members to vote for their own bill, appropriating $100,000 to the Canal Fund. Although this measure in its entirety has been advertised as a harmless one, a close scrutiny will doubtless develop the fact that it is a pernicious measure, and unworthy of the consideration of the General Assembly.

RECONSIDERED.

Mr. Hopkins moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was passed adjourning the House to 2 o'clock p. m. on Monday, which motion was carried, and the resolution was voted down, greatly to the discomfort of sundry members who had made their arrangements to go home. This morning, in a few remarks upon the resolution for an adjournment, Mr. Crooker took occasion to call the attention of the House to the bilious condition of the Cook County delegation. He accounted for that from the fact that he had observed that only one Angell had visited Chicago for the last twenty years, and he noticed by the morning papers that that one had been sent to the Penitentiary for ten years on his own confession. [Laughter.]

A BAD SEWER.

A committee appointed to investigate the sewer nuisance at Jacksonville, arising from the Hospital for the Insane, will visit the infected spot to-morrow for the purpose of looking the ground over, so as to determine the character of the legislation required to remedy the evil. The Committee is composed of Messrs. Wright, of DuPage; Thomas, Secrist, and McKinlay.

OBSERVE THE SECOND OF THESE.

House Bill No. 282, for an act to amend Sec. 13 of an act entitled "An act concerning fees and salaries, and to classify the several counties of the State," was ordered to a third reading; also the act providing that a town or city upon any town-line, or river, or creek, may construct a bridge without the consent of such other town, in which case such other town or county shall help pay the bills.

THOMPSON.

During the afternoon Mr. W. H. Thompson, of Cook, who had reconsidered his determination to go home on the noon train, was called to the chair, and presided with great dignity for a large portion of the day, and under his administration a great amount of business was disposed of.

MISS WILLARD.

During the day Miss Frances Willard, the temperance advocate, was in the gallery of the House.

The House finally adjourned to 10 a. m. to-morrow.

WILLS.

SENATE BILL NO. 174.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

KEWANEE, Ill., Feb. 28.—I have examined the amendments proposed by the Senate bill No. 174 to Secs. 7, 23, and 98 of the statute, in relation to the administration of estates, and to some extent approve of its provisions. Others are in my judgment improper.

Sec. 7 relates to the amount of the bonds to be given by executors of wills. The present statute requires such bonds, where not dispensed with by the will, to be in a "sum double the value of the estate." The word "estate" includes real and personal property of all kinds, and is so construed by the courts. This is not reasonable; for, unless the will gives the power to sell real estate or to use it, control it, or receive rents, the executor has no more control or responsibility in respect to it than has an administrator,—none whatever. He cannot even redeem lands of the decedent sold under legal process or decree, as an administrator may (Stat., 1874, Tit. Judgments and Decrees, Secs. 16, 18), though if his testator was a joint owner of the land he may. (This distinction did not exist under the statute of 1845, Sec. 13, and should not now.) Therefore, such an executor should not be required to include in his bond any liability on account of the real estate. But where power is given in the will to sell, lease, use, or control real estate, the bond should not only include the value of the personal estate but that of so much of the real estate as the executor is authorized to sell, and the rents and all income from such real estate as he may have power by the will to control. The Judge should satisfy himself of the extent of the powers given by the will, and fix the amount of the bond accordingly.

The amended Sec. 7 requires the executor's bond to be in a sum double the amount of the "improvements" and "timber" on the land.

THIS WILL PROVE A BURDEN TO EXECUTORS,

and the result will be that many would not accept the trust. The same section requires administrators with the will annexed to give bond in a sum double the value of the personal estate and double the value of the "improvements" and "timber" on the land. And by Sec. 23 it is proposed to require of administrators a bond for the amount that would be required of administrators with a will annexed. These provisions are unnecessarily burdensome, as I hope to show.

Now, it is well settled that administrators take no title to, or estate, right, or title in, real estate of the decedent. They have no right to rents, are not required to pay taxes, cannot apply to a Court to remove a cloud from the title, nor to correct a mistake in a deed, or to remove an adverse title. He takes only a power to sell, and not an interest, and this power can be extended only under an order of the Court for the payment of debts. He is not bound to notice the existence of land, except to inventory it, or when it is necessary to sell it to pay debts of the deceased, as above stated. (See North's Probate Practice, Secs. 434, 435, and authorities there cited.)

Now, I do not think I am under a mistake in saying that executors have

NO POWER OF ANY KIND

more than administrators have over real estate of the testator, either to sell, or rent, or use it, unless such power is given by the will, expressly or by implication, and are not responsible for the real estate to any greater extent than administrators. (See Prob. Prac., Secs. 439, 440.)

Administrators with the will annexed have the same powers over the estate that mere administrators have,—neither more or less. The giving the executor named in the will a power to sell or control the real estate does not confer that power on an administrator with the will annexed, and some reasons therefor are expressed in Sec. 440 above referred to. The executor is a trustee created, and his powers over real estate defined, by the will of the testator, while the other is a trustee created by law, and can take no power except what the law confers upon him. There is no statute transferring the power given to an executor by a will to any other person. In general, therefore, he acts as a mere administrator. Administrators of both kinds having, as we have seen, no right to meddle with the real estate of an estate, would be trespassers if they do, and would be liable to the heir as other trespassers would be. Therefore there is no reason for requiring them to give bond in an increased sum because of improvements and timber.

"IMPROVEMENTS"

is a word of very broad import, and includes "clearing," plowing, draining, and fencing on land, as distinguished from land in its natural state; also, buildings, orchards, etc. Now, no executor, not having a power over these things, ought to be responsible for them, nor had an administrator of either sort. Neither should they be responsible for timber; for the land, and improvements, and timber, and all right of possession and control belong to the heir.

These sections should be modified in the particulars I have objected to.

The amendments proposed to Sec. 98 requires the Court, before granting an order of sale to pay debts of an estate, to take an additional bond from the administrator in double the sum proposed to be raised for the security of parties interested. This may be a wise provision, but, after all, might properly be made directory, so as to require the Judge to demand it if it shall appear necessary to secure parties interested. The former bond might be sufficient without the additional one.

LEVI NORTH.

MINNESOTA.

PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 28.—In the Senate, this morning, bills were introduced to reimburse persons who paid the Inebriate-Asylum tax; to aid the construction of a railroad from Minneapolis to Hutchinson, McLeod County; to amend the act of 1878 granting lands to the Southern Minnesota Railway. The Special Committee on Railway Discriminations favorably recommended Page's bill declaring unjust discriminations as defined in the bill to be misdemeanors, and attaching penalties by fine for the first offense, and fine or imprisonment, or both, for subsequent offenses. Proceedings are to be instituted by the State on complaint to the Governor of the parties injured. The Senate passed the House bill releasing the Southern Minnesota Railroad from running a main track into Jackson, or building a spur track to that village. The House Committee on Education reported favorably on a bill appropriating $20,000 for the encouragement of higher education in graded schools. Its design is to aid high-schools to become free preparatory schools, taking students without regard to locality up to university requirements. The same Committee reported favorably the bill appropriating money for the erection of work-shops in connection with the Agricultural College at the State University.

THE RAILROAD CHARTER SPECULATORS

in and outside of the Legislature having concluded they would hold grants of swamp-lands, notwithstanding a decision of the United States Supreme Court that the States are bound by the terms of the original grant from Congress to devote those lands or the proceeds of their sale to the reclamation of swamp or overflowed lands; numerous bills granting portions of these lands for projected railways have bee prepared; and an omnibus bill is being framed over which a fierce contest is likely to occur.

A LITTLE STEAL.

The House since yesterday afternoon has been excited by a discovery that it passed recently, without the purpose of the measure being understood, a bill which would require the State to buy at $6 per volume 500 copies of a compilation of the General Statutes proposed to be published by a private firm in this city; and that each county in the State shall buy at the same price one copy for each county officer, Town Clerk, and Justice of the Peace. This "woodchuck," as such things are here called, is variously estimated at from $20,000 to $30,000. The object of the bill was concealed by a blind title, and by re-enacting a forgotten statute of twelve years ago by title and section. The friends of the "woodchuck" have had the adroitness and influence to defeat two attempts to recall the bill for reconsideration.

WISCONSIN.

PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 28.—The biennial-session resolution was amended by paying members of the Legislature $5 per day and mileage for extra sessions, and it was ordered engrossed and read a third time. A long discussion was had on the bill cutting down State officers' salaries, and much filibustering was indulged in. The Senate adjourned without action.

In the Assembly, the Senate resolution providing for final adjournment on Tuesday next at 11 o'clock was postponed till the afternoon. Senate bills passed in relation to the distribution of the Blue Book, increasing the number; amending the law relating to public printing; to quit title to real estate in certain cases; providing for the appointment of Inspectors of Election and the registration of voters in cities of over 25,000 inhabitants; to establish a Board of Immigration; in relation to the taxation of railroads, telegraphs, fire, inland navigation, and life-insurance companies; for a more vigorous enforcement of insurance; to change the boundaries of certain towns in Lincoln County.

Assembly bills passed: To amend the city charter of Fond du Lac; to appropriate to E. C. Wall a certain sum of money in payment of expenses of the contested election case. The bill providing for the appointment of Inspectors of Election and registration of voters in cities of over 25,000 inhabitants was taken up as a special order. The question was on concurring with the Senate in the passage of the bill. Carried—yeas, 54; nays, 28.

The Assembly this afternoon passed bills to accept and publish a work on county and town organization laws, road laws, etc., prepared by Col. J. C. Spooner; to pay ex-State-Treasurer Baetz $1,400 for expenses in the litigation connected with the default of the Bank of Madison during his term.

WISCONSIN'S NEW TRAMP LAW.

The Legislature of the State of Wisconsin has passed the following law for the suppression of vagabondage:

A BILL to suppress vagabondage. The People of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Any male person 16 years of age or over, being a vagrant within the purview of Sec. 1,543 of the Revised Statutes, who shall be found in any town, city, or village in this State, not being an inhabitant of said town, city, or village, shall be deemed a tramp.

SEC. 2. Any person convicted of being a tramp shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor in the County Jail for a period not exceeding six months, "or by imprisonment in the County Jail not to exceed thirty days in solitary confinement, and to be fed on bread and water only during the whole period of such confinement."

SEC. 3. Justices of the Police, Police Magistrates, County Courts having civil jurisdiction, shall have jurisdiction of all offenses arising under the first section of this act.

SEC. 4. Any tramp who shall wantonly or maliciously, by means of violence, threats, or otherwise, put in fear any inhabitant of this State, or who shall kindle any fire on any highway, or on the land of another within this State, without the consent of the owner or occupant of such land, or who shall wantonly or maliciously enter any house, barn, or outbuilding belonging to any person without the consent of the owner or occupant of such premises, or who shall carry any firearm or other weapon, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished at hard labor in the State Prison not more than two years.

SEC. 5. Any five or more tramps who shall assemble or congregate together within this State for the purpose of encouraging vagabondage, or for any other unlawful purpose, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison not to exceed two years.

SEC. 6. Any tramp engaged in such assemblage may be prosecuted and convicted thereof alone, if it be alleged in the indictment or information and proved at the trial that five or more tramps were engaged therein, and if known, they must be named, but if unknown, that fact must be alleged.

SEC. 7. Any peace officer in the State may arrest and imprison, without process, any person whom he knows, or has good reason to believe, to be a tramp, provided that such peace officer, within twelve hours after making such arrest (Sundays excluded), shall bring such person so arrested before a Magistrate, and lodge a complaint against him.

SEC. 8. Any peace officer making any such arrest under the provisions of this act shall be empowered to return any warrant issued on such complaint, and shall be entitled to the same fees as Constables for similar services.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the keeper of any common jail, upon written request from the Chairman of any town, the President of any village, the Mayor of any city, to detail any tramps confined in said jail to such town, village, or city, in charge of an officer, to work upon the highways or other public improvements; such town, village, or city to sustain any necessary expense in transporting such officer and prisoners to and from the place of labor. Any officer having such tramps in charge while at labor as provided in this section, shall receive $2 for each day and $1 for each half-day so employed, to be paid by the town, village, or city for whom such work is done.

SEC. 10. Any tramp who has been duly sentenced to hard labor under the provisions of this act, who wantonly and willfully refuses to work, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison for a period not exceeding two years.

SEC. 11. Hereafter no Sheriff or Jailer shall receive, and no County Board of Supervisors shall allow, any compensation for keeping or boarding any tramp in the common jail of any county in this State, unless such tramp shall have been duly arrested, or committed, under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 12. Each of the counties of this State are hereby authorized to purchase, take, and hold all the necessary real estate for jail purposes and purposes of imprisonment at hard labor of all persons adjudged guilty of an offense against the provisions of this act. And whenever, in the opinion of the Board of Supervisors of a county, the county shall require for such purposes, or either or any of them, any lands for the use thereof, and such Board of Supervisors shall be unable to agree with the owner upon the amount of compensation to be paid therefor, or where, by reason of the legal incapacity or absence of any such owner, or other sufficient cause, no such agreement or purchase can be made without delay, the Judge of the Circuit Court of the county in which such lands, or any part thereof, are situated, may, upon application in writing of the Board of Supervisors of such county making the application, containing a description of the lands so required, appoint three disinterested persons, residents of such county, Commissioners to appraise such lands. And thereupon and thereafter such proceedings shall be had in the premises, so far as applicable, as required by Chap. 33 of the Revised Statutes, in case of the State requiring and taking lands for the charitable, educational, correctional, or penal institutions of the State, to the end that the county acquire and have an absolute title in fee simple to the lands so required and taken, upon payment of the compensation finally awarded.

SEC. 13. All acts or parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 14. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

INDIANA.

NOTHING IMPORTANT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 28.—The Legislature did a good deal of business to-day, but little of special importance. The Senate adopted the report of the Special Committee on Investigation of the action of the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, that they had drawn largely in excess of the law, and the Attorney-General is instructed to see what step should be taken to recover the money from them. The House Prison Committee reported that the investigation had revealed nothing wrong in the management of either Penitentiary.

FAILURE TO SUIT.

The Committee appointed to investigate the office of the Auditor of State did not suit the Auditor, and he procured a reorganization of the Committee and the appointment of Myers, of Monroe, as Chairman, and the addition of Osborne and Humphreys. Ex-Auditor Henderson charged that four members of the original Committee were agents of foreign insurance companies, and that Speaker Cauthorne himself was. Upon this representation the Committee was changed, and is now considered favorable to the Auditor.

THE SPECIAL SENATE COMMITTEE

listened to the charges against President Jameson, of the Asylum Board, and Supt. Everts, of the Insane Asylum. They were about as sent last night, with the addition of charging that Mrs. Everts had been appointed Matron of the Insane Hospital, and Mrs. McIntyre of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, contrary to law. Dr. Jameson filed an answer by an attorney denying all the allegations, demanding that they be made more specific, and asking for an immediate investigation. The Committee went into executive session, and agreed to go into an investigation on Monday night. The charges are very vague, dates not being given when the alleged wrongful acts were done.

APPORTIONMENT.

A conference has been in session to-day trying to perfect the Legislative Apportionment bill. An agreement to attempt this was entered into before the Committee met, but so far no conclusion has been reached. The scheme urged by Davis, who holds control of the question, gives the Democrats twenty-seven Senators and forty-five Representatives, the Republicans twenty-one Senators and forty-two Representatives, the Nationals two Senators and twelve Representatives.

KANSAS.

THE BRIBERY CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 28.—The resolutions presented in the House yesterday ordering the arraignment of Representative George W. McClintick, of McPherson County, for contempt in refusing to testify fully before the Senatorial Investigating Committee in regard to certain offers of money to influence his vote for Senator, were called up for consideration this afternoon, and McClintick expressed a willingness to go before the Committe to-night and answer all questions propounded to him. The resolutions of contempt were thereupon withdrawn.

McClintick is the youngest member of the Legislature. He was elected as a Republican, and voted for Judge Horton for United States Senator. He is editor of the *McPherson County Independent*, published at McPherson, Kas., and is a man of less than ordinary ability. The friends of the Senator insist that McClintick can make no disclosure that will implicate them in any attempt to influence the election by improper means. The Investigating Committee is still working industriously in order to complete the testimony, and submit their report at the earliest possible period in the short time allowed them before the close of the session.

VIRGINIA.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 28.—The indictment yesterday of five County Court Judges in the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Virginia, in session at Danville, on the alleged charge of withholding from negroes the right of serving on juries, was brought to the attention of the State Senate to-day by Senator Bradley Johnson, who introduced a preamble and resolutions setting forth the facts of the alleged usurpation and exercise of unwarranted power, directing the Attorney-General to take the proper steps to bring said proceedings to the adjudication of the Supreme Court of the United States, that such lawless measures may be checked by competent authority now and in the future; authorizing the employment of counsel to assist the Attorney-General in the proceedings, and requesting Virginia's Representatives in Congress to move for a committee to inquire whether the Hon. Alex Rives, Judge of the aforesaid Federal Court, has not been and is not now usurping judicial authority for the purpose of bringing about an unnecessary conflict between the State and Federal authorities in the enforcement of the criminal laws of Virginia, thereby endangering the harmony, peace, and good order of this Commonwealth. Adopted with only two negative votes,—both Republican.

Resolutions were at once reported to the House, and were passed by that body to-night. Judge Green, of the State Circuit Court for the Danville District, which embraces the County Courts of the indicted Judges, who is in the city, goes to Danville to-morrow morning for the purpose, it is said, of endeavoring to prevent the arrest of said Judges.

WHISKY

A Special Car, Full of Indicted Ringsters, Arrives in Springfield.

Passage of the Crooked Cortege Through the Streets of the Capital.

Failing to Make Their Money Talk, They Set Their Mouths Going.

Theories of the Cincinnati Men Explaining Their "Advantage."

THE LAST NET-FULL.

SHOWING THAT IT WAS NOT A WATER-HAUL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 28.—The afternoon train on the Springfield & Northwestern to-day had an extra car attached, which contained the parties arrested at Pekin and Peoria for complicity in the crooked whisky operations there. The imposing procession marched to the Government Building and invaded the United States Court, where they gave bail for their appearance when wanted, and were notified by District-Attorney Connolly that he would call up the cases Wednesday and have them set for trial immediately. As has been intimated in these dispatches heretofore, these arrests are the outcome of a general raid on the far-famed Pekin and Peoria Whisky Rings, which the Government has been working up

FOR THE PAST SIX MONTHS.

So much has been said by the Democratic press about the immunity enjoyed by these ringsters, and the manner in which they defied all prosecution, that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has long been anxious to get at the bottom facts, and, under his direction, the Revenue Agents and District-Attorney Connolly have at last succeeded in touching bottom and securing evidence which will bring to light all the inside operations of this compact and remarkably well-organized Ring. So closely have the ringsters been identified by self-interests that it was impossible to procure satisfactory evidence until some of the underlings—the men who removed the stamps, dumped the crooked whisky, carted it to the rectifying establishments, and did the menial labor and general dirty work for the Ring

WERE WILLING TO SQUEAL.

Their evidence has now been secured, and the big fish—the men who engineered the swindling and grew rich from the stealings—will have to suffer. These indictments, and the knowledge of the fact that such dangerous witnesses furnished the evidence upon which they were based, has completely knocked the wind out of the ringsters, and they are a badly frightened lot, though maintaining their usual bold front. Their trial will bring out the innermost secrets of the Ring, and forever lay at rest the charges that any prominent politicians were connected with the Ring, which the members have for years caused to be circulated to shield themselves.

THEY HAVE ALREADY OPENED FIRE

on the District Attorney and the Grand Jury, and accuse them of shielding certain unnamed persons. The facts are that none were spared against whom sufficient evidence was secured to warrant the finding of an indictment, except the few who are to be used as witnesses. The fact that the Grand Jury was composed of thirteen Democrats to three Republican attests the fact that they spared no one on account of their Republicanism. Some of the indictments have not yet been made public, while a few of the indicted have already given bail as previously reported.

THE PARTY

which came in to-day were admitted to bail as follows:

John D. McIntire, the chief distiller of the district, eleven indictments, $11,000 bail, with Franklin E. Rupert and William A. Boley, of Peoria, as his bondsmen.

Jacob Lucas, an ex-Guager, two indictments, $2,000.

John and George Hergel, four indictments each, $4,000 each.

William T. Edds, three indictments, $3,000.

Joel Jones, $3,000.

John L. Smith, four indictments, $4,000.

George T. Reisinger, distiller, $4,000.

Daniel S. Reisinger, his father, two indictments, $2,000.

John Stoltz, three indictments, $3,000.

Christopher W. Ackerman, $3,000.

James W. Ayers, ex-Gauger, $3,000.

Henry P. Weirich, Thomas B. Dorsey, and John E. Wehner, two indictments each, $2,000 each.

The following, against whom there is but one indictment each for conspiring to defraud the Government, were held in $1,000 bail each:

William Bloom, Carl Hinsken, John Kreiger, Fred A. Volke, John Wildhack, William Hunter, and James H. White.

ALL THESE MEN ARE FROM PEKIN.

The following represented the Peoria branch of the Ring:

Warren Henry, three indictments, $3,000.

James G. Spier, $2,000.

Parley S. Howlett, $1,000.

The lists of the others supposed to be indicted, published in other papers than THE TRIBUNE, contain the names of Maj. Wilkinson, of Pike County, ex-Deputy-Collector E. S. Ireland, now of St. Louis, and Joseph Thompson, of Canton, who have not been indicted.

Westerman, the supposed leader of the Pekin Ring, is among the victims, but cannot be found.

CINCINNATI.

THE DISTILLERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 28.—The article in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of yesterday relative to Cincinnati whisky was republished in to-day's papers, and caused considerable stir among distillers. Some of the leading whisky men were interviewed on the subject this afternoon. Charles H. Kellogg, of Walsh & Kellogg, said that it was possible that the ten barrels of rectified whisky mentioned in the article might have been a swindle practiced upon a customer by an irresponsible dealer. He was positive that the Government has not been defrauded in this district.

Lew Green, of James W. Goff & Co., said: "The charge is instigated by a gang of self-confessed thieves and robbers, and isn't worthy of consideration."

Nelson Perin, of Perin & Gould, showed the reporter a letter dated Feb. 26, from a prominent Baltimore firm, wherein it was positively stated that Chicago parties were offering their whisky at $1.02 per gallon free of commission. On the same date whisky sold freely in this market at $1.03.

Edwin Stevens, of Stevens, Dair & Co., said it was nonsense to talk about fraud in this district. Cincinnati can legitimately undersell Chicago all the time.

Will S. Ridgeway, who is personally connected with nearly all the Chicago distillers, and is thoroughly conversant with their manner of doing business, stated that the market there is usually fictitious, and seldom based on actual sales at a fixed price.

W. N. Hobart thought whisky could be made as cheaply here, at least, as in Chicago. Regarding the ten barrels spoken of in the article mentioned, he said a discrepancy might occur without any intention to defraud on the part of the purchaser.

THE THEORY.

The ability of the Cincinnati distillers to undersell their Chicago rivals is thus explained by the leading producers: Let it be understood, they say, that the Revenue laws and Government rules are the same for all Gaugers and distillers throughout the country; take a barrel of forty-four and a half gallons filled to within a quart, and the gauger is compelled to call it forty-four gallons. Let the temperature of the whisky be 87 degrees and the proof 143 degrees, and the Government rules then allow one gallon for what is called "correction of volume," which leaves forty-three gallons to 143 degrees proof, or 61.49 proof-gallons. All fractions below one-half are also allowed to the distiller. Thus he pays a tax only on sixty-one gallons at 90 cents, which amounts to $54.90. It is the custom in this market to sell the day after the Government gauge to a local rectifying house, and to base the scale on what is called the "free gauge." By a decrease of temperature the whisky in the barrel mentioned will probably shrink about half a gallon. The barrel will then hold forty-four gallons at 143 degrees, or sixty-three proof gallons. It is sold, at the present market price, at $1.03, or $64.89. The Cincinnati distiller then realizes for his barrel of whisky over the tax $9.99.

ON THE OTHER HAND,

the custom of the Chicago market, it is explained, is to give the benefit of the volume-allowance to the purchaser. The Chicago men have no large rectifying houses, and are compelled to send the profit of their distilleries to the Eastern market. A barrel loses in transit one gallon. The New York purchaser would buy forty-two wine gallons at 143 degrees, or sixty proof-gallons. As freight and other expense of transit will about equal the difference in price between the two cities, the Chicago man receives about $103 for his whisky, or $61.80 for the barrel. Deducting the tax, he realizes $6.90 for the whisky the Cincinnati man obtains $9.99 for. In addition to this, the Cincinnati distillers obtain for their slops or offal what would about equal 2 cents per gallon for the whisky. In Chicago the slop, it is said, is dumped into the lake, the municipal laws not allowing hogs or cattle to be fed within the city limits.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1—1 a. m.—Indications—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, southerly winds, falling barometer, and partly cloudy weather during the day, followed by decidedly colder northerly to westerly winds and rising barometer, and possibly light rains in western portion during the night.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, decidedly colder northerly to northwesterly winds, rising barometer, and partly cloudy weather, with light snow.

For the Upper Lake region, generally cloudy weather and snow, followed during the evening by decidedly lower temperature, rising barometer, and winds shifting to northerly and westerly.

For the Lower-Lake region, during the day slightly warmer, southeast to southwest winds, generally cloudy weather and light snow or rain, with falling barometer, followed during the night by rising barometer, lower temperature, and southwest to northwest winds.

Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Grand Haven, and Ludington.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	30.337	34	52	S.	6	....	Cloudy.
11:18 a. m.	30.251	36	61	S.	8	....	Lt. snow
2:00 p. m.	30.084	39	55	S.	8	....	Cloudy.
3:53 p. m.	30.029	42	50	S.	11	.07	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	30.001	43	51	S.	12	....	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	30.018	44	52	S.	12	....	Cloudy.

Maximum, 46; minimum, 21.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28—10:18 p.m.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Albany	30.47	7	N., light	......	Smoky.
Alpena	30.19	20	S. E., fresh	.02	Lt. snow.
Boise City	......	36	N., gentle	......	Clear.
Breckinridge	30.39	−1	N. W., brisk	.02	Clear.
Buffalo	30.40	29	S., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Cairo	30.27	50	S., fresh	......	Smoky.
Cheyenne	30.04	19	N., fresh	......	Threat'g.
Chicago	30.02	44	S., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	30.32	46	S. E., fresh	......	Fair.
Cleveland	30.28	33	S. E., brisk	......	Cloudy.
Davenport	......	42	S. W., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Denver	30.11	31	N., brisk	......	Threat'g.
Des Moines	30.07	28	N. W., brisk	......	Clear.
Detroit	30.21	36	S. W., brisk	.03	Cloudy
Dodge City	29.76	29	N., gale	......	Clear.
Duluth, Minn	30.11	12	N. W., fresh	.20	Lt. snow.
Erie	30.30	32	S. E., brisk	......	Cloudy.
Escanaba	30.00	30	S., fresh	.28	Lt. snow.
Fort Garry	30.47	−2	N., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Fort Gibson	29.89	57	S., fresh	......	Smoky.
Grand Haven	30.07	36	S., brisk	......	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	30.20	42	S. E., fresh	......	Clear.
Keokuk	29.96	47	S. W., fresh	......	Smoky.
La Crosse	29.81	41	S., fresh	......	Cloudy
Leavenworth	30.04	39	N. W., brisk	......	Cloudy.
Louisville	30.28	42	S. E., fresh	......	Clear.
Madison	29.86	40	S., brisk	......	Cloudy.
Marquette	30.00	21	S. E., gen.	.09	Lt. snow.
Memphis	30.30	48	S. E., fresh	......	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.95	38	S., brisk	......	Cloudy.
Nashville	30.36	44	......	......	Smoky.
New Orleans	30.35	50	E., fresh	......	Clear.
North Platte	30.08	16	N., high	......	Cloudy.
Omaha	30.18	18	N. W., brisk	......	Clear.
Oswego	30.55	25	S. E., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Pembina	29.71	30	N., fresh	......	Clear.
Pioche, Nev.	30.47	−4	N., brisk	......	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	30.48	35	E., gentle	......	Smoky.
Port Huron	30.24	28	S. E., fresh	.04	Cloudy.
Rochester	30.50	20	S. E., gentle	......	Cloudy.
Sacramento	30.00	56	N. W., brisk	......	Clear.
Salt Lake City	29.97	35	N., gentle	......	Cloudy.
Sandusky	30.24	40	S., brisk	......	Smoky.
San Francisco	30.03	55	W., light	......	Clear.
Shreveport	30.22	59	S., light	......	Cloudy.
St. Louis	30.09	48	S., brisk	......	Clear.
St. Paul	30.05	15	N. W., brisk	.02	Lt. snow.
Toledo	30.17	40	S. E., brisk	......	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	30.35	53	S. E., gen.	......	Clear.
Virginia City	29.76	21	S. E., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Winnemucca	30.10	32	N., gentle	......	Clear.
Yankton	30.43	7	N. W., brisk	......	Cloudy.

LAKE.

The Board of Education of School District No. 2 of Hyde Park and Lake held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Pullman school-house. Present: Messrs. Champlin, Ferran, Pullman, and Kimmy. Absent: President Coy and Mr. Graham. The Secretary reported payment of teachers and janitors for month of January amounting to $3,328. Bills amounting to $29.87 were audited and ordered paid. Adjourned to March 28.

The new Knowles pump, which is to increase the water supply of the Towns of Hyde Park and Lake, is now in position at the Water-Works. Everything being favorable, the connection with the supply-pipe will be made to-morrow. Water-takers should provide themselves with a supply of water, to guard against a delay or accident. It will probably take an hour or more to make the connection.

Whitelaw Reid.

New York Letter to Cincinnati Enquirer.

It is told in New York that Whitelaw Reid has become rich by stock operations, independent of his newspaper, which is much increased in circulation. I hear that he made a very lucky hit in Pacific Mail. Reid has finished his residence on Lexington avenue, at Thirty-fifth street. It is a brown-stone house at a corner, the door in the middle, and the rooms elegant and spacious. Such a property in good times would be worth $70,000. I hear that his sisters are hostesses. A rumor is also abroad that he intends to marry.

AUCTION SALE.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

ON THE PREMISES, Nos. 272, 274 AND 276 S. THIRD-ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Building, Stock & Fixtures

TO CLOSE THE PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNT OF R. & G. A. WRIGHT, MANUFACTURERS OF PERFUMES AND TOILET SOAPS.

Monday Morning, March 3d, at 10 O'Clock.

The building is built of brick, four stories high. The lot is 50 feet 10 inches front by 180 feet deep to Bingham's Court, on which is erected a two-story brick building, used as boiler and engine house and soap factory. Druggists' Sundries, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Toilet Soaps, Brushes, Combs, Mirrors, etc. Immediately after the sale of the building will be sold, without reserve, the entire elegant stock of goods, comprising Druggists' Sundries, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Toilet Soaps, Brushes, Combs, Mirrors, Druggists' Glassware, Toilet Sets and Vases, Turkish Towels, Puff Boxes and Puffs, Flasks, Thermometers, Pungents, Cut-Glass Bottles, Show-Cases, Tables, Office Furniture, Steam Engine, and all the apparatus appertaining to the business of making perfumery and toilet soaps, essences, essential oils, etc. Also a Horse and Wagon.

Full particulars in Catalogues.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 139 and 141 S. Fourth-st., Philadelphia.

ELECTRIC BELT.

FOR MEN ONLY.

DR. CHEEVER'S "REGENERATOR" OR ELECTRIC BELT

Is having wonderful effect in curing Sexual Debility from any cause. Weakness, incapacity, lack of vigor and nervous prostration are entirely cured by the use of this instrument. For circulars address J. KARR, 103 Washington-st., Chicago.

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F. J. FULLER, Proprietor,

WEST QUINCY, MASS.

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GRANITE.

Estimates or orders for Building Work promptly attended to. Our quarries are of the best quality dark blue stock, and we have extensive Steam Polishing Works. Correspondence and orders solicited.

...Let the temperature of the ... and the proof 143 degrees, ... rules then allow one ... called "correction of vol- ... forty-three gallons to 143 de- ... proof-gallons. All fractions ... also allowed to the distiller. ... only on sixty-one gallons at ... unts to $54.90. It is the cus- ... to sell the day after the ... a local rectifying house, ... on what is called the "free ... of temperature the whisky ... will probably shrink about ... barrel will then hold forty- ... degrees, or sixty-three proof ... the present market price, ... The Cincinnati distiller ... barrel of whisky over the

OTHER HAND,

... Chicago market, it is ex- ... the benefit of the volume- ... chaser. The Chicago men ... ing houses, and are com- ... of their distilleries to ... A barrel loses in transit ... New York purchaser would ... gallons at 143 degrees, or ... As freight and other ex- ... about equal the difference ... two cities, the Chicago man ... for his whisky, or $61.80 for ... the tax, he realizes $6.90 ... Cincinnati man obtains $9.99 ... this: the Cincinnati distil- ... slops or offal what would ... per gallon for the whisky. ... it is said, is dumped into ... pal laws not allowing hogs ... within the city limits.

WEATHER.

... Chief Signal Officer, ... March 1—1 a. m.—Indi- ... ssee and the Ohio Valley, ... ling barometer, and partly ... the day, followed by de- ... erly to westerly winds and ... and possibly light rains ... during the night.

... Mississippi and Lower Mis- ... dedly colder northerly to ... rising barometer, and ... er, with light snow.

... ke region, generally cloudy ... followed during the evening ... temperature, rising barome- ... ng to northerly and west-

... ke region, during the day ... utheast to southwest winds, ... eather and light snow or ... barometer, followed during ... barometer, lower tempera ... to northwest winds. ... s continue at Milwaukee, ... Ludington.

... OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.

Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather
52	S....	6	.....	Cloudy.
61	S....	6	.....	Lt. snow.
55	S....	8	.....	Cloudy.
50	S....	11	.07	Fair.
51	S....	12	.....	Cloudy.
52	S....	12	.....	Cloudy.

...mum, 21.

... OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28—10:18 p. m.

	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
7	N., light....	.....	Smoky.
30	S. E., fresh	.02	Lt. snow.
10	N., gentle..	.....	Clear.
19	N. W., brisk	.02	Clear.
29	S., fresh...	.....	Cloudy.
50	S., fresh...	.....	Smoky.
55	N., fresh...	.....	Threat'g.
46	S., fresh...	.....	Cloudy.
44	S. E., fresh	.....	Fair.
33	S. E., brisk	.....	Cloudy.
43	S. W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
51	N., brisk..	.....	Threat'g.
28	N. W., brisk	.....	Clear.
36	S. W., brisk	.03	Cloudy.
26	N., gale....	.....	Clear.
12	N. W., fresh	.20	Lt. snow.
32	S. E., brisk	.....	Cloudy.
30	S., fresh....	.28	Lt. snow.
40	N., fresh...	.....	Cloudy.
57	S., fresh...	.....	Smoky.
36	S., brisk...	.....	Cloudy.
42	S. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
47	S. W., fresh	.....	Smoky.
41	S., fresh...	.....	Cloudy.
39	N. W., brisk	.....	Cloudy.
42	S. E., fresh.	.....	Clear.
40	S., brisk...	.....	Cloudy.
21	S. E., gen..	.09	Lt. snow.
48	S. E., fresh.	.....	Clear.
38	S., brisk..	.....	Cloudy.
44	S., ...	.....	Smoky.
50	E., fresh...	.....	Clear.
16	N., high....	.....	Cloudy.
18	N. W., brisk	.....	Clear.
25	S. E., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
2	N., fresh...	.....	Clear.
4	N., brisk...	.....	Cloudy.
35	E., gentle..	.....	Smoky.
28	S. E., fresh.	.04	Cloudy.
20	S. E., gentle	.....	Cloudy.
56	N. W., brisk	.....	Clear.
35	N., gentle..	.....	Cloudy.
40	S., brisk...	.....	Smoky.
55	W., light...	.....	Clear.
59	S., light...	.....	Cloudy.
46	S., brisk...	.....	Clear.
15	N. W., brisk	.02	Lt. snow.
40	N. E., brisk	.....	Cloudy.
53	S. E., gen..	.....	Clear.
21	S. E., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
32	N., gentle..	.....	Clear.
7	N. W., brisk	.....	Cloudy.

LAKE.

...ducation of School District ... k and Lake held a meeting ... on at the Pullman school- ... Messrs. Champlin, Ferran, ... ny. Absent: President Coy ... The Secretary reported pay- ... and janitors for month of ... to $3,328. Bills amounting ... ited and ordered paid. Ad- ...

... s pump, which is to increase ... of the Towns of Hyde Park ... in position at the Water- ... being favorable, the con- ... supply-pipe will be made to- ... akers should provide them- ... y of water, to guard against ... It will probably take an ... ake the connection.

... hitelaw Reid.

... er to Cincinnati Enquirer.

... w York that Whitelaw Reid ... stock operations, independent ... which is much increased in ... that he made a very lucky ... Reid has finished his resi- ... ton avenue, at Thirty-fifth ... own-stone house at a corner, ... ddle, and the rooms elegant ... a property in good times ... 70,000. I hear that his sisters ... umor is also abroad that he

...TION SALE.

...TOR'S SALE

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...Stock & Fixtures

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... March 3d, at 10 O'Clock.

... of brick, four stories high. The ... front by 180 feet deep to Bing- ... is erected a two-story brick build- ... engine house and soap factory. ... es, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, ... ushes, Combs, Mirrors, etc. ... the sale of the building will be sold, ... tire elegant stock of goods, com- ... dries, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, ... Combs, Mirrors, Druggists' Glass- ... Vases, Turkish Towels, Puff Boxes ... rmometers, Pungents, Cut-Glass ... Tables, Office Furniture, Steam ... apparatus appertaining to the busi- ... mery and toilet soaps, essences, ... also a Horse and Wagon. ... in Catalogues. ... S & SONS, Auctioneers, ... S. Fourth-st., Philadelphia.

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...ANITE.

... s for Building Work promptly at- ... are of the best quality dark blue ... extensive Steam Polishing Works. ... orders solicited.

IN SOLITARY.

Angell's Change from a Free Man Into a Convict.

The Trip to Joliet—The Bath-Room and the Barber's Chair.

The Last Farewells---His Probable Field of Labor---Old Acquaintances.

When Charles W. Angell stepped out of cell No. 43, County Jail of Cook County, yesterday morning at 8:15 o'clock, there was a pleasant smile upon his countenance, unconcealed by the heavy growth of black beard which surrounds his face, and a neatness about his attire which belied the possible supposition that he had spent the night in bemoaning his fate or in penitent self-humiliation over his criminality. He wore the same clothes in which he was brought back to this city, and in his hand carried, in a shawl-strap, a heavy overcoat, a laprobe, and other articles of clothing. He certainly did not look like a man who was on the eve of burying the next ten years in a prison, and expected to spend that ten years in the manner prescribed by the sentence of the Court. He shook hands cordially and spoke pleasantly to Capt. Whitney Frank as the latter met him at the cell door and accompanied him down the corridor past the rows of condemned inmates. His brother, Mr. Will Angell, met him at the "wicket gate," and the trio then passed on to the office. They went into the private room adjoining, and while "Charley" read and signed several private papers they talked in an earnest, quiet way. Charley seemed to be solicitous about his breakfast, for he soon appeared and asked Sheriff Hoffmann if his repast was ready, and then retired to the private room. There were but a few people about the office. The Sheriff and his assistants, Capt. Frank, and Will Angell were the only ones who were present. As

THE PRISONER'S BREAKFAST

of sausages, fried eggs, corn-bread, fried potatoes, and coffee was carried through the room by the cook "Johnson," Jailer Currier remarked somewhat discouragingly: "That's the last square meal he will get for some time." Charley evidently thought so too, for he made a clean sweep of it.

The only person besides those above mentioned who came to say "good-by" to the departing traveler was a colored man, who, in days gone by, had been servant to the Secretary of the Pullman Palace-Car Company. To him Angell spoke cheerfully and kindly, thanked him for his clumsy words of sympathy and commiseration, and tried to throw as bright a light as possible upon the darkness that seemed within the caller's black skin. The colored man went away with tears in his eyes. Charley turned away and, as if without an effort, smiled.

At about twenty minutes before 9 o'clock the Sheriff opened the door to the private room. The signal was enough. Angell came out first, incased in the gray checkered ulster that has marked him in his brief and checkered career of notoriety. He was followed by his brother and Capt. Frank, who bore his burdens for him. Angell paused in the middle of the office, looked about him, and, recognizing several of the attaches who had cared for him in his short period of incarceration, shook hands with them in a quiet yet cordial way. "Is the carriage at the door?" he asked. Being told that it was, he followed Capt. Frank out, and was allowed to enter the carriage first. Sheriff Hoffmann and Capt. Frank got in after him, and the door closed with a snap. As the vehicle rolled briskly out of the court, Mr. Will Angell was left standing alone. He had simply said: "Good-by, Charley," shaken his brother's hand, and, with an inexpressible look of sadness in his eyes, bade the driver proceed. Angell was on his way to the tomb for the living at Joliet.

THE START FROM THE DEPOT

was made with very little attendant stir. Angell, accompanied by Sheriff Hoffmann and Capt. Frank, alighted from the carriage which conveyed them from the North Side at a few minutes before 9, and walked directly to the train. The knowledge of his intended departure had of course been noised abroad, but there was no unpleasant flocking thither on the part of a curious public to see him set out on his long journey. There was about the usual number of passengers on the early morning train, several newspaper men, and one or two of Angell's old friends who came to give him a parting shake, say a hurried good-by, and see him off. He chose a seat in the smoking-car near a window, while the Sheriff planted his burly form in the other half. Capt. Frank took a seat immediately in front of them, where he could lean back and address them, as he did occasionally. After starting, Angell took a glance through the morning papers, expressed himself as still further pleased with the fair, though just, treatment he had received from "the boys," as he calls them, and added that he felt under additional obligations to the Chicago press for its attentions to him during his brief stay in the city.

There was very little that occurred on the trip to the massive pile behind whose stone walls Illinois has provided a place, safe and sure, for sentenced criminals, that was worthy of note.

ONE LITTLE INCIDENT

seemed to touch the poor fellow's heart. The porter of the Pullman day-car came forward, stopped at the seat where Angell was, leaned down, shook hands with the man he had once looked up to and for whom he still had a lingering sense of respect and admiration, and said he was sorry to see him in trouble. Those were very simple words, but they came from the heart, and Angell felt it. He thanked the boy, chatted with him a few minutes, and then came the good-by.

The train reached the Penitentiary grounds at about twenty minutes to 11, and the little party of officers, prisoner, and newspaper men alighted and walked toward the Bastile. It was still blowing and snowing, and Angell pulled down his hat a little further, drew the collar of his heavy English ulster about his neck, and trudged along beside the Sheriff to his future abode. As far as could be observed, there was not the slightest trace of faltering or of uneasiness in his face or his manner. His step was elastic, his eye as quick and bright as ever, and his whole demeanor might easily have misled any one not conversant with the circumstances to suppose that he was simply a casual visitor. The entrance of the prison-house was soon reached. An attendant opened the door, and the party passed into the hall. At the office-door they were met by Mr. Mueller, who, in the absence of Warden McClaughry at Springfield, formally received them. The turnkey at the iron door leading from the hall into the prisoners' waiting-rooms turned the key in the lock, the heavy iron frame swung back with its dreary, monotonous clang, and Angell, accompanied still by the Sheriff and the big-hearted, manly Capt. Frank, walked forward into the room at the right, and sat down on one of the settees. He wore his usual quiet smile, and appeared perfectly resigned. The Deputy Warden, Mr. Mayhew, came in a few moments afterward, and there was a brief consultation between him and his visitors, after which one of the attendants entered, spoke to Angell, and requested him to follow. He did so, passing out at the rear door, which immediately closed in behind him, and shut him out from the world for many a long, weary year. Down the stone flagging, with his blue-uniformed attendant,

TO THE PRISON BATH-ROOM

was the walk of only a few moments. After the bath, and the opportunity which it furnished for the attendant to take a full description of his physical make-up, the man who at one time was accounted one of the best "dressers" in Chicago society was given the regulation suit of many stripes,—the garb which has come to be regarded as the insignia of infamy. But other, and quite as marked, changes were yet to be made before he became a dweller among men to whom the outside world is but a sealed book. From the bath-room he passed into the barber-shop, where the heavy black mustache and full beard and the black and iron-gray hair were quickly and dexterously removed, leaving his face smooth and his head bearing only a short gray stubble. The change, facial and otherwise, was complete. The prominent forehead, the marked aquiline nose, with its peculiar turn to the right, were rendered all the more prominent when the face and head were relieved of their hirsute adornments. It was a change which made of Charles W. Angell a striped-coated, shaven, and shorn convict.

From the barber-shop—as soon as the attendants had noted down a description of his face and hands, which is always done in the barber-shop, and not in the bath-room, for the reason that the shaving and the hair-cutting render the obtaining of a full and accurate description more practical as well as more satisfactory—the late citizen of the world, but the now convicted and sentenced criminal, was marched down the stone flagging to

"THE SOLITARY,"

—a large apartment with a double tier of cells on each side for the reception of new arrivals, and of convicts who, for gross infraction of the prison discipline, are assigned to its sequestered apartments and kept there until they promise to mend their ways. The cells are not dismal, as the term applied to the place might seem to imply, but are large and well-lighted, the punishment to the refractory convicts, who are put in the lower tier, consisting in their entire separation from anybody and everybody—their utter exclusion from the world—and in the further deprivation which they undergo when, instead of being furnished with a cot, they are given a bare board with no soft side that anybody has ever discovered. In very bad cases, a dose of the chain and ball is administered, and occasionally it is found advisable to bind the unruly to the wall by means of a chain and a large iron ring. The upper cells are also large and well-lighted, but are furnished with cots, as are the ordinary prison cells. As Angell is still suffering from rheumatism, so much so, indeed, that he could not walk in his hard convict's shoes without a painful limping, he was not made to climb the ladder leading to the upper tier, but was quietly placed in one of the lower cells. The heavy double doors closed on their well-oiled hinges, the keys performed their task, and all that there was visible of the outside world was the light of day breaking in through the iron-barred window.

THE LAST VISIT.

The little party from Chicago, however, by the kindness of the Deputy Warden, were allowed to visit Angell in "the solitary" before they took the afternoon train for the city. His door was unlocked and he stepped out into the hall. Capt. Frank took him apart, and it was apparently with something of an effort that he kept back the emotion which he deeply felt. At the close of their interview, the object of which remains known only to themselves, Capt. Frank, with the consent of the Deputy Warden, gave Angell a small metallic cross, inlaid with silver, which one of the Catholic priests at Lisbon had given the prisoner, to whom he had become much attached after frequent visitations, on his departure from that port. Angell is not a Catholic, but he prized the gift for its associations, and when Capt. Frank returned it to him he appeared delighted at the thought that he could have and retain the little memento.

THE TRIBUNE reporter advanced towards him as Capt. Frank tore himself away. Angell greeted him with a hearty grasp of the hand, and, with a voice which betrayed very little emotion, but more of firmness and intenseness, said:

"Good-by, old fellow. Tell the boys I keep a stiff upper lip, and am wearing the clothes I earned."

And, with a cordial shake of the hand, the reporter returned his good-by and left him.

NO ASSIGNMENT

will be made for him for several days. Indeed, it is now thought that he will go to the prison hospital for a while, on account of his rheumatism, and remain until he is bettered. There is a vacancy in the office of the knitting-shop, and it was the impression among the officials that he would probably be assigned to fill that position, his clerical talents making it an object for the authorities to employ him in an office-capacity rather than setting him at some of the other and more severe kinds of labor, in which he would be of less use to the institution.

MR. PULLMAN

was seen again yesterday in regard to that interview with Angell night before last, and cleared up some points which there was not time to advert to in his talk with the newspaper man immediately after the interview, or which had escaped him in the mass of matter that was brought up during that two-hours' sitting. Angell denied, he says, having stated that he had "planted" any money or property of the Company's where he alone could have access to it. He confirmed what Mr. Pullman has now long known,—that he had been living beyond his means, had borrowed money, had hypothecated the stock which friends had placed in his hands, and then had finally made up his mind to take advantage of Mr. Pullman's absence in New York to steal the money he did, settle up his obligations, and put the seas between him and his former associations. He first realized the wholly inexcusable nature of his crime—the breach of confidence for which there was no palliation—when about four days out from Rio Janiero, and knew that the Company's influence would be exerted to secure his arrest, and that it must come, sooner or later. From that day on, he explained, he felt himself to be a hunted man, and actually experienced a feeling of relief when he was arrested. It was then that he formed the resolution to return and take the consequences, whatever they might be.

There is, of course, the usual amount of speculation as to

ANGELL'S SERVING OUT HIS SENTENCE,

and not a few wiseacres give it out that he will be pardoned in a couple of years, or perhaps less. When approached on this subject, before his incarceration, Angell simply declared that he knew nothing as to that. His only desire was to expiate, so far as he was able, the crime which he had committed, and if he was ever pardoned the effort would not come from him. What others might do was a matter for which he was not responsible. He had no complaint to make of his sentence, and, more than that, was prepared to see it fully and exactly executed.

It is a fact, nevertheless, that some of his friends, with more zeal than discretion, are already canvassing the question of applying for a pardon after the excitement has died away. They will doubtless be overruled by the stronger-minded ones, and the application be deferred until at least a decent time has elapsed and the punishment has been in some degree adequate to the enormity of his offense. It is generally conceded that he will be given a clerkship or bookkeepership in the Penitentiary,—for which his talents eminently fit him,—and that in that position he will no doubt win the good opinion of his custodians, which of itself is worth more than all the outside influence that can be brought to bear. The sentence, after deducting for good behavior, really amounts to but six years and three months, and the favorable impression he is bound to make, added to what his friends can do in his behalf, may have the effect of shortening it up even then through the medium of a pardon. Notwithstanding all this, the question, "Who will be Governor when the application is made, and what will he do with it?" enters into the calculation in no small degree, and to answer that would require the wisdom of Omnipotence.

CAPT. FRANK

will leave the city either this evening or to-morrow, and will sail for London on the Britannic next week. He will bear with him authority to draw on the Pullman Palace-Car Company for the reward, which amounts to a little under $13,000—$5,000 and 10 per cent of the amount recovered, which is something near $79,000, the bonds being estimated at their par, and not their market value. This reward belongs to Consul Dimond and Mr. Albert, the proprietor of the hotel in Lisbon at which Angell stopped and was captured. The only question about the matter is as to the proper division of the sum between these two lucky ones. Capt. Frank thinks that will be very easily agreed upon between them, and when they do so agree the money will be forthcoming. To the many old friends of the Captain in this city, as well as to those who have learned to know him during his present brief stay here, it will be gratifying intelligence to know that he expects to return to this country next summer.

LOCAL CELEBRITIES.

While the reporter was on the grounds he made some inquiries touching the local celebrities who are "in" for terms of various lengths. Ziegenmeyer, who killed Gumberton and escaped to Europe, where Joe Dixon corralled him and brought him back, is mentally and physically "off." The application for a pardon hangs fire, principally, it is said, on account of the opposition which Joe Dixon has set on foot against its being granted, and it's about an even toss as to whether the fellow comes out or stays inside the stone walls for the remainder of his days. Bill Forrester, thief, pickpocket, forger, jail-breaker, etc., will, if he behaves himself, emerge from his confinement Jan. 12, 1880. He is at present doing the State some service in the shoe-shop. The notorious Garrity boys,—sluggers by birth, choice, and education,—who were "jugged" in May, 1878, will come to the surface again in February, 1880, when, if they have anything like ordinary good luck, they will resume the slugging business at the old stand. John is belaboring barrels in the cooper-shop, while Hugh is rolling the fragrant weed into cigars. Sherry, the diamond-snatcher, is making saddles, as is also the desperado Rande, who preserves a sullen, dogged demeanor, much unlike his former spirit of bravado. Although he is "in" for life, he is said to have hopes that some Governor some time or other will be ass enough to pardon him out. Another noted man in the saddle-shop, though, like Rande, not a local celebrity, is McGee, the wife-poisoner from Dixon. In fact, the saddle and harness contractor seems to have gotten a corner on the bad ones. They all do their work, though, and do it well, and he has no fault to find.

Esmarch's Treatment of Cancer.

Give Fowler's solution, one drop three times a day for three days, then increase the dose by one drop every three days till intolerance of the remedy follows. Apply the following locally: Arsenious acid and muriate morphia, each 0.250 gramme; calomel 2.00 grammes; powdered gum-Arabic, 12.00 grammes; mix. At first sprinkle only a little upon the ulcer, gradually increasing the quantity to a teaspoonful. This overcomes the odor, causes a hard eschar to form, and healthy granulation takes place.

THE COURTS.

Callaghan After a Habeas Corpus—Judgments and New Suits.

Decision of the Supreme Court Regarding the Commercial League.

CHICAGO.

THE FIDELITY.

V. A. Turpin, Receiver of the Fidelity Savings Bank, filed a petition yesterday setting out that among the assets in his hands were five notes for $582, executed by Patrick Gough, and secured by trust-deed on Lot 7, Block 17, in Irondale. Gough is irresponsible and unable to pay, but he offers to give $150 cash and his two notes for $250 more, payable in one and two years, secured by a fresh trust-deed, if the Receiver will cancel his old notes for $532, and Dr. Turpin thinks the compromise should be accepted. The Receiver also holds No. 1039 North Clark street, with the lot, appraised at $3,500, but subject to a mortgage for $2,500. No one appears willing to pay the appraised value, but John Schultz has offered to give $500 in books of the bank for the equity of redemption,—that is, transfer books representing $1,111.11 in payment,—and the Receiver thinks this the best offer he can get. Judge Moore ordered the compromise to be carried out unless objections are filed in ten days.

JOHN F. CALLAGHAN.

The much-arrested South Bend merchant, John F. Callaghan, came into court yesterday with a petition to be released on habeas corpus. He says he was arrested on three writs of capias, and has been in jail in three months. He claims the affidavits on which the writs were based are untrue, and also that the plaintiffs have failed to pay his board, as required by statute, in advance, and have only deposited $5 in each case, which has long since been eaten up, as it were. On these two grounds he thinks his imprisonment is illegal, and asks to be discharged. He also states that he is poor, and without any real or personal estate, so that he cannot even pay the court costs.

DIVORCES.

James Nixon filed a bill for divorce yesterday, charging his wife Sarah with habitual drunkenness and desertion.

Judge Williams granted a divorce to Sarah M. Meshaw from John Meshaw on the ground of desertion.

ITEMS.

Judge Drummond is still occupied with the patent case of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company vs. The Lyman Manufacturing Company, which comes up on a motion for preliminary injunction.

Judge Blodgett will hear motions and general business to-day. Judges Gary, Booth, and McAllister, motions. Judge Jameson will hear a peremptory call of all motions for new trial, Judge Rogers will take up submitted cases, and Judges Moore and Farwell divorces.

Michael J. Corcoran, against whom an information was filed for failing to efface cigar stamps, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Blodgett, and was fined $65 and costs.

BANKRUPTCY.

Discharges were issued yesterday to William Richardson, J. L. Campbell, F. W. Campbell, John Sweeney, Anthony Sweeney, and Alexander Sweeney.

The composition in the case of William Strong was confirmed.

C. D. Lusk was appointed Assignee of James M. Moran.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Benjamin W. Sayers began a suit in replevin against Louis Bugler to recover possession of thirty-five sacks of wool valued at $1,600.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of John E. Dwyer et al., minors, new guardian's bonds were issued in the sum of $120,000 to John V. Farwell.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.

JUDGE GARY—326 to 330, 332, 334, 337 to 342, 344 to 347, 349, 351, 352, 354 to 361, and 363, all inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Assists Judge Gary. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set cases 6,093, Witte vs. Burny, and calendar Nos. 40, 44 to 50, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—41 to 55, inclusive, except 50. No case on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set cases term Nos. 489, Wadhams vs. James, and 490, Wadhams vs. Adams. No call of the calendar. No. 2,584, Brandt vs. Lill, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—Contested motions.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—United States vs. Washington M. Mills, Nancy J. and John S. Mills, Richard Gregg, W. N. Brainard, $1,071.90.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Isaac Weiss vs. Philip Rosenberg, $536.12.—J. D. Perkins vs. Thomas McDonough, $30.22.—Sarah C. Crawford vs. Edward Pendergast, $69.82.

JUDGE JAMESON—Fred A. Bonita vs. Charles B. Eggleston, $131.63.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—Solomon F. Jenkins vs. Simon D. Haskell; verdict, $89.33.—L. L. Morgan vs. Justus F. Weller; verdict, $100, and motion for new trial.—Thomas Reilley, use, etc., vs. Joseph Dinet; verdict, $275, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—George Adams et al. vs. John Wilson, Jr., and James Seymore, $455; National Bank of West Virginia vs. Samuel Kimberly, $15,000.—James McKindley et al. vs. Fred W. Dietzsch; verdict, $264.45.—Charles Carpenter vs. James A. Scott; verdict, $64.05.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.

OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Following is the opinion of the Supreme Court, written by Mr. Justice Craig, in the case of the Commercial League Association of America, reversing the decision of Judge Rogers made in December, 1877, by which the Company was forbidden to do business in the State, unless it complied with some requirements of the Insurance law.

The information in this case was filed under Secs. 1 and 2 of an act to organize and regulate the business of life insurance, approved March 26, 1869, which are as follows:

Before any life-insurance company goes into operation under the laws of this State, a guarantee capital of at least $100,000 shall be paid in money and invested in stocks of the United States or this State, or of any city or town in this State, estimated at their market value, or in such other stocks or securities as may be approved by the Auditor of Public Accounts, or in mortgages, being first liens on real estate in this State, the said real estate being worth twice the amount of money loaned thereon, with abstract showing a good title thereto, and the certificate of two landholders, under oath, certifying to the value of said property.

No policy shall be issued until a certificate from the Auditor has been obtained authorizing such company to issue policies. The Auditor shall examine the capital, and a majority of the Directors shall make oath that the money has been paid in by the stockholders towards payment of their respective shares, and not for any other purpose, and that it is intended the same shall remain as the capital stock of the company, to be invested as required by the laws of this State.

In the decision of the question presented by the demurrer to the pleas, it will not be necessary to determine whether the first section of the act supra relates exclusively to companies organized and doing business on the stock plan, or whether it might embrace insurance companies of a purely mutual character, which usually have no capital or capital stock, but the resources of which consist principally of the promise of its members to contribute in the payment of losses as they may occur. The real point to be determined, as we understand the question, is, whether appellant is a life-insurance company within the meaning of the act of 1869, or does it fall within the spirit and intent of the last clause of Sec. 31, Chap. 32, R. S. 1874, p. 291, which declares:

Associations and societies which are intended to benefit the widows, orphans, heirs, and devisees of deceased members thereof, and where no annual dues or premiums are required, and where the members shall receive no money as profit or otherwise, shall not be deemed insurance companies.

The appellant was no doubt an insurance company in the general and enlarged sense of that term: it issued policies to its members, which were payable upon the death of the member whose life was insured, and did various other acts which are only done by life-insurance companies; but this did not necessarily bring it within the definition of a life-insurance company as that term is used in the act.

But if appellant was to be regarded an insurance company within the meaning of the act of 1869, the act of 1874 has so amended the act of 1869 that companies organized and doing business as was appellant do not, since the amendment, fall within the provisions of the act of 1869.

A bare reference to the organization of appellant, its powers, duties, and the mode of transacting its business, as shown by the averments of the pleas, will clearly demonstrate that it comes within the act of March 28, 1874. Three things seem to be required to bring the Company within the amendment of the act: First, it must be an association intended to benefit the widows, orphans, heirs, and devisees of the deceased members. Second, no annual dues or premiums shall be required. Third, the members shall receive no money as profits or otherwise. It will be observed that the policies are payable in case of loss to the widow, orphan, heir or, devisee, and to them alone. This fact of itself would seem to be sufficient to demonstrate that the object of the association was intended to benefit such persons, and such only, as no other person can derive any benefit from it whatever. As to the second point, it is expressly averred in the pleas that the Association has never required or received annual dues or premiums from any member, but it is contended that the Association requires annual dues, by reason of a by-law which provides that each member may be assessed for the general-expense fund of the Association for such sums as may be determined upon by the Board of Trustees, not to exceed $20 in any one year. There is nothing in this by-law which requires the payment of annual dues or premiums. No sum whatever is required to be paid by the members annually. The by-law merely empowers the Trustees, when it may be necessary, to require a member to contribute a sum not exceeding $20 in any one year for the purpose of liquidating the expenses of the Association. Under the by-law the amount is not to be raised annually; an assessment may not be made oftener than once in three or five years; it could only be made when it was necessary to raise a fund to cover expenses. This is entirely different from an annual assessment; an annual assessment, as we understand the term, would require the payment of a specified sum each year, while, under the by-law, an annual payment is not required; indeed, no assessment could be made except at such time as the money was actually needed to defray the expenses of the Association.

The third requirement, to bring the case within the amendment is, that the members shall receive no money as profits or otherwise. It is averred in the pleas that the only officers of the Association who are or ever were members thereof are the President, Vice-President, and members of the Executive Committee, and none of them have received or agreed to receive, nor has the Association ever agreed to pay them or any of them, any money or other thing, but they all have served the Association gratuitously; that no other officer of the Association is or ever has been a member thereof, and no member has ever received from the Association any money or other thing, as profit or otherwise. These averments, which are admitted by the demurrer to be true, seem to meet fully all the demands of the statute. The by-laws, however, which are set out in the pleas, provide that the officers may receive such compensation as may be agreed upon between them and the Trustees; and hence, it is claimed, members who are officers receive money as profits. The Association cannot be condemned because it may have passed a by-law which has never been enforced, nor should a judgment of ouster be rendered on that ground; but the by-law if enforced, would not be inconsistent with the statute. The section of the statute should receive a reasonable construction, and, when this is placed upon it, we doubt if any court could properly hold that if a member was an officer of the Association, and was paid a compensation for his services, that such payment would be "receiving money as profit or otherwise." The object of the statute no doubt was to prevent the corporation from making dividends of profit among the members, as do corporations organized for pecuniary profit; and while the statute might subserve a useful purpose if construed in this manner, we fail to perceive any benefit which would result if a member of the Association who happened to fill an office should be deprived of receiving compensation for his labor as an officer. Compensation for labor cannot be regarded as profit, within the meaning of the law. The word profit, as ordinarily used, means the gain made upon any business or investment: a different thing altogether from mere compensation for labor.

If we are correct in our construction of the statute, the pleas set up a complete defense to the information, and the demurrer to them should have been overruled. The judgment will be reversed and the cause remanded.

THE CHINESE.

Los Angeles' Protest—An Abduction Case—Precautionary Measures.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—The City Council of Los Angeles yesterday adopted the following, and telegraphed it to the President:

"The people of the Pacific coast have had thirty years' experience with the Chinese coolie slavery, and they ought to know something of its practical working, and they ask protection against the fearful scourge. Our Eastern brethren in general do not understand this question practically, as they have had no such experience. Therefore their clamor is senseless. President Lincoln killed African slavery after it had attained gigantic proportions. President Hayes now has power to scotch, if not to forever strangle, Asiatic slavery on our shores in its infancy. In behalf of the people of our city and Commonwealth, we fervently but respectfully beg that he will not lose the golden opportunity."

Signed by the Mayor and Council of Los Angeles.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 28.—A Virginia City dispatch says Chinatown has been in commotion all day over the abduction of a Chinese woman. The officers who went down to rescue her were fired upon by the Chinese with shotguns. They returned the fire with revolvers, and dispersed the Chinese. The woman, who was taken by the police, was married this afternoon. The couple asked to be allowed to spend the honeymoon in the County Jail, as they were in fear of being killed. Considerable excitement prevailed. The Chinese again attacked the officers this evening, who went after the woman's clothes.

In anticipation of the veto of the Anti-Chinese bill to-morrow, and the possibility of a disturbance ensuing, Gen. McComb, acting under instructions of the Governor, has placed a guard over all the armories of militia. It is not known that in doing this he is influenced by the knowledge of any proposed movement of a serious nature. It is probably purely a precautionary measure. There is good ground for the belief that at the present juncture of political affairs in the State, the leaders of the workingmen and their followers will be among the first to oppose any violent action. In some quarters it is considered probable that criminals might seek to make the veto a cause for creating a disturbance, with a view to plunder, but any demonstration from that quarter would be summarily squelched at the police headquarters.

Not a riffle of excitement is discernible, and all knowledge of anything afoot tending to a breach of the peace is utterly disclaimed.

BUTTER, CHEESE, AND EGGS.

MANCHESTER, Ia., Feb. 28.—The Northern Iowa Butter, Cheese, and Egg Association, which has been in session here the past three days, adjourned sine die at 6 p. m. The Convention is pronounced a success in every particular. The attendance was large, and much valuable information was elicited. To-day cheese-making and the breeding and feeding of dairy cattle occupied the attention of the large audience. The Association appointed Col. R. M. Littler, of Scott County, delegate to the great international show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, which meets in London June 30 and continues till July 7. Col. Littler is the Secretary of the Association and of the National Butter, Cheese & Egg Association. The fourth annual meeting of the Northern Iowa Association will be held at Monticello, Jones County, Feb. 18. One hundred and eighty-two creameries and dairies were represented at the Convention this year.

Connecticut's New Capitol in a Bad Way.

Hartford Dispatch to New York Herald.

Startling rumors of the insecurity of the base stories of the Capitol tower culminated to-day in a resolution providing for a special investigation by a committee of the Legislature. A member of the Committee on Capitol Building and Grounds stated to the House that soon after the Committee was organized he had received two anonymous letters stating that the base-stones were cracking and in a dangerous condition. Subsequently the newspapers referred to the subject in such positive terms that he believed that an investigation should be had in justice to the State and the contractor and in consideration of the safety of the members of the Legislature and other occupants of the building. He had been informed that great pieces, as large as a man's body, had cracked off the edges of the granite base-stones, and in one or more instances with a report as loud as that of a small cannon. The resolution passed.

Since the meeting of the Legislature the base of the tower has been boarded from view, but it is known that workmen have been engaged at night pouring melted type metal into the interstices of the blocks. The trouble, according to the architects, is that the great base-stones were laid too close jointed, and, their surfaces being uneven, gave unequal bearing surfaces, resulting in chipping, especially near the edges. Type metal is now being run in, and it is claimed that this remedy will be sufficient to prevent further trouble. Another fault alleged by some persons is that the tower base has granite on the outside, backed with brick, and that this gives unequal bearings. The Committee will begin the investigation to-morrow, as not a few members of the Legislature are really alarmed by the reports of the insecurity of the tower.

DR. MEYER.

Evidence on the Application for a Habeas Corpus.

The Coroner Begins His Investigations—The Bodies Exhumed.

Coroner Mann began an investigation yesterday forenoon at County-Undertaker Elton's office, No. 454 State street, for the purpose of learning whether Mrs. Ida Meyer (nee Stark) and Henry Gelderman came to their death from poison administered by Dr. Henry Meyer, who, it has been alleged, entered into a conspiracy with Mrs. Ida Gelderman in order that they might get the two first named out of the way so that they might enjoy each other's society. The reports regarding the alleged conspiracy and the arrest of Dr. Meyer and Mrs. Gelderman have already appeared in THE TRIBUNE. The bodies, which were buried last October, were exhumed by the Coroner's order and taken to the County Undertaker's place.

A JURY,

composed of the following named gentlemen, was empaneled: B. F. Green, foreman; W. O. Osgood, Frank Lumbard, Charles Hepper, O. L. Fox, R. H. Lamb, W. C. Smith, W. H. Swett, Charles Varges, John R. Floyd, Arthur Erbe, and John Tunnison. The Coroner assembled the jury in the room where the post-mortem examinations are made, and swore them in. The coffins, which had been sealed, were brought into the apartment, and Mr. Elton testified that they contained the bodies he had been ordered to exhume, that of Henry Gelderman having been brought from the German Catholic Cemetery, and that of Mrs. Meyer from Graceland.

The seals were cut and the lid removed from the black-velvet-covered casket containing the body of the man, and the moldering form of Henry Gelderman was exposed to view, the odor peculiar to the grave emanating from it. The corpse was dressed in a suit of plain black, and the lower portion of the face was covered with a white, flaky substance, like frost, but the upper portion was in a fair state of preservation, though much discolored.

The Coroner called for the witnesses to identify the remains, and Matthias Stark, of No. 275 Hurlbut street, Bernard Prost, of No. 248 Church street, Charles Kirchoff, of No. 129 Mohawk street, and Hermann Kirchoff, of No. 131 Hurlbut street, stepped up to the coffin and testified that the body was that of Henry Gelderman, who died on the 19th of October last, at the corner of Eugenie and Sedgwick streets. The seals and lid were next removed from the coffin containing the body of the woman, which was attired in a black dress. A crown of tube-roses and smilax was upon the head, and flowers were strewn upon the body, and their perfume was quite strong. The face was decomposed almost beyond recognition, but the wealth of light-colored hair was undisturbed. The green mold stood out upon the white-gloved hands, which were clasped together across the breast.

After the bodies were identified the Coroner announced to the jury that they could disperse, pending the

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS,

which the County Physician and assistants would then begin. The stomachs would be taken out, and their contents analyzed, and he thought it would require two or three weeks' time. He would, therefore, notify the jurymen when they were wanted again. Himself and the foreman, Mr. Green, would see the post-mortem examinations conducted. Dr. Haines, Professor of Chemistry at Rush Medical College, would take the stomach of the man, and Dr. Siebel that of the woman, for an analyzation of the contents.

A few of the jurymen remained to witness the post-mortem examinations.

The body of Henry Gelderman was then removed from the coffin and placed upon a long table so that the doctors could perform their work. Of the latter there were present County Physician Harroun, Prof. E. H. Pratt, of the Chicago Medical College, and Drs. Danforth, Geiger, and Whidden. Dr. Harroun had a slight wound in one of his hands, and was therefore unable to use the instruments, but skillful assistants did the work successfully. The stomach of the dead man was soon removed, and the top of the skull was taken off and the brains examined. The work was performed with considerable difficulty, owing to the decomposed state of the body and the odor that arose. The same course was pursued in regard to the woman, and the stomachs were separately placed in jars containing spirit, and sent to the chemists above named for analysis. So far as could be ascertained there were no outward evidences of arsenical poison, and if chloroform had been used there would be no traces of it left in the bodies. The work of the physicians was completed during the afternoon.

The Coroner had the burial certificates in his possession, and a TRIBUNE reporter took note of them. That of the woman bore the following memoranda: Date of death, Nov. 1, 1878; name, Ida Meyer; age, 22 years, 2 months, and 29 days; occupation, wife; where born, Germany; place of death, No. 360 North avenue; cause of death, albumen urea; specifying complications, bilious colic and endometritis. This was signed by E. H. Pratt, M. D. (the Professor above mentioned), of No. 326 North LaSalle street, and S. P. Hedges, of No. 414 Centre street. Prof. Pratt identified the certificate as the one made out by him at the time of Mrs. Meyer's demise. The other certificate was as follows: Date of death, Oct. 19, 1878; name, Henry Gelderman; age, 32 years, 1 month, and 7 days; occupation, grocer; where born, Germany; place of death, No. 505 Sedgwick street; cause of death, catarrhal gastritis; specifying complications, myelitis; duration of disease, two weeks. This bore the signature of Henry Meyer, M. D., No. 360 North avenue.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASE

of Dr. Meyer came up in the morning before Judge Rodgers. Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Linscott appeared for the People, and O'Brien & Kettelle for the prisoner.

Mr. Linscott gave a short history of the case.

Mr. O'Brien claimed there was no evidence against his client. He had been arrested and committed to jail without examination. Unless the evidence was very strong, he must be admitted to bail or else discharged.

Mr. Linscott said that he expected to prove by a druggist that Meyer had bought eighteen ounces of chloroform on the day of Gelderman's death, and by a nurse in the Alexian Brothers' Hospital that the latter had been directed by Dr. Meyer to hold a cloth saturated with the chloroform for four hours over Gelderman's face. Those witnesses were not present, however, and counsel wished time to get them.

After some further discussion the hearing was postponed to 3:30 p. m.

At that hour the parties again appeared in court. Dr. Meyer is a tall, thin-faced person, apparently about 45 years old, with light hair and long whiskers. He sat immediately behind his counsel, and took a very earnest interest in the examination.

The first witness called on behalf of the people was Clemence Marnach, a nurse at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital. He was sent to Gelderman's house the day he died, and for two hours helped Dr. Meyer administer chloroform to Gelderman. Dr. Pratt was in the room part of the time. Meyer also gave two or three hypodermic injections to his patient. At the time the latter died Meyer said it was a good thing for him and also for his family, as he was out of pain.

Fred Gelderman, a brother of the deceased, testified that he was sent from time to time to buy chloroform during the last two days of his brother's sickness. Meyer and the deceased were friends. Meyer was first called in about a week before Gelderman died, and at once, after making an examination, said there was great danger. The deceased suffered greatly from convulsions, and after Dr. Pratt had been called in, it was suggested chloroform should be given. Meyer had not been in the habit of visiting deceased except in a professional way.

Richard Meinung, a clerk in a drug-store, said he had prepared several prescriptions of morphine powders for Dr. Pratt, and had put up three ounces of chloroform for Dr. Pratt or Dr. Meyer. The first prescription was made up the morning before Gelderman's death.

Adolph Waller, a druggist, said he had put up six ounces of chloroform on two or three occasions for Dr. Meyer, and six or eight morphine powders. Twelve ounces of chloroform was sufficient to kill a man.

John Roth testified to procuring three bottles of chloroform at Fred Gelderman's direction.

John Limmering said he also got one bottle.

Mrs. Stark, a sister of the deceased, swore that Meyer had remarked before Gelderman's death that he had given him chloroform enough to control twenty ordinary man.

Annie Kirchoff, a sister of Dr. Meyer's wife, testified that none of her relatives were permitted to visit Mrs. Meyer when she was sick. She had a miscarriage in August last, and died in November. Meyer and Mrs. Gelderman had been seen together during his wife's illness. Witness saw Mrs. Gelderman in Meyer's office. She stayed there an hour. Meyer appeared very happy the day after his wife's death.

The next witness was Mrs. Remme, a midwife, who stated that she called on Mrs. Meyer at the time she had her miscarriage. The latter was then helpless in bed, and said she had lain there thirty-four hours without any care or attention.

Charles Kirchoff, a brother of Mrs. Meyer, testified that Meyer asked him to get some chloroform once, but not to tell for whom he got it. This was given to Mrs. Meyer several times the Sunday night before her death. She was very sick, and did not recognize him. He was not prevented from visiting her when she was sick.

The court then adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning, when the examination will be continued.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

About two weeks ago a meeting of citizens of the Thirteenth Ward was held at Tammany Hall, the ostensible object being to further improvements in the ward, but really, it appears, to try to elect S. D. Hayes to succeed Ald. Thompson in the City Council. A great many speeches were made about school-houses and sewers that they had not, and a committee was appointed to ascertain what had become of the money appropriated for school-houses and sites in 1875 and prior years. Mr. Hayes was made Chairman of the Committee, and has since been at work.

Last evening a meeting was held at the same place to hear Mr. Hayes' report. The meeting was largely attended, and presided over alternately by Dixon and Donohue, who have heretofore figured as Nationalists. A great many Democrats were present; in fact, they seemed to be running the gathering. A group of them said to a reporter, with a knowing wink, "We are all for Hayes," and, upon being questioned as to why, let the cat out by saying that their purpose was to egg him on as against Thompson, get up a split in the Republican party, and then turn around and elect a Democratic Alderman. Mr. Hayes and his few Republican followers did not seem to be aware of what was going on, however, and mistook their presence for friendship, and acted accordingly, and, in answer to their call, read his report, which, it was discovered by a reporter afterward, but not by the meeting, was unsigned by any one, even Mr. Hayes himself. The anonymous document went very largely into statistics, and showed that there were 1,623 children in the ward who did not have school accommodations, and 1,000 who only attended school half a day. It further set forth that since 1872 $827,480 had been appropriated for school sites and school buildings in the city, of which $498,833 had been expended, leaving unexpended $329,647. Of the entire amount, $238,099 had not been collected, and there was to the credit of the fund at the beginning of the year, in cash, $31,959. The report further showed that the City Comptroller had charged uncollected taxes, the Gage defalcation, and other items to the amount of $195,848, to the School Building and Site Fund, and that the money appropriated for school-houses in that ward had thus been disposed of, or, in the language of the report, "dumped into a cess-pool of frauds, losses, defalcations, uncollected taxes, and commissions." Under this same head the report said, which does away with one of the Hayes arguments:

Your Committee, in order to ascertain what the prospects were for getting this building (on Oakley street) in the near future, providing the order passed the Council, called upon a member of the Board of Education, and was politely informed that, on account of the charging up against the building fund all sorts of losses and defalcations above referred to, and the niggardly appropriations doled out to the School Department by the members of the Common Council (it being by far the least of any made in proportion to its importance), it would be impossible to build this or other school buildings badly needed until the Common Council changed their tactics in regard to schools and gave them a more liberal appropriation, instead of lavishing it upon other departments that needed it far less than the schools did.

The so-called report concluded, after the showing, by charging indirectly that Ald. Thompson was to blame for the condition of affairs, and by stating that of the 88,000 children in the city, 44,000 were without proper school accommodations, showing plainly that the Thirteenth Ward was not alone wanting in school facilities.

Mr. Comstock spoke to the report, but more particularly in abuse of Ald. Thompson. He was followed by Donohue in a harangue after the same spirit, and the document was, after a struggle, received, and the Committee continued.

Mr. Hayes was then called upon by the Democrats for a speech, and he replied at some length, saying, however, very little that was new. He thought that if the papers continued to advertise his meetings that he would get up considerable enthusiasm, and went on to say that he was in favor of Washington street being made into a boulevard, and kept in repair by the Park Board; but he was silent in answer to a question as to whether he would allow express-wagons and teams on the street afterward. He was also in favor of the street-car tracks being extended to Central Park, but the question of enforcing the fire ordinance to preclude the building of frame houses on the prairie had not been well considered by him. He thought, however, that he would be opposed to allowing any other than brick buildings to be erected in the ward. He was interrupted quite frequently with questions, and once by an old gentleman who said he was for Thompson, which was greeted with applause, and which practically broke up the meeting in the midst of his speech without the formality of adjourning.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

The Fifteenth Ward Republican Club held a meeting in Folz Hall last evening, Henry Engelhardt in the chair. The first thing in order was the opening of the Club roll, and several new members were added. A resolution was offered to the effect that a committee should be appointed from that Club to confer with the Democratic Club with a view of joining together in the election of an Alderman, but this resolution met with little favor, and was eventually withdrawn.

The following resolution was submitted by John C. Barker, and adopted:

WHEREAS, An election for city officers is close at hand, and a Republican Convention is soon to be held to nominate standard-bearers for the Republican party for the various official positions in the city; therefore,

Resolved, That we recognize in the name and person of A. M. Wright the proper qualities and characteristics for Mayor of the great City of Chicago, and believe and respectfully submit to the Republican Convention that Mr. Wright will more fully represent the views and wishes of this cosmopolitan city, and give better satisfaction to the people, than any other person yet named for the Mayoralty.

There were seven candidates for City Attorney present, and it was agreed that all should be given an equal show in the way of speech-making, amid much mirth and good feeling in the large audience.

Mr. Samuel Appleton, of the Sixteenth Ward, led off. He confessed that he was a candidate for office, and he modestly insinuated that he thought he would make a good one. He was followed by Messrs. Smith, of the Third Ward; Ricaby, of the Fourth; Bishop, of the Fourth; and Perce, of the Twelfth Ward.

Gen. A. L. Chetlain being present, was called upon to speak. He said he came up to have a good time, but he did not intend to make a speech. He was a candidate for the office of City Treasurer. If nominated, he had no hesitation in saying that he would accept; if not, he would be just as good a Republican as ever.

Mr. William T. Underwood, of the Fifteenth Ward, the seventh candidate for City Attorney, was next called for and spoke.

Messrs. Buschwah, candidate for City Clerk, Arthur Gleason, for North Town Assessor, and Mr. Batterman, candidate for North Town Collector, made a few remarks, after which the meeting adjourned for one week.

Black, the Novelist.

New York letter to Boston Times.

Has the story of William Black's first step in depicting Scotch character been told in print? I think not, and at all events its present recital may be relied upon as authentic, for the gentleman who told it to me the other day was formerly connected with the London *Star*, where the sketch referred to appeared. Indeed, it was he who suggested to the now celebrated novelist that he should give in the column known as "Starlight" some description of the scenes with which he was so familiar. "Why not describe a Highland wedding?" he said. "It would be very simple," was the reply, "they all get drunk." But, none the less, he took the advice, and "A Highland Wedding" was a success. He followed this up with other contributions in the same felicitous vein, but just then the Franco-Prussian war broke out, and Black's knowledge of German suggested that he would be a good person to send as the *Star's* "own correspondent." So, indeed, he proved, and, after that, the deluge of popularity. His "stock" will go up even higher than it is in England, now that it is announced that he shares with Wilkie Collins the honor of supplying the Queen's favorite novels. Personally, Black is an agreeable gentleman, who does not impress one as being very much of a man of the world. He wears glasses and a rather fierce brown mustache, and his face is almost as red as a boiled lobster. He does not shine in a general conversation, and when he was here his chief trait seemed to be an uncommon appreciation of "Western" wit. The Burlington *Hawkeye* man's productions gave him unspeakable joy, and he quoted newspaper items of that character with a zest that knew no bounds. I grieve to say, also, that he not only remembered but declaimed couplets from English burlesques,—a sign of intellectual weakness. Still, since we hear that Tennyson tells coarse stories in order to bring himself down from a pitch of exaltation, Mr. William Black may be forgiven his partiality for weak puns.

SPORTING MATTERS.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 28.—J. H. Webb, quite a noted pedestrian, commenced at 9 o'clock last night to walk 120 miles in twenty-four hours. He made his first mile in eight minutes and ten seconds. He made his eightieth mile in fifteen hours, and his 100th in twenty-two hours. His 100th mile was made in just ten minutes. The smallness of the crowd and consequent lack of encouragement caused him to announce at 4 o'clock that he should not attempt to make the 120 miles before 9 o'clock. He assured the audience that he could easily make the number of miles if any inducement was offered him. He made his 102d mile shortly after 7 o'clock, and relinquished his attempt, disgusted with the patronage he received. He leaves for Chicago to-night, and commences his well-known trip to San Antonio, Tex., on May 1 next. He is to leave THE TRIBUNE Building, corner of Madison and Dearborn streets, and take in Joliet, Kankakee, Indianapolis, Memphis, Mobile, New Orleans, Houston, and San Antonio. The total distance is 2,250 miles, and he is to make the trip in forty-five days, excluding Sundays, an average of fifty miles a day. The walk is for a wager of $1,000.

ATHLETICS.

There was a very interesting and well-attended exhibition at the Folly Theatre last evening, the programme including walking, club-swinging, and boxing. The latter sport consisted of bouts between couples: Chandler and Prof. Duplessis, of this city; Prof. Donaldson, of Pittsburg, and a pupil; Duplessis and Mullen, the latter a well-known New York light-weight; and John Dwyer, champion heavy-weight of America, and Prof. Donaldson. The last-named pair closed the evening's performance with three rattling rounds, the last being a scorcher.

This evening there will be another entertainment of the same character at the same place, when Dwyer will be confronted by an "Unknown" from Boston. The Glass Bros. and Fredericks, all well-known local athletes, will also give an exhibition.

THE TRIGGER.

The annual meeting of the Kennicott Shooting Club, which was to have been held yesterday, will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon at Thomas' gun-store, No. 136½ South Clark street.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY........Proprietor and Manager.

THE GREAT NEW YORK SUCCESS.

THE POPULAR SATURDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT

THE NEW YORK STANDARD THEATRE CO.

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ALMOST A LIFE!

Played over three months at Standard Theatre, New York City, and given here with the entire Original Cast: Maud Granger, Emily Rigl, Virginia Buchanan, Sadie Bigelow, Nellie Wharton, Ellie Thorne, Eben Plympton, H. A. Weaver, Gustavus Levick, Harry Eytinge, B. T. Ringgold, M. C. Daly, Chas. Le Clercq, J. M. Randall, E. H. Stephens, H. A. Weaver, Jr., W. Miller, J. Brabyn, R. Clarence, R. Munroe.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2.

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PANORAMA OF THE

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Every Evening this week. Admission to all parts of the house, 25 cents.

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Tickets, 10 cents. Adults, 25 cents.

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20 BURLESQUE ARTISTS.

In consequence of the great favor

Robinson Crusoe and His Man Friday

Has met with, it will be continued every evening this week. Saturday—Last Robinson Crusoe Matinee.

Next Monday—BABES IN THE WOOD.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

One Week and Saturday (only) Matinee, commencing MONDAY, Feb. 24, 1879.

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First appearance in this city of MR. JOS. K.

EMMET IN HIS NEW FRITZ.

Supported by his own Full Dramatic Company. NEW FRITZ is pronounced by Press and Public as far superior to the OLD FRITZ. Houses crowded nightly with the Fashion and Elite. Scale of Prices—Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25c. Only Matinee (Saturday), prices same as evening.

Monday, Feb. 24—GEO. S. KNIGHT CO. in "OTTO."

PLYMOUTH CHURCH,

Michigan-av., bet. 25th and 26th-sts.

LAST NIGHT OF

Prof. O'Neill's ART Entertainments.

Will be presented, WONDERLAND.

This Afternoon,

CHILDREN'S MATINEE,

Commencing at 2 o'clock. Admission—Adults, 25 cts; Children, 10 cts.

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Champion and world-renowned Pedestrienne will start Monday afternoon, March 24, at 2 o'clock. The most marvelous and wonderful feat of walking 2,064 quarter miles in 2,064 ten minutes, pronounced by the press, public, and medical fraternity as astonishing. Concerts afternoon and evening. Admission, 25c. Children, 15c.

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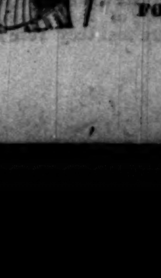

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THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Hon. S. S. Mann, Elgin, is at the Tremont.

Commodore W. J. Kountze, Allegheny City, is at the Pacific.

Ex-Gov. John Evans, of Colorado, is a guest at the Pacific.

Judge O. A. Lochrane, Atlanta, Ga., is a guest of the Pacific.

The Hon. O. H. Wright, Belvidere, Ill., is at the Sherman.

The Hon. John A. Ladd, Freeport, is among the guests of the Tremont.

Mr. George Prescott, publisher of the Salt Lake *Tribune*, is at the Palmer.

The Hon. William Gale, Winona, Minn., is one of the guests of the Sherman.

The Hon. Thomas B. Bryan, Washington, formerly of this city, is at the Palmer.

W. S. Dehall, S. Rodgers, and A. S. Nickerson, of the Frov opera company, New York, are at the Sherman.

S. H. H. Clark, General Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, and Charles E. Whitehead, President of the Des Moines & Sioux City Railroad, are at the Pacific.

The woodenware manufacturers continued their sessions at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon. Only matters of interest to the trade were under discussion.

The Hon. Carter H. Harrison has written a letter, received here yesterday, in which he says he will not be a candidate for Mayor under any circumstances.

The Indian dispatch received at military headquarters Thursday from Fort Reno was sent to Adjutant-General Whipple, and not to Gen. Sheridan, as stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

Yesterday noon Thomas Singleton, English, 45 years of age, living at No. 719 State street, fell down in a fit in the saloon No. 384 State street. He was taken to the County Hospital for treatment.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 25 degrees; 10 a. m., 28; 12 m., 30; 3 p. m., 36; 8 p. m., 38. Barometer, at 8 a. m., 29.76; 8 p. m., 29.56.

The first of a series of entertainments decided upon by the Directory of the Owl Club will occur in the club-rooms this evening, beginning at 9:30 o'clock. No residents of Chicago who are not members of the Club will be admitted, and ladies are not expected to be present.

Dr. William E. Quine lectured to an audience of about 250 in Lower Farwell Hall last evening, on the subject of "Anæsthetics." The lecturer explained the history and effects of ether, nitrous oxide, and chloroform, showing the great assistance science has derived from their use.

The Lake View property-holders held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon at the Sherman House, and continued their discussion of the proposed widening of the Graceland Cemetery. No further plans were proposed beyond that given in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, and the meeting adjourned to Wednesday at 2:30 p. m.

A woman, an impostor, has been begging throughout the city for money to send two children to India. She has used the names of several influential ladies who are interested in foreign mission work, and has secured quite an amount of money. All people are cautioned against giving in answer to appeals of this kind.

Yesterday morning Mr. W. R. French delivered the last of a course of lectures on "Decorative Art," which he has been giving for the past few weeks at the Chicago Academy of Design. His audience, which was a large and very select one, was much pleased with his sketches, with which he illustrated his lecture throughout.

A letter received by Mr. Hannegan, proprietor of the Northwestern Hotel in this city, from his brother in Leadville states that he has established a hotel with fine prospects of success. In about one month work in the mines, he says, will be brisk. Carpenters appear to be in good demand now. There are sixty saloons in full blast already.

Some of the Labor Investigation Committee arrived from Springfield last night, and the investigation will begin to-day. They intend starting out early to visit some manufacturing establishments to see where the men work, and then go to their homes to see how they live. At 2 o'clock they will begin taking testimony at the Palmer House.

The State Microscopical Society held a meeting last evening at the Academy of Science, No. 263 Wabash avenue, President Henry Fuller in the chair. The regular paper, on "Low Forms of Life," was not read, owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. James Colgrove; instead Dr. Belfield criticised Dr. Cutter's demonstration of "Fungi in the Blood," which was listened to attentively by the microscopical audience present.

At an early hour yesterday morning William O'Callaghan, living at 257½ Clark street, met with a serious accident at the corner of Michigan and North Clark streets. He was standing at his horse's head, when something scared the animal. He held fast to the reins and was dragged along the pavement for some distance. The horse ran to the corner of State and Michigan streets, damaging the buggy, and several other vehicles were badly broken up.

Catherine Roden, 25 years of age, living at No. 131 West Polk street, fell off a chair at 4:45 yesterday afternoon, and expired almost immediately. She had been ailing for some time past, and applied for admission to the County Hospital a couple of days ago, but was refused admittance upon some pretext or other. Her husband is at the Alexian Hospital, and is said to be dying of consumption. Deceased left a daughter 8 years of age.

A bill is now pending in the House to have the three Grand Divisions of the Supreme Court consolidated, and to have the place of sitting fixed at Springfield. A reporter took a stroll among the lawyers to get their opinion on the proposed change, and found them all in favor of it to a man. A few felt that a term ought to be held at Chicago if possible, but if that could not be done, they would be content to have the Court sit at Springfield, even if it were rather more distant than Ottawa. They felt it would be more dignified for the Court, and more satisfactory to the Bar, who would know with more certainty when the terms of court were held, when opinions were filed, etc., and relieve them of much anxiety in this direction.

The Coroner will, at 9 o'clock this morning, re-investigate the causes that led to the death of Spencer, at the Alhambra saloon, corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets. Three witnesses, William Treschel, William Musgrave, and William Kenney, swore that there was no gasoline on the premises, and other witnesses have since turned up who are ready to swear that there was a barrel full of the inflammable stuff in the basement, and its ignition and explosion were the causes of Spencer's death. Some one has certainly lied. There is an ordinance limiting the amount of kerosene, gasoline, and similar oils that may be kept about buildings, and the proprietor of the Alhambra may be held accountable under it.

Yesterday morning, in spite of the blustering weather, the Chapel of St. Luke's Hospital was crowded with ladies and gentlemen to witness the presentation on the altar of the sum of $3,000, contributed by a number of persons for the endowment of a cot in the children's ward. The offering was presented by the President of the Hospital, and received by Bishop McLaren, who laid it reverently on the altar, while the Doxology was sung. Of this $3,000, Calvary Church contributed over $200, St. James' Sunday-school over $200, Mrs. S. Thayer $100, and other Sunday-schools and churches, especially Grace Church, the remainder. The work of collection was principally done by Mrs. Adela Douthitt. Only the interest of this sum can be used. The principal remains untouched.

A moderately well-attended meeting of the Saloonkeepers' Union was held yesterday afternoon at Aurora Turner Hall, John Feldkamp, the President, in the chair. Some of the members complained that the beer packages in use by the brewers of this city did not, in all instances, contain the requisite number of gallons; whereupon, after a long debate, it was resolved that the kegs should be inspected once a year by the City-Gauger. The question of paying a license on pool-tables then came up, and it was resolved to ask the Council to repeal the ordinance taxing them. Incidentally the political campaign came up for discussion, and it was the unanimous voice that the saloonkeepers would give no aid whatever to the party or candidates in sympathy with the temperance movement. Mr. Wright's views were quite acceptable to all present; but they resolved to wait until all the candidates were in the field, and each had expressed his opinion, before pledging their support. Great stress was laid upon the desirability of electing as Aldermen none but those who were sound on the beer and personal liberty questions.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

In response to a call issued by the Committee of Thirty, appointed at the Maskell Hall meeting Feb. 21, a convocation of workingmen got together last evening at No. 508 State street for the purpose of demanding of their representatives in the Legislature that they vote for the passage of the various bills brought forward at the late meeting. Mr. L. L. Page was chosen to preside. Several speeches were made, and a resolution was adopted demanding of the aforesaid Legislators that they do their duty and vote for the aforesaid bills. A committee appointed to inquire into the charges against Justices Foote and D'Wolf reported that their investigations had led them to the conclusion that those judicial authorities had not allowed the $25 exemption from garnishments provided for by law; that the Supreme Court had decided such to be the law; and that in the face of such decisions these gentlemen had put their official feet down on claims for exemption. The Committee, in view of all this, recommended the circulation of a petition among workingmen of this city urging the Governor not to reappoint these occupants of the judicial ermine. This, too, was adopted. The meeting then adjourned until next Friday evening, when more agitation will be in order at the corner of Chicago avenue and Larrabee street.

IN CITY HALL.

About $10,000 was collected yesterday for special assessments, the most of it being for the widening of State street.

The County Treasurer yesterday handed over to the City Treasurer the sum of $59,537 on account of the city tax of 1875.

A permit was granted yesterday to Joseph Pratt to erect two three-story stores and dwellings at the corner of Monroe and Halsted streets. The cost will be about $8,600.

South Town Collector Ayres' contribution in scrip yesterday was $1,821. The Comptroller paid in $528.51, and the Water Department receipts amounted to $1,594.81.

A committee from the Board of North Park Commissioners waited upon the Mayor, and made a proposition to the city authorities to improve and beautify the triangular piece of land on North Clark street near Eugenia, opposite Lincoln Park. The Park Commissioners propose to bear all the expense of the improvement, and the city authorities will undoubtedly grant them permission to go ahead with the work.

An army of whitewashers, carpenters, and workmen of various sorts were at work yesterday all over the rookery known as the City Hall, making it ready for the new dispensation. Most of the offices were deserted by the employes of the departments, and were left in charge of scrub women, from whom it was quite impossible to extract any definite information as to what was being transacted by the City Government. Even the Mayor's Secretary, who is usually at his post, had fled in dismay. The new stairways that are being constructed will probably simplify the passage-way to the various Courts and public offices, but the best feature of the thing is that it will give an appearance of cleanliness to the place. The City Hall will now assume a virtue which it has not.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The County Clerk's employes will be paid their February salaries to-day in cash.

The Grand Jury yesterday practically wound up its business. It will report to-day and be discharged.

There was an applicant yesterday for a "pass" to Lemont. The Committee thought that she might go farther and fare better, and sent her to Michigan.

There are five members of the notorious shoplifting family—the Reinschs—now in jail. Another member is in the Penitentiary, and his wife sojourns at the Bridewell on three sentences of eight months each, and another is at the Reform School. Can St. Louis justice beat that? Not a single one has escaped the rigors of the law.

In speaking of the Commissioners and their per diem yesterday, Mr. Senne was put down as one of those who would draw $2.50 "on account." This was an injustice to the gentleman, for he has never accepted but $2.50, and that in full pay for his services. When elected he promised his constituents that he would not accept more, and he has kept his promise.

The Committee on Public Charities yesterday, acting upon authority given by the Board, purchased fifteen fire-extinguishers at a cost of $25 each, and caused them to be sent to the Insane Asylum. The Committee was also authorized to purchase extinguishers for the Hospital; but since a steam-pump has been put in its members think the necessity for them has been obviated for the present.

The Commissioners have received several applications for the position of Medical Superintendent of the Hospital, but they are from such a class as to almost discourage the doing away with the unwieldy Medical Board. The Hospital Committee has, however, somewhat curtailed the liberties and power of the Board over the Hospital, and it is highly probable that things will run along as they are for the present.

In the matter of the pay of the persons who did the recounting in the Kern-Hoffmann contest, Mr. Kern some time ago gave notice of appeal from the County to the Circuit Court, and yesterday a bond in the sum of $500 was made out and left with the Clerk of the County Court. It was not formally filed, however, and there is some doubt whether it will be or not, as it is believed that the ex-Sheriff has already had enough litigation on the subject.

WORKING WITHOUT PAY.

The Commissioners made out their per diem bills yesterday about as it had been indicated in these columns they would, but they were not presented to the Board for the reason that Mr. Coburn, who is Chairman of the Committee through which they would come, refused to sign the report. Some had charged at the rate of $5 per day for every day of the quarter, and others at the rate of $2.50 per day, and Mr. Coburn would not sign them because to have done so would have been to set at defiance the recent opinion of the highest law officer of the State, who had said that they were only entitled to the smaller sum under the statutes. The question will come up again Monday, however, but just in what form is not known. Some are in favor of making out all the bills at the rate of $5, and then having the Treasurer enjoined from paying the same, in order to get the vexed question in the courts, and others, who need money, are in favor of making out the bills for $2.50 "on account," auditing the same, and go to the courts in this way. The question is a very important one to the Commissioners, and they are anxious to have it tested. None of them desire to take any more than the law entitles them to, but naturally want all they are entitled to. Many of them say they will not serve for $2.50 per day,—that they cannot afford to lose their time from their business,—and will resign if the courts decide that this is all they are entitled to.

FEDERAL BUILDING.

The Treasury disbursements were $262,000, and the subscriptions to the 4 per cent consols $2,500.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $19,677. Whisky contributed $13,998, tobacco and cigars $4,116, and beer $1,480.

Gen. Scribner, of New Albany, Special Commissioner to look after the seal fisheries in Alaska, is in the city, awaiting instructions from Washington.

Assistant-Treasurer Gilbert is now paying the semi-annual interest due on the 10-40 bonds registered in this city. He disburses gold or silver, at the option of the holder.

The case of F. C. Smith, charged with personating a revenue-officer, was continued until this afternoon, to enable the defense to look up additional testimony on his behalf.

Revenue-Agent Brown is in town hunting up testimony on behalf of the Government in the pending case of the Milan Distilling Company against Collector Tilson, of Quincy.

Another dividend of 5 per cent has been declared in the matter of the City National Bank. A check for the amount requisite, $40,000, was received yesterday at the Sub-Treasury.

What might have proved a serious fire was discovered Thursday night about 9:30 o'clock in the private office of Collector Harvey. It appears some live coals had dropped through a crack in the hearth and set fire to the joists. The grate was torn away, a couple of pails of water applied, and the flame extinguished.

The Collector of Customs desires to call the attention of owners and masters of passenger-steamers to the amendment of Rule 29 of the regulations prescribed by the Supervising Inspectors of steam-vessels as expressed in Department Circular No. 27, dated Feb. 7, 1879. Under the rule now in force such steamers cannot carry petroleum of any quality without a certificate from the Local Inspectors, and it prohibits the use as stores of oil that will stand a fire test of less than 300 degrees.

CRIMINAL.

Lorenz Watre, an old Notary Public, was before Justice Wilson yesterday, charged with obtaining $10 under false pretenses from Anton Baumann. His case was continued to March 8.

Hattie Steele, colored, and Kittie Flynn, white, were yesterday held in $500 bonds each to the Criminal Court by Justice Summerfield for the theft of $90 from John Burk, of No. 223 Russel street, Detroit. During the evening Kittie was arrested, as was also Harvey Moore, a colored man to whom she says she gave $40 of the stolen money. She will be held as a witness against him.

John McGowan's case was continued yesterday by Justice Foote till to-day. Annie Reinsch and Conrad Baecke, notorious North Side shoplifters, were held to the Criminal Court under bonds of $500 each.

Fred Koss, who assaulted J. J. Beidinger with a pen-knife, cut him deeply from ear to eye, and picked his pockets, about two weeks ago, was before Justice Wilson yesterday and was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $500 each upon the charges of assault and robbery.

Officers Laughlin and Carey last night captured a youth of 25 years named Samuel J. Rogers, who was caught passing two counterfeit 25-cent pieces upon Mrs. Bevelina, of No. 444 Halsted street. Some large boys who put him up to the crime, and who were shrewd enough to remain outside, escaped.

Thursday evening, Officers Wilson and Dillon were on watch at a barn near the corner of Grand avenue and Seymour street, where a stolen harness, robes, and other goods had been concealed. A man came and crawled through a small hole, and, as the officers thought he was alone, they made the capture. His "pal," who was with a horse and wagon, saw the officers before they did him, and made good his escape. The prisoner gave the name of James Cavanaugh.

Officers Finan and Bodmer arrested a young man named James Farrell, whom they found concealed amongst some bed-clothing at No. 65 Burling street. He is a partner of Charles Oehl, who is now serving a four-year sentence in the Penitentiary for robbing a woman on the street some three months ago. Shortly after the occurrence the officers came upon Farrell at the Halsted street viaduct, but he escaped them by making a terrific jump from the bridge to the railroad tracks below. He returned to the city last Thursday.

Peter Simsen, of Marion Township, Hamilton County, Ia., saw a confidence artist for the first time yesterday in his life, and it cost him only $1.35, and even a portion of that was refunded to him when he kicked. Verily, the Chicago "con" man has fallen from his high estate. Simsen was met at the corner of Clark and Randolph streets by two of the ilk, was beaten out of his money, and was shown some trunks in the Sherman House lobby, which he was told to look upon as security that they would return. He saw the game at once, and held one of them, named James Collins, until Officer Schumacher came up.

Patrick Gray, of Pinkerton's agency, last night arrested John alias "Dony" Harris, alias John Hare, upon a requisition from the State of New Jersey charging him with grand larceny. A person named William Newman is wanted upon the same charge. Harris has been interested for some months past in a gaming-house at No. 71 Monroe street. All the particulars of the arrest that could be gleaned last night were that Harris was arrested some two years ago in New Jersey, and held in bonds of $1,800, which he jumped. It is difficult, however, for one to see how this bail-jumped could be tortured into a charge of grand larceny. Lawyer Trude will file a petition for a writ of habeas corpus the first thing this morning, alleging that the man in custody is not the man wanted. He will, however, be taken back, as the requisition is properly made out in Officer Gray's name, and is accompanied by the bail-bond.

Joseph Dorgan and Joseph Slater, charged with the Goldsmid diamond robbery, were yesterday held by Justice Morrison in $10,000 bail each to the 10th, and in default of bonds were sent to jail. As was stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE, there is only a small quantity of circumstantial evidence against them; it may result in something and it may not. Dorgan admits that he was sent by Slater to Goldsmid with a proposition that if $500 or some such sum was put up in good, reliable hands, that the diamonds would be forthcoming. But he regrets that he was followed and Slater captured. The police look at the matter in various lights,—it may, perhaps have been a scheme laid by Slater to beat the pawnbroker out of his money, or perhaps a scheme to gain notoriety for which it is known he ardently seeks at all times, and the third and slightest possibility is that he knows something about the diamonds. To-day, perhaps, some additional particulars may be secured.

Justice Summerfield: John Roach and Fred Leindecker, participants in a disgraceful row at the corner of State and Harrison streets, $5 fine each; John Crawford, larceny of eleven knives from the Boston Store, $25 fine; Cornelius W. Kelleher, who was arrested for a robbery and shooting affray at John L. Thurn's grocery, No. 657 Archer avenue, discharged, as he proved himself an entirely respectable and innocent young man; W. E. Bobard, larceny of $5 and two rings from Hattie Williams, $50 fine; Charles M. Smith, flat-iron thief, $50 fine; Kate Rafferty, notorious drunkard, $100 fine; John Hart, larceny from Alexander Dorsey, $50 fine; Samuel Parks, larceny from W. H. Vreeland, $300 to the 1st; Maggie Grant, larceny of $30 from L. E. Cruse, of Nebraska, $500 to the Criminal Court; Kate McDonald, John Corrigan, and two others on same charge, discharged. Justice Morrison: Jack Allen, the burglar caught at No. 198 West Randolph street, and whose pal shot two men in the legs when they attempted to capture them, $1,500 to the 4th; William Connors, picking Mrs. Oakley's pocket, $100 fine.

RAPIDLY SINKING.

It was reported last evening that David O'Neil was sinking rapidly, and would not in all probability live until morning. Dr. Isham was evidently mistaken in his surmises that the ball had rebounded after entering the flesh, and has since come to the conclusion that the bullet entered the body and lodged in or about the stomach. O'Neil was yardmaster on the Northwestern Railroad, and, while busily at work on the night of the 20th under the Erie street viaduct making up trains, was shot at in cold blood by a former engineer on the road named Thomas Ellis. The latter was arrested the same night, and has since been locked up at the Chicago Avenue Station. His conduct on the night of the shooting was such that the officers and others said he would attempt to prove an alibi, and surely enough when he was captured he denied all knowledge of the affair, and has stubbornly stuck to it ever since. There is, however, an abundance of proof that he is the man, though by what motive he was actuated is still a mystery. They had known each other for twenty years, and had never quarreled, except that Ellis claimed he was overworked, and therefore resigned about four months ago. Perhaps he entertained some grudge against O'Neil on that account, but if so he always kept it strictly to himself. The night of the shooting O'Neil passed him in the yard, but as he was busy he did not speak to him. Just as he had passed, Ellis whipped out his revolver and fired twice, when his weapon was wrested from him by Conductor Osgood, who also recognized him. The flagman McGue, Peter Nolan, and a half-dozen other employes also identified the man who fired the shots as Tom Ellis. O'Neil has made an ante-mortem statement relating the facts, and which has already been published.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

G. P. Hart, San Fran.	E. S. Williams, Phila.
J. T. Baker, St. Louis.	J. L. Follett, Sioux City.
G. F. Bigelow, Boston.	H. B. DuBarry, Columbus
S. D. Fishes, Springfield.	W. B. Hibbard, Ogden.
A. E. McKinney, St. Jo.	W. Jennings, Salt Lake.

PALMER HOUSE.

L. Bullem, Lawrence, Ks.	L. A. Johnston, Water'n.
G. B. Claren, Milwaukee.	J. N. Cox, Lake Superior.
Henry Heckman, Omaha.	T. Cornell, London.
C. C. Cole, Des Moines.	D. Ryan, Salt Lake City.
J. W. Seymour, N. Y.	A. C. Burke, Detroit.

TREMONT HOUSE.

H. Restine, Cedar Rapids	S. G. Holbrook, N. Y.
John Stemble, Columbus.	A. D. Wood, Warren, Pa.
A. H. Petrie, Muskegon.	M. L. Towne, Dubuque.
W. H. Dodge, Mishawaka.	J. C. Blood, Jr., San Jose.
George Grattan, Omaha.	N. Wolfin, Canton, Mo.

SHERMAN HOUSE.

Geo. S. Carman, Davenp't	Arthur Bott, Albany.
J. D. Whiddon, Dubuque.	R. H. Strong, Baraboo.
Samuel Smith, St. Louis.	J. M. Hutchins, Austin.
G. W. W. Kingsbury, Yankton.	George Green, Whitehall, Mich.
J. A. Cullin, Milwaukee.	F. G. Ely, Watertown.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

THE POOR-FARM.

An adjourned meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, all the members present.

Under the head of unfinished business, the resolution of Mr. Fitzgerald looking to the appointment of a special committee of five to invite proposals for the sale of additional land to the county, to be added to the Poor-Farm, with a view to utilizing the pauper labor and separating the children at the Poor-House from their parents, was taken up.

Mr. Stewart said the Committee on Public Charities had several propositions on hand looking to the object of the resolution, among others, one to transfer the pauper children to Englewood. He saw no cause for hasty action, and moved to table the resolution.

The motion to table was lost, whereupon Mr. Coburn moved to strike out as much of the resolution as referred to inviting proposals for the sale of land, which was agreed to.

Mr. Senne was in favor of the resolution, except the appointment of a special committee, and Messrs. Steward and Ward concurred, arguing that the Committee on Public Charities was competent for the work, and that it belonged to it.

Mr. Bradley moved as an amendment that the Committee on Public Buildings and Charities be substituted for the special committee, and in the midst of the discussion which followed the resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. Senne's resolution calling for the appointment of a special committee to take the necessary steps to separate the pauper children at the Poor-House from their parents was taken up.

Mr. Fitzgerald moved as an amendment that the Committee on Public Charities and Education be substituted for a special committee, which prevailed, and as amended the resolution was adopted.

ABOLISHING OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Mr. Senne's resolution providing for abolishing outdoor relief on and after Sept. 1 was taken up.

Mr. Bradley said there was a legal question in the way of carrying out the resolution, and moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Fitzgerald said the resolution was impracticable, and moved that it be placed on file.

Messrs. Wood and Burling were in favor of the reference, and said if there was no legal objection to it it should be adopted.

The motion to place on file was lost by a vote of 8 to 7, and finally the motion to refer prevailed.

SUPPLIES.

Mr. Bradley's resolution providing for advertising for proposals for all county supplies not already contracted for was taken up.

Mr. Spofford was opposed to the resolution, and said it had been demonstrated that it was to the county's interest to buy all its supplies in the open market.

Mr. Wheeler did not know whether he was in favor of the resolution or not when he took the floor, but before he got through he was persuaded that the system of purchasing (contract) of last year could not be improved upon, except, perhaps, in the matter of drugs. If the Committees, however, desired to purchase the goods in the open market, he was willing that they should, but he would never purchase anything in that way. He believed the county could buy its supplies on contract from the very best houses, and that it could afford to pay what the goods were worth, and could not get them for less.

Mr. Coburn was satisfied that the present system of buying supplies was the best and most satisfactory to dealers and the people.

Mr. Ayars was in favor of the present system, and said it had saved the county so far considerable money.

After some further discussion, the resolution was, on motion of Mr. Wood, tabled by a vote of 10 to 5.

A communication was read from Architect Egan certifying that the withheld percentage of P. J. Sexton on the Court-House work amounted to $45,000, and that, according to the recent action of the Board in allowing him to draw one-half of the amount, he was entitled to an estimate of $22,500, and $5,323 for work done. Referred.

The several Committees reported on small bills, and the pay-rolls for February, all of which were concurred in.

Mr. Bradley moved to adjourn.

Mr. Fitzgerald looked at the clock and remarked that it was early yet, and was about to speak, but he was promptly "sat down" upon, and as a consequence the Board adjourned at a seasonable hour.

SAVINGS BANKS.

A MEETING OF DEPOSITORS

in Chicago savings banks now in the hands of Receivers was held at the Grand Pacific last evening for the purpose of discussing the merits of Granger's House Bill No. 328, and of taking some united action, if deemed advisable, to request by way of petition the passage of the bill. The measure in question proposes the following reforms:

SECTION 1. That it shall be the duty of the Receiver or Assignee of any savings bank, immediately upon a request made to him thereof, in writing, signed by any ten depositors of such bank, of which he shall be the Receiver or Assignee, to print and circulate among the depositors of said bank a detailed statement, showing all the assets of such bank, of whatever kind or nature, and of all promises to pay, of whatever kind or nature, showing: When such promises were made or arose; when they were or are due; the names of the persons making such promises; the thing to be paid, and if money, the amount thereof, the rate of interest thereof, if any, and the amount of interest due and unpaid thereon, if any; whether the payment of such debt has been extended to any time, and if so, from when and how many times; a particular description of whatever collateral security or guarantee thereof such bank may have, and if it be that of a person, the name of such person.

SEC. 2. Such Receiver or Assignee shall be required to print and circulate such statements not oftener than once in four months.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of any Court that has appointed any such Receiver to remove immediately any such Receiver upon his failure to comply with this act; and any Assignee failing to comply with this act shall be removed upon the order of any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Mr. W. P. Wright was called upon to preside, and Mr. F. J. Griffen, a depositor in the Fidelity, was requested to give his views of the bill. Mr. Griffen complied, stating that he believed in the measure, and hoped it would become a law, but adding that he thought it might go farther and not do any harm, but, on the contrary, a great deal of good. The chief thing which the depositors had to object to and contend against was the present prohibition of an appeal from the decisions of the Courts refusing the removal of Receivers. In short, the Courts had altogether too much control of this thing for the safety and security of depositors, and the bill should, in his opinion, be amended so as to incorporate a provision remedying this evil. Another important consideration was the subject of a provision conferring the right of reviewing all interlocutory orders free of cost on the proper showing to the upper Court.

There appeared to be perfect unanimity of feeling on the subject, for no one cared to discuss it, and a motion to appoint a committee to draft a petition to the Legislature praying for the passage of the bill was put and carried with the least possible delay, and Messrs. F. J. Griffen, W. P. Wright, George L. Chatfield, William Watson, and Charles M. Newland were appointed as such Committee.

Another motion constituted the entire meeting and Committee of the Whole to secure signatures to the petition.

After some further talk the meeting adjourned until this evening.

JUDGE DAVIS' EFFORTS.

The following letter was received here yesterday:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—*Joseph Kirkland, Esq.*—DEAR SIR: I have received your letter. I did all I could to get the section concerning insolvent banks inserted and retained in the Revenue bill. As it was the last section of the bill, I remained in the Senate until very late at night (although I was not well) in order to watch the matter and to see that the section remained undisturbed.

I was sorry to see that the section was left off in the House, but I have seen the Conference Committee of the Senate, and feel confident that it will be retained. I will do everything in my power to accomplish it. . . . I received telegrams from Dr. Turpin and others relative to the subject, and you can say to them that I will watch the matter and do all I can for it. Your friend,

DAVID DAVIS.

The clause exempting bankrupt banks from paying Government taxes (so far as doing so would lessen amounts receivable by depositors) was adhered to in the Conference Committee, and the House finally concurred and passed the bill. It now only awaits the President's signature to become a law.

TEMPERANCE.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held in the rooms of the organization in Farwell Building yesterday forenoon. Mrs. T. B. Carse, President, presided. After the usual devotional exercises, the Treasurer, Mrs. R. S. Greenlee, submitted her report, showing the receipts to be $267.51, the expenditures $267.05, leaving a balance of 46 cents on hand. Bills to the amount of $177 were reported. The report was accepted.

A large number of reports were submitted and passed upon in the manner approved, including a report of the meetings at the Bethel Home, the Red-Ribbon Clubs, reports of several Standing Committees, reports of Committees on Churches, etc.

Mrs. M. P. Wilson, the Visitor of the Union, reported that, owing to illness and the time consumed in circulating the Home-Protection petition, she had been able to make but twenty-five visits during the past month, most of which were special cases.

The Office Secretary, Mrs. G. H. Merrill, reported a number of hopeful conversions, and also several generous donations from the business-men of the city.

The report of the executive meeting for the month of February, signed by Mrs. T. B. Carse, Chairman of the Executive Committee, stated that the average attendance had been eleven. By unanimous vote, it had been agreed to try to induce Mrs. Willis A. Barnes to continue her Bible talks in drawing-rooms and churches during her sojourn in the city, which would probably not be more than a month longer. Thanks were extended by the Committee to Mr. F. D. Dalton, editor of the *Citizen's League*, for placing columns of his paper at the disposal of the Union.

The Hospital Committee reported nine signatures to the pledge from that institution. The Joint Committee reported eight signatures to the pledge, and several to the Home-Protection petition. Reports were recieved from Committees on the Desplaines street meetings, the Red-Ribbon Clubs, the 3 o'clock meetings, and work among the colored people, all of which were favorable, and were recieved.

The several ladies having in hand copies of the Home-Protection petition reported large numbers of signatures. Miss Kimball said she thought there was a mistaken idea prevalent that the foreigners were opposed to closing the saloons on Sunday. She reported over 100 Swedes, and she presumed there were about as many Norwegians, who had signed the petition.

On motion, it was decided that the Union should act in conjunction with the Reform Alliance in presenting the petition to the Council, and a committee of three, consisting of Miss Kimball, Mrs. Case, and Mrs. Hobbs, were appointed.

The regular business of the meeting being over, Mrs. Carse announced that the carnival of authors was the next thing in order. The details of the work were assigned to each lady or committee of ladies, and they were given their parts to act.

Mrs. Hagar agitated the question of appointing a committee to go to the railroads and try to get passes or commutation for the ladies who wish to go to Springfield and present the Home-Protection petition to the Legislature. She was asked to perform that duty herself, but this she declined to do, and Mrs. Cummings was appointed. After a long session, the meeting adjourned.

THE WILSON BROS.

Opening of Their New Wholesale Establishment for Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and Shirts.

The rapid growth of the wholesale trade of Chicago, and the establishment in her midst of large mercantile houses, are portions of the commercial history of the city that THE TRIBUNE, as a faithful chronicle of events, has noticed from time to time. The superior advantages offered to the Western buyer, in the saving of time and money, by purchasing his stock in Chicago, have been heretofore referred to in this journal. Eastern houses have—when the opportunity proved favorable—sought to establish branches of their business in Chicago, and their coming has demonstrated the desirability of conducting their trade here. It is, therefore, a pleasure to note that those who have been long identified with the marvelous growth and prosperity of the city, and established for themselves a "local habitation and a name," are taking the front rank in the mercantile business of this great trade centre.

The latest enterprise in the wholesale line, and one that shows that its projectors are fully alive to the requirements of the trade, is the new men's furnishing goods and shirt house of the well and widely known Wilson Brothers, which opens to-day. The new establishment is in the elegant and capacious building Nos. 113 and 115 State street, and has been fitted up expressly for their jobbing business. Heretofore the Messrs. Wilson have been engaged in the retail trade only, and the opening of the new house marks an important event in their very successful business career,—which now extends over a period of sixteen years,—and indicates also the growth of the wholesale trade of Chicago. In order to meet the demands of the Western trade, the firm has placed in its extensive and complete stock a great variety of fine foreign goods of their own direct importation, and shirts of its own manufacture.

A representative of THE TRIBUNE looked over the spacious premises occupied by the new house, and found it complete in every respect and fully up to the requirements and demands of trade. The good record of the firm in all its business transactions, and the foresight and business tact that has characterized it in the past, are indications of future success in the new undertaking. Western buyers requiring the goods above mentioned should not fail to inspect the stock of Wilson Brothers, at their new place of business.

SAVED BY INHALATION.

By the published mortality reports it appears there were forty-five deaths from throat and lung diseases in this city last week, every one of which occurred under the ordinary treatment by the stomach. Under inhalation treatment there were no deaths in Dr. Hunter's large special practice in these diseases, and in the past month there has not been one.

IMPORTANT MAIL MATTER.

The pamphlets, circulars, etc., explanatory of the workings of the Chicago Grain and Provision Exchange at 126 Washington street, being sent daily to applicants from all over the Northwest, constitute no small portion of the outgoing mails from this city.

AREND'S KUMYSS

has been used with highly beneficial results during the last four years in the various forms of dyspepsia, gastritis, nausea, general debility, consumption, etc. Kumyss is not a medicine; it is a pleasant, winelike beverage (a food) made from milk, peculiarly grateful to a delicate stomach. Nothing else makes flesh and blood and strength so fast. It can be safely relied on for the recuperation of those cases of low vitality in which medication or ordinary nutrition fail. Beware of imitations. Send for pamphlet on kumyss. A. Arend, chemist, originator, 179 Madison street, Chicago.

OUR MOTTO PRIOR TO REMOVAL

will be to give all customers handsome reductions rather than remove our large stock of carpets, furniture, wall-paper, etc. Chicago Carpet Company, 233 State street.

NOT ADULTERATED.

If you desire your food to be palatable, enjoyable, and digestible, use Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. It is not adulterated.

Buck & Rayner's drug stores may be summoned by any telephone in the city.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PROF. V. B. DENSLOW, L.L. D., WILL LECTURE before the Philosophical Society this evening at 8 o'clock at the Athenæum Hall, 50 Dearborn-st., on "Taxation and Representation: or, the Rights of Capital in Government."

THE REGULAR MONTHLY GOSPEL TEMPERANCE meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, inviting all the Ribbon Clubs and other temperance societies of the city, occurs at 7:30 p. m. to-day at Room 4, 148 Madison-st., and will be led by Mrs. T. B. Carse.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING AT JOHN Schmidt's, 366 West Indiana-st., this evening, to which all Republicans of the Eleventh Ward are invited.

THE FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB MEETS at the Grand Pacific Hotel to-night at 8 o'clock.

THE THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL meet for the election of officers this evening at Room 5 Central Hall, Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. A full attendance is requested.

THE CHICAGO REFORM ALLIANCE WILL HAVE a very important meeting this evening in the Washingtonian Home.

THE NORTH SIDE Y. W. C. T. U. meets this afternoon at 2:30 in the parlors of the Grant-Place Church, corner of Larrabee-st. and Grant-place.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Board of Managers of the Erring Woman's Refuge will be held at the institution, corner of Indiana-av. and Thirty-first-st., this afternoon at 2:30.

THE FOURTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL meet this evening at Armory Hall, Indiana-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE FIFTH WARD WILL meet at the corner of Archer av. and Portland-av. this evening, at 8 o'clock.

THE NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL meet at Parker's Hall, corner Madison and Halsted-sts., to-night at 7:30.

DEATHS.

BALL—Feb. 28, George Marshall Ball, infant son of George and Etta Ball, of 906 North Halsted-st.

Ogdensburg papers please copy.

GALLAHER—Of consumption, Mary, wife of Stephen W. Gallaher, aged 40 years and 6 days.

Funeral to Oakwood, Sunday, at 2 o'clock.

COLLINS—On Feb. 27, at 531 Wabash av., of consumption, Jennie, beloved wife of Lafayette Collins, aged 34 years 6 months.

Funeral to-day at 10:30 a. m.

DAVIS—At the residence of Bishop Clarkson, in Omaha, on Wednesday, Feb. 26, Frederick Clarkson, son of F. H. and Nellie S. Davis, of Omaha.

GAUL—At her late residence, No. 124 Langley-av., on Friday morning at 5 o'clock, Alice C., beloved wife of M. N. Gaul.

Funeral from her late residence at 3 p. m. to-day. Friends invited without further notice.

SIBBALD—Arthur Edward, of diphtheria, on the 27th inst., beloved son of Alex. and Anna Sibbald, aged 4 years and 5 months.

Funeral Sunday at 12 o'clock, from residence, 615 Warren-av., by carriages to Graceland Cemetery.

Barrie (Canada) papers please copy.

JACKSON—Hattie, beloved daughter of George and Eliza Jackson, aged 1 year and 7 months.

Funeral from 164 West Lake-st., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

Owen Sound (Ontario) papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
80 and 82 Wabash-av.

CITY AND COUNTRY RETAILERS,
WHO DESIRE TO TOUCH BOTTOM PRICES ON
Boots, Shoes & Slippers
For their Spring Trade, will find at 80 & 82 Wabash-av.
2,700 CASES
Of all styles of Spring Goods in MEN'S, WOMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S WEAR, that will be
SOLD AT AUCTION,
Wednesday, March 5, at 9:30 a. m.
All Goods warranted perfect and regular.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers and Real-Estate Agents,
173 and 175 Randolph-st.
REGULAR SATURDAY AUCTION SALE.
FURNITURE AND MERCHANDISE,
PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, LOOKING-GLASSES, SHOW CASES, CHROMOS, ETC.,
ALSO,
The Furniture of a Private Dwelling.
50 cases Gherkins and Table Sauce.
1 Residence Lot in Ira Brown's Addition to Thornton, Ill.
1 Residence Lot in Sheffield, Ind.
SATURDAY, MARCH 1, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK, at our salesrooms, 173 & 175 Randolph-st.
W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., General Auctioneers, 84 & 86 Randolph-st.
PEREMPTORY SALE!
THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK,
THE FURNITURE
Of residence 10 rooms. M. T. Chamber Sets, Parlor Suit, Bedsteads, Carpets, Cooking Stove, Parlor Stoves, and General Household Goods. Also New Parlor and Chamber Suits, must be sold to clear floor.
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., Auct'rs.

WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,
Auctioneers, 85 & 87 Randolph-st.
Will sell TO-DAY at 10 o'clock a large lot of good Second-Hand
FURNITURE AND CARPETS.
A full and general line of Household Goods. All are invited.
WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers.

ENVELOPE FACTORY.
ENVELOPE FACTORY
CHICAGO-MADE ENVELOPES, including printing name if desired. Large or small lots. ANY size on hand or made to order. Also Sewell's NEW TUCK COVERS. A lot of good Envelopes at VERY LOW PRICES.
AT SEWELL'S ENVELOPE FACTORY,
158 Clark-st., Second Floor, Chicago.

MEDICAL.
STAHL'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP
Is an elegant, pleasant, and reliable remedy for Coughs, Cold, and Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Price, 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

CANDY.
CANDY
CELEBRATED THROUGHOUT the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward, at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders, GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

TRUNKS.
TRUNK
Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists, should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

HAIR GOODS.
HAIR
Wholesale & Retail. Send for price list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Sole agent for the "MULTIFORM." Wigs made to order and warranted.
292 E. BURNHAM, W. Madison St., Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
80 and 82 Wabash-av.
REGULAR TRADE SALE
DRY GOODS,
1879 - Opening Spring Season - 1879
Tuesday, March 4, 9:30 a. m.
IMPORTANT LINES
SEASONABLE GOODS.
CLOTHING.
Coats, Pants, and Vests, in Full Suits.
Broken Suits, in like Quality Goods.
An Invoice Boys' Full Suits.
An Invoice Youths' Full Suits.
A Very Choice Line of Men's Pants.
The assortment entire comprises goods not only adapted to present demand, but to later demand as well.
We shall also sell an Invoice of Coats only. Bankrupt.
PIECE GOODS.
AN UNDERWRITER'S STOCK. Three Hundred Pieces Assorted Black and Cadet Jeans. Veritably All-Wool Fillings. Spring Weights. ENFIELD CASSIMERES. 6-4 ALL-WOOL CHEVIOTS. ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES, &c. A small percentage of these goods have been Slightly Wet, but in no way damaged by Fire.
HATS, CAPS.
We shall offer the most complete assortment of Strictly First-Class Goods in this Specialty that we have ever shown. The stock includes both Fur and Wool, in Regular Graded Lines, and is thoroughly suited to the wants of general demand, both Country and City Trade.
EMBROIDERIES.
HAMBURGS, consigned us by one of the Largest Importing Houses in America. TWO THOUSAND PIECES, covering a great variety of Qualities, Widths, Styles, and Values. The assortment is veritably complete, and demands the attention of Dealers in these goods.
PEARL BUTTONS.
SMOKE and WHITE. Fines and Half Fines. 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, and 32 Line Sizes. A Choice Stock of Desirable Goods.
UMBRELLAS.
A large and well-assorted Invoice. 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36 inch sizes. Scotch Ginghams, Zanella, Waterproof, and Twilled Silk. A Complete Stock.
LINENS.
RUSSIA CRASH. Qualities "B," "A," "X," and "3X." An Importer's Consignment, which will be sold in lots to suit Retail dealers.
KID GLOVES.
BLACK. Two-Button Style. Choice Sizes. Perfect. Warranted.
CORSETS.
A Fresh Invoice. Colors and White. Complete Line of Sizes. All Perfect.
HOSIERY.
Ladies', Misses', and Men's Sizes. Qualities, Styles, and Weights Assorted.
CHEVIOTS.
SHIRTING GOODS. A Very Desirable and Well-Assorted Line. Regular in Every Respect. Known Tickets.
ALPACAS.
A LINE OF POPULAR GRADES.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
A full line ⅝ and ¾ Goods. All Linen. Perfect.
CANES.
ONE HUNDRED LOTS. Well Assorted. This consignment is from an Importing House who make WALKING STICKS an Important Specialty. A Complete Line.
SUSPENDERS.
FIVE HUNDRED DOZEN. Men's and Boys' Sizes. The make is a decidedly well-known "brand," and is sold only by us as the sole representative for the Entire Northwest. Perfect. Warranted.
CUTLERY.
Pocket and Pen Knives in Valuable Assortment. Table Knives and Forks. American Goods. A large Invoice from one of the best Manufacturers in the Country.
OIL CLOTHS.
Table Styles. Fancy Woods, Fancy Marbles, White Marbles, and Pattern Prints. THERE ARE NO BETTER GOODS MADE.
CARPETS.
AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M. we shall offer
A Line Cottage Carpets.
A Full Line Single Cotton Chain Ingrains.
A Full Line Double Cotton Chain Ingrains.
A Full Line Double Cotton Chain Ingrains (All-Wool Filling).
A Full Line All-Wool Ingrains (Supers and Extra Supers).
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
The Royal Baking Powder is a pure Cream of Tartar Powder.
Indorsed and recommended for its wholesomeness by such eminent chemists as Dr. Mott, New York; Dr. Hayes, Boston; Professor Genth, Philadelphia, etc. Sold only in cans, by all Grocers.
Beware of the injurious Alum Powders. Manufacturers and dealers urge you to buy them, because they can afford to sell them at 20 cts. a pound and double their money.
Do not buy Baking Powder loose, as it is almost sure to contain alum. The continued use of Alum produces griping, constipation, indigestion, headache, and dyspepsia; affects the blood, causes pimples on the face, etc.

MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP.
WHEN BUYING SOAP ASK FOR
Procter & Gamble's Mottled German.
There is nothing equal to it for Laundry and General Use.

OSWEGO CORN STARCH.
FOOD ADULTERATIONS.
WHEN THE VERY DELICATE ARTICLE OF
CORN STARCH,
Which is so largely used in the family for *Food*, and especially for *Children* and *Invalids*, is *Adulterated* with *Poisonous* and *Unhealthy* substances, it becomes very important that every *Housekeeper* should be *Cautioned* and know what kind they use.
Only a careful *Chemical Analysis* will show the *Pure Article* from the *Adulterated*.
KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO CORN STARCH
Has been thus tested, and *Analyzed*, and proved to be *Perfectly Pure* and free from any foreign substance.
Read the following Report from the very highest authority:
I have subjected to microscopical examination and chemical analysis, a sample of KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO CORN STARCH. I find that it consists entirely of the starchy portion, in the form of innumerable granules of the grain of Indian Corn, free from the oil and nitrogenous products contained in the whole grain.
The article is in fact to be regarded both chemically and dietetically as an arrowroot, and it should therefore, especially when used as a food for infants and young children, be given either in conjunction with milk or beef tea.
It may be remarked of this preparation, with which I have been acquainted for many years past, that it is carefully prepared, very pure, and that, taken in the manner described, it constitutes a valuable article of diet.
ARTHUR H. HASSALL, M. D.,
Author of "Food and its Adulterations," "Adulteration Detected," Editor of "Food, Water and Air."

...TION SALES.
...P. GORE & CO.,
...and 82 Wabash-av.
...R TRADE SALE
GOODS,
...g Spring Season-1879
March 4, 9:30 a. m.
...T LINES
...ASONABLE GOODS.
...OTHING.
...nd Vests, in Full Suits,
...n like Quality Goods,
...s' Full Suits,
...ths' Full Suits,
...Line of Men's Pants.
...ntire comprises goods not only ...demand, but to later demand as
...n Invoice of Costs only. Bankrupt.
...OODS.
...WRITER'S STOCK. Three Hun... Assorted Black and Cadet Jeans, ...ll-Wool Fillings, Spring Weights, CASSIMERES. 6-4 ALL-WOOL ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES, &c. ...entage of these goods have been ..., but in no way damaged by Fire.
...APS.
...er the most complete assortment First-Class Goods in this Specialty ...e ever shown. The stock includes ...d Wool, in Regular Graded Lines, ...ughly suited to the wants of gen..., both Country and City Trade.
...ERIES.
...S, consigned us by one of the Larg... Houses in America. TWO ...PIECES, covering a great vari...tles, Widths, Styles, and Values. ...ent is veritably complete, and de... attention of Dealers in these goods.
...UTTONS.
...WHITE. Fines and Half Fines. ..., 26, 28, 30, and 32 Line Sizes. A ...k of Desirable Goods.
...LAS.
...well-assorted invoice. 26, 28, 30, ...nd inch sizes. Scotch Ginghams, ...aterproof, and Twilled Silk. A ...ock.
...ASH. Qualities "B," "A," "X." An Importer's Consignment ...e sold in lots to suit Retail dealers.
...VES.
...Two-Button Style. Choice Sizes. ...Warranted.
...voice. Colors and White. Com... of Sizes. All Perfect.
...es', and Men's Sizes. Qualities, ...Weights Assorted.
...S.
GOODS. A Very Desirable and ...d Line. Regular in Every Re...wn Tickets.
...POPULAR GRADES.
...RCHIEFS.
...¾ and ¾ Goods. All Linen. Perfect.
...DRED LOTS. Well Assorted. This ...t is from an Importing House who ...KING STICKS an Important Spe... Complete Line.
...DERS.
...DRED DOZEN. Men's and Boys' ...make is a decidedly well-known ...nd is sold only by us as the sole ...ive for the Entire Northwest. Per...nted.
...Pen Knives in Valuable Assort... Knives and Forks. American ...arge Invoice from one of the best ...rs in the Country.
...THS.
... Fancy Woods, Fancy Marbles, ...les, and Pattern Prints. THERE ...ETTER GOODS MADE.
...RPETS.
...OCK P. M. we shall offer ...e Carpets, ...gle Cotton Chain Ingrains, ...ble Cotton Chain Ingrains, ...ble Cotton Chain Ingrains ...All-Wool Filling). ...ll-Wool Ingrains ...s and Extra Supers). ...O. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
...AKING
...WDER
...mists as Dr. Mott, New York; Dr. ... Grocers. ...arge you to buy them, because they ... the continued use of Alum produces ..., causes pimples on the face, etc.
...SK FOR
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...dulterated.
...RCH
...e from any foreign
...N STARCH. I find that it ... ten, and nitrogenous ... especially when used as a ...y prepared, very pure,
...., M. D.,
...Food, Water and Air.

LITERATURE.

Muller's "Origin and Growth of Religion"—Joseph Cook's "Heredity."

McSherry's "Health and How to Promote It"—Hill's Life of Irving.

Dr. Geikie's "English Reformation"—Prof. Swing's "Motives of Life."

"The Portfolio"—Literary Notes—Art Notes—Sparks of Science.

LITERATURE.

THE ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF RELIGION.

There are seven of these extremely thoughtful and philosophical lectures. Prof. Muller sets out with "The Perception of the Infinite" as his opening theme. He maintains the belief in the idea of the Infinite, which, he thinks, grows up by natural contrast from the knowledge of the finite. He thus agrees in the result with the intuitional philosophers, although his path is different from theirs. He deems it impossible to give any satisfactory definition of religion, for the reason that religion has been, and still is, passing through an historical evolution. He had formerly spoken of religion, subjectively considered, as "a mental faculty which enables man to apprehend the infinite under different names and under varying disguises." This definition he would now modify, at least so far as the word "faculty" is concerned. Religion he regards as a mystery, yet a reality. It belongs, in some form, to the people of all nations and ages, and has a foundation in the thought and sensibility of mankind. The perception of the infinite is well nigh universal. In the second chapter Prof. Muller discusses the question, "Is Fetichism a Primitive Form of Religion?" and arrives at a negative conclusion. He does not find evidence that the religion of any tribe of Africa is pure fetichism, and at the same time he believes that there is no religion entirely free from fetichism. He thinks that the Western Africans, behind their fetichism, hide a profounder idea of a superior power. He rejects as unproved the position that all the religions of the world began in fetichism. Prof. Muller then proceeds to investigate the religion of India, which he acknowledges may have grown up by a process somewhat different from that of some other religions. He compares with the religious ideas of the Hindoos those of Judaism, Zoroastrianism, etc. He finds what he regards as evidence of growth and decay in the religion of the Old Testament, and suggests that it was originally a form of idolatry. But his proofs of this position seem to us quite insufficient. He attempts to account for the development of the Hindoo religion on the assumption that it has been derived wholly from the moral cravings and the reflection of that thinking people. He seems to question the reality of an original revelation to mankind. But still he thinks it unphilosophical to deny that there must be some common and stable cause for the universality of religion. The working of this cause he endeavors to trace in the Hindoo mind. And here he considers "The worship of tangible, semi-tangible, and intangible objects." Under the head of "The ideas of infinity and law," he shows that the Hindoos had a god whom they called "The Infinite,"—*Aditi*. This *Aditi* was not a modern deity. The natural origin of *Aditi* he finds in the suggestiveness of the dawn in the eastern sky, which afforded a sort of gateway to the infinite source of light and being. Darkness and Sin were closely related ideas. Then the idea of the east as the home of the bright gods—the immortals—was easily associated with the notion that the departed or blessed among men have joined the company of the gods, and are, like them, immortal. Further on Prof. Muller considers Henotheism, Polytheism, Monotheism, and Atheism. The first he regards as the primitive form of the religious idea in India. Henotheism was the worship of single objects that were thought to bring the invisible and the infinite near to men,—*devas*, or bright beings, such as the sun, light, the sky, etc. Then followed Polytheism, succeeded by a tendency to Monotheism, and afterwards to Atheism. The higher Atheism was rather doubt than vulgar disbelief. The closing chapter on "The Philosophy of Religion" is a highly suggestive discussion of the relations between philosophical thought and religion.

Prof. Muller's philosophy of language affects deeply his philosophy of religion. He traces the progress of religious ideas through changes in the uses of words. If there is one word that will express what we deem his most serious defect, we should say his philosophy of religion is too *philological*,—not sufficiently psychological. But this series of lectures is exceedingly valuable to the theologian, the philosopher, and the student of language. ("The Origin and Growth of Religion, as Illustrated by the Religion of India." Lectures by F. Max Muller, M. A. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.)

BOSTON MONDAY LECTURES.

Another volume of the lectures delivered by Joseph Cook in Tremont Temple, Boston, on Monday mornings, has been issued. These lectures have been continued since the fall of 1875. They are still attended by large audiences, composed of the most intellectual and highly educated men and women in the Athens of America. Joseph Cook is a peculiar—a somewhat eccentric—person. But we must accord to him transcendent abilities and no mean capacities for philosophical analysis and forcible discussion. If he is not always convincing, he is at least awakening, often powerfully impressive.

The preludes to the lectures, in the volume before us, are devoted to various subjects: "Schools for the American Indian"; "The Future of American Poetry"; "An American Anglican Alliance"; "Is Death Disembodiment?" "Schoberlein on Immortality"; "Financial Heresies in the United States"; "Agricultural Colonization of the Unemployed"; "Skepticism in Colleges"; "The Elberfeld Plan of Poor-Relief"; "The Lesser and the Greater Eastern Question." These topics, which have no discoverable connection with the lectures by which they are severally followed, are discussed with the speaker's usual fire and forcible rhetoric.

The first of the ten lectures is devoted to the subject of "Hereditary Descent in Ancient Greece." Mr. Cook believes and seems to prove that there were more great men—statesmen and commanders, poets, architects, sculptors, and artists, historians and orators—produced in Attica alone, within the 200 years from 500 to 300 B. C., than appeared in all Europe within the 2,000 years following. Certainly this is true if we limit by the proportion of population. Attica had only about 90,000 people of the higher class, and less than 550,000 all told. But in process of time the production of great men declined, as Mr. Cook thinks, largely as the result of the intermingling of heterogeneous elements with the better population. In the second lecture, Maudsley's discussion of hereditary descent is reviewed and criticised. In this lecture Mr. Cook shows that experience cannot be the origin of the mind's primary ideas and beliefs; and, therefore, that these ideas are not first acquired and then transmitted by the law of heredity. All the world in every age, he says, has been accustomed to see the sun rise uniformly in the east, and yet there is no such law of belief created as would forbid the conviction that the sun might rise in the west if the rotary motion of the earth should be reversed. But it is inconceivable that the universal, self-evident truths of the intellect and the conscience should be thus easily set aside,—for example: the doctrine that two parallel straight lines, in any untraversed realm of the universe, should inclose a portion of space, or that it should be right anywhere to be malignant and selfish. In this discussion Mr. C. points out that organic matter grows by selective assimilation, while inorganic matter increases only by accretion. And in this connection he answers Maudsley's famous argument for materialism, from the fact that living matter grows, and, therefore, that the vital force increases. This fact, Maudsley contends, proves that the vital force is generated by material laws, otherwise it would not increase with the process of growth. Mr. Cook defines life as the co-ordinating power by which living structures are formed, and shows that there is no increase in the growth of the living power in the original germ. This definition of life as the co-ordinating power is a living subject ... definition of "life as the co-ordinating power by which the movements of germinal matter are directed," relieves the philosophy of life from immaterial, of many difficulties.

In the third lecture it is argued that "Necessary beliefs are inherent in the plan of the soul." And here Mr. Cook endeavors to show that "the necessary beliefs of the intellect and conscience are as independent of the structure and environment of the co-ordinated organism as a cause is of its effect." Next (in Lecture Fourth), Mr. Darwin's theory of "Pangenesis" is criticised and shown to be not only without proof, but insufficient to account for the phenomena of the co-ordination of the movements that take place in the production of like from like. He also opposes to this theory the opinions of such profound naturalists as Lionel Beale.

Lecture Fifth is occupied with a criticism of Darwin on the Origin of Conscience. Here Mr. Cook affirms that "Unconscious powers do not possess, offspring cannot inherit." In the sixth lecture, on "Unlikeness in Organisms," Mr. C. shows that the theories of Haeckel, Spencer, and Darwin do not "account for man's sense of ..." these "innate tendencies not derived from our environment"; "primary beliefs, intellectual, ethical, and esthetic, recognized by the plan of the soul."

In Lecture Seven, Mr. Cook considers and indorses, in the main, the theory of Lotze on the union of soul and body, and discusses the two-fold relationship of parent and offspring. In the latter lecture he says: "It is not physical sameness which accounts for the likeness of child to parent, but the sameness of the co-ordinating power."—(the life). The ninth lecture is particularly interesting. The subject is, "Seven Principal Laws of Heredity." The tenth lecture discusses "the descent of bad traits and good." Under these heads the law of monogamy is shown to be a natural as well as a moral one, and the intermingling of superior and inferior races is considered.

The volume before us is highly instructive, whether the positions are accepted or rejected. The questions discussed are full of interest to all thinking minds. ("Heredity." With Preludes on Current Events. Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co. Price, $1.50.) R. W. P.

HEALTH, AND HOW TO PROMOTE IT.

The problem of the care of the health has many different solutions. It would be difficult to find many physicians who would agree on any one method of promoting the physical condition of man. The phrenologist, the doctor Homeopathic, the doctor Allopathic, the practical scientist, and in fact most professional men, and most men generally, have pet hobbies for right physical living; and each will often point to the danger, if not the fatal mistake, of pursuing any other method than his own. Every man must have something of a knowledge of his own peculiar make-up, the machinery that runs his constitution in order successfully to ward off common diseases. With such a knowledge he is not liable to adopt at once the suggestions of even the eminent specialists who are supposed to know of a certainty the constitutional defects of individuals and the correct methods of treatment. There are a class of persons, however, like the ice-cake of the ocean, drifting from place to place, who go from one extreme to another, debilitating their constitutions with continual dosing of medicines, or by undue heed to the flaming announcements of quacks. It seems to be with this view in mind that Dr. McSherry prepared the present volume. "Hygiene, public and private, has become, of late years, one of the most important elements of modern civilization. . . . The life of every man, woman, and child ought to be guided and governed by its laws. This being so, the subject ought to be presented and agitated in many forms, so that its importance shall be everywhere appreciated." Dr. McSherry is well known as a traveler and an observer; in fact, as he himself says: "The principles advocated have been, to a great extent, put in practice in the personal experience of the writer in various parts of the world, and under many vicissitudes, and he has found them to be not vague theories, but practical truths of the greatest importance." Some of these "truths" are more worthy of place here than any comments on them could possibly be. He quotes Dr. B. W. Richardson as saying that the normal life should consist of thirty years to attaining physical and mental maturity; thirty to dwelling on a plane in full possession of his best faculties; and thirty for a gentle decline, so that at 90, his mortal career ended, he shall return to earth." This opinion is based on the idea that, by right living and application of the laws of health, man is entitled, "even in this degenerate age," to ninety years of life.

The author has a practical word to offer concerning the education of youth: "Parents and teachers are anxious to push pupils to higher studies, prepared or not prepared. They push the precocious pupils ahead, and let others follow as they may. The bright ones, overbright perhaps, are always exhibited to examiners as specimens. But it is a common remark, 'That the child is too bright to live long'; . . . sometimes, we must fear, the precocity is the cause of the early death." He has also a word for college students on "cramming." "If the cramming process must be undergone, let it not begin before the child has reached the second step of the ladder, or 14 years. The elder Disraeli, indeed, says there is no good study before 20, and doubtless the best is done much after that time. A book of clever French caricatures, 'Le Diable a Paris,' exhibits one row of students whose heads are emerging through their desks, heads thrown back and mouths wide open, in each of which is a funnel, and into every funnel a Professor is forcing not one, but many forms of learning—Latin, Greek, Hebrew, moral and natural philosophy, *belles-lettres*, fine arts, and polytechnics of all sorts. The artist shows the modern process of cramming, but does not tell us how such meals are to be digested." The notes on co-education are a matter of opinion and also of fact. It seems as if co-education had not been sufficiently tested as yet to warrant positive remarks against it such as Dr. McSherry makes. He says: "Dr. Clarke made inquiries of some of the Professors in Western colleges, where co-education of sexes is adopted, as to its workings. Some of these gentlemen replied candidly that this experiment was 'intellectually a success, physically a failure.' The experiment, then, is a failure, as every hygienist would suppose beforehand." It undoubtedly is a failure, and at the same time a success. Some of the young ladies are physically weakened by laborious study, but how much better that sounds than that the young men form dissolute habits which wreck them for life. Dr. Clarke (author of "Sex in Education") could not have interviewed any one connected with the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill. Here 100 young ladies annually seek an education and retire with all that is significant in the words "intellectually a success." No evidences of being physically weakened by laborious study or "retaliation upon the student with weakness and disease of mind as of body," have as yet been discovered there.

A word concerning William Cullen Bryant, who died at the advanced age of 84, as the result of an accident, without the usual infirmities of old age, and with strength and activity, will be of interest here: "Mr. Bryant, one of the most intellectual men of the age,—poet, editor, philosopher,—rose always with or before the sun; and gave an hour to physical exercise of a very moderate kind. . . . He took a morning bath. In the country he would exercise by going out to prune his trees or engage in some useful work on his farm. His breakfast was of hominy and milk, with a little fruit, or something equally simple. After breakfast a short time was devoted to study in his library, and then a walk of three miles to the office of the *Evening Post*. After three hours at the office he would walk home, no matter what the state of the weather. He would take an early dinner, eating vegetables freely and meat at that meal only. He would eat fruit at all times. After this repast no severe mental labor or tasking the faculties then excites the nervous system and prevents sound sleep. He went to bed about 10 o'clock. 'My drink,' he says, 'is water, though I rarely take a glass of wine. I am a natural temperance man, finding myself rather confused than exhilarated by wine. I never meddle with tobacco except to quarrel with its use.'"

The work is rich with interesting material. (Health and How to Promote It. By Richard McSherry, M. D., Professor of the Practice of Medicine, University of Maryland, President of Baltimore Academy of Medicine. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25. 1879.) W. H. B.

WASHINGTON IRVING.

We cannot think that Prof. Hill's short life of Washington Irving is altogether what it ought to be. Though written well, so far as style goes, it wants good arrangement and due proportions. Chronological sequence may be the most useful plan in a complete biography, but it is not so in a short sketch. It does not enable us to see clearly the different kinds of life that Washington Irving led. Beside, it tempts the author into unnecessary details. The book would have gained in point and compression if one chapter had been devoted to Irving's career as a diplomatist, another to his methods of literary work, another to his home-life, another to his residence at the Alhambra, and so on. The advantage of this plan in a "monograph"—as we suppose this book will be called—may be seen in the last few chapters, where Prof. Hill ventures upon some generalizations. This part of the book is noteworthy for candid criticism and full appreciation of the subject.

We are glad to see that Prof. Hill realizes the indebtedness of Irving to Goldsmith, and the many points of resemblance between them. Both had command of the purest, most graceful, and appropriate style in our literature; both were quiet humorists; both were bad speakers in public, and both were gentle and lovable men in private. Both, we are tempted to add, were flagrant book-makers; but Goldsmith sinned, on the whole, less in this respect than Irving did. Goldsmith left some works that, on their intrinsic merits, will outlast anything that Irving produced. But we as Americans are under peculiar obligations to Irving. He was the Father of our Literature; and it is well, on that account, that his name was Washington, and that his most careful and valuable book was a biography of the great and good man from whom he took his name. Irving to this day retains a larger share of the admiration and esteem of his countrymen than any other literary man. His biography by Prof. Hill, in spite of its small defects, has considerable merits. It should find many readers, and it will serve an excellent purpose if it sends some of them to Washington Irving's complete works for entertainment and instruction. ("American Authors' Series." Washington Irving. By Prof. David J. Hill. New York: Sheldon & Co. $1.)

THE ENGLISH REFORMATION.

Prof. Geikie's "English Reformation" is written with a purpose. It is designed to show that "The Reformation from first to last did not emanate from the clergy, but was forced on them" (p. 296). In his preface the author confesses frankly his enmity to sacerdotalism, "or the grafting of priestly pretensions on the simple spiritual teachings of the Bible." "Sacerdotalism," he says, further on, "is a mere worldly growth on religion by which castes in all ages have sought to bring mankind to its feet. It is common to every creed, and is as old as human ambition. It seeks, through men's spiritual fears, to erect in Christianity an ecclesiastical despotism before which all that is dearest to us in modern liberty shall be remorselessly crushed. Beginning with the individual, it aims at making him the trembling slave of 'the Church,'—that is, of the individual priest; invading social life, it thrusts itself into the sanctity of the family, and breaks it up into units, each of whom is required to betray the other to its confessor; assailing even our political life, it plots incessantly to gain such an ascendency as to enable it to restrict our most cherished liberties, where it cannot destroy them. Thus it is not as a form of religious belief that Protestants resolutely oppose Romanism, and its counterfeit in the Episcopal Communion, but as an ecclesiastical conspiracy to raise the priest to power, at once over our souls, our households, and our country. That this is the simple fact is attested by all history. The witness of past ages in England will be found in the following pages; that of the present surrounds us."

Prof. Geikie wages special war on the doctrine of the Apostolic Succession, which he says is the root of the evil of Ritualism. "To stop Ritualism the one sure step is to challenge this gross conception known as Apostolic Succession. No one can hold it and be logically a Protestant. He is in open schism, if not under the head of that succession—the Pope." In the body of the history, the author traces with much power the influence of the famous Six Articles on English Protestantism in the sixteenth century. Henry's personal and private reasons for breaking with the Pope are fully weighed, but the author judges that they would not have been sufficient, unless backed up by public opinion, to bring about such great results as followed. Queen Mary's persecutions are perhaps too fully described. The history is, indeed, open to the criticism that it goes into details more than is necessary to establish the writer's main proposition; and it cannot be supposed that, aside from its partisan effect, it can have permanent value as history. But, in other respects, Prof. Geikie's "History" is dignified, learned, and respectable. As a Low Churchman's view of the English Reformation it will be widely read and esteemed. ("The English Reformation: How It Came About and Why We Should Uphold It." By Cunningham Geikie, D. D., author of "The Life and Words of Christ." New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.)

SWING'S "MOTIVES OF LIFE."

Six essays by Prof. Swing have been collected and printed in a volume entitled "Motives of Life." The subjects of the essays are "Intellectual Progress," "Home," "A Good Name," "The Pursuit of Happiness," "Benevolence," and "Religion." In a prefatory note the author says: "By the title 'Motives of Life,' not all motives are implied. The things which move men, and should move them, are not so easily counted. The speech over them cannot be condensed into a small volume. . . . I bring here from the inner and outer worlds a few reminders of great duties and rewards." There will hardly be any dispute as to Prof. Swing's good qualities as an essayist. His delicate and active imagination, his cultivated mind, his command of language, all fit him for such work. He has some of the Emersonian freedom and scorn of conventionalities, and the poetical-prose style which has endeared many successful imaginative writers to the people is his in a high degree. Though for many purposes less than the best style, it is captivating in light essays, and often illustrates subjects in an atractive manner. Turning over these pages lightly,—for some of them have familiar words on them,—we find the Professor expressing, or scarcely concealing, distrust of metaphysicians and philosophers. This was perhaps characteristic, and to be expected; but it is dangerous teaching. If philosophy and metaphysics had not fixed the bearings of literary men, essayists, and preachers, it would be impossible for them to move the people with such power and ease as they do. It should be a settled proposition that the human mind can be better used when its contents are known and classified, and its capacity measured, than when they are not. The essay on Home is, perhaps, the best in the present volume. How poetical and wise, for instance, are the words about marriage: "The Home is not a universal necessity, and so marriage is not the destiny of all. . . . God's world has few laws that have no exceptions. All must die; all must breathe and eat; but soon the word '*must*' withdraws its despotism, and the milder reign of '*may*' assumes the throne. Beautiful often are those homes where the son or the daughter, or the sons and daughters, live on in the parental house, helping the loved parents gently along the last years of this world, and where the orange-blossoms never at last come." The Professor is in this volume even more at home than in his pulpit, and here, happily, no man will come to attack his theology or impugn the goodness of his motives. ("Motives of Life." By David Swing. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. $1.)

THE PORTFOLIO.

The frontispiece of the February number of the *Portfolio* is an etching after Alma Tadema's "Sunflower." To this Mr. Hamerton adds a graceful little notice in the text. "The strangeness of the picture," he says, "is due chiefly to its great hight in proportion to its width, and after that to the peculiarity of the altitude. The whole purpose of the picture (if we leave out its arrangement of color) is to make the spectator feel the hight of the plant. The lady is there for a standard to measure by, and the step below gives additional factitious hight both to herself and the sunflowers." Then Mr. Hamerton gives a paragraph to the history of sunflowers, and the origin of the name, and another to Blake's poem of two stanzas on "The Sunflower":

> Ah! sunflower! weary of time,
> Who countest the steps of the sun,
> Seeking after that sweet, golden prime
> Where the traveler's journey is done.

The second of the series of articles on Oxford is printed in this number, with an etching; Mary M. Heaton contributes a paper on old John Crome; a photogravure of the Ruth and Naomi of Miss E. J. Gardiner (the American artist in Paris) is reproduced, and the department of art-news is unusually full, interesting, and well written. (New York: J. W. Bouton. Price, $1.)

PARADOXICAL PHILOSOPHY.

"Paradoxical Philosophy, a Sequel to 'The Unseen Universe,'" is a volume by an unknown author, written after the Platonic model, but with a somewhat lighter and freer handling of philosophical subjects, and with special reference to modern speculation, literature, and politics. The debaters, we are informed, are real persons, and the debate is in the main genuine. There is of course a very marked resemblance between this undertaking and that of Mallock in "The New Republic"; but this fact will commend it to public notice. "The Paradoxical Society," according to the editor's preface, "is a real and living power, well known far beyond its membership." We shall perhaps return to this volume at another time. ("Paradoxical Philosophy," a Sequel to the Unseen Universe. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. Price, $1.75.)

THE LAW OF EXTRADITION.

In 1876 Dr. Spear published a series of articles in the Albany *Law Journal*, discussing the law as it then existed on the subject of extradition treaties. Those articles have just been collected and published, with some additions, in book form. They were called out by the discussions between our Government and that of England over the Winslow case, and as magazine articles were no doubt both interesting and instructive. But when embalmed in a sheepskin burial-case, and read after the heat of the controversy is over, they seem very discursive and unsatisfactory. The author discusses two principal points; first, that a Government is not bound by any principles of national or international law to deliver up a foreign criminal who may be within its jurisdiction; and, second, that when extradition treaties provide for the surrender of fugitives from justice, such fugitive shall, when surrendered, be tried only for the specific crime for the commission of which he was arrested. This last question was the principal subject of discussion in the Winslow case, the British Ministers holding the affirmative and Secretary Fish the negative. Dr. Spear gives the greater part of his work to showing the fallacy of Mr. Fish's views, and his arguments, though exceedingly verbose and tautological, show an extensive acquaintance with all the adjudicated cases on the subject. On the whole, the work is only to be considered as a partial introduction to this branch of the law. The author is neither logical nor historical in his treatment of his subject, and he discusses it rather as an advocate seeking to uphold his point than as an impartial writer. This would not be so objectionable in a series of magazine articles not aiming to cover the whole ground, but when those articles are collected and dignified with the title of "The Law of Extradition, International and State," the reader is apt to feel he has been imposed on by false representation ("The Law of Extradition, International and State, with an appendix, containing the Extradition Treaties and Laws of the United States, Several Sections of the English Extradition Act of 1870, and Extradition Regulations and Forms." By Samuel T. Spear, D. D. Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co. 8vo., pp. 448.)

BRIEF NOTICES.

"Spiritual Manifestations" is the title of a book resembling in some respects Dr. Clarke's "Visions," but covering a much wider field. It treats of Planchette, Second Sight, Primeval Spiritualism, Remarkable Conversions, The Titans, Balaam, Canaan, Solomon, The Prophets, The Exile, etc. The book is dedicated to all sincere Spiritualists of every name. It is not intended to be controversial. It subjects the Bible to the tests of the Spiritualistic philosophy, and attempts to prove the latter in this manner. Though the author takes too much for granted, and attaches importance to puerilities like those of planchette, it is a respectable and earnest statement of the facts. The author is Charles Beecher, a member of the Beecher family. (Boston: Lee & Shepard. Price, $1.50.)

"Midnight Marches Through Persia," by Henry Ballantine, A. M., is one of the latest publications of Lee & Shepard, of Boston. Dr. Seelye, the President of Amherst College, furnishes the preface, and speaks highly of the ability and character of the author. Mr. Ballantine was born in India, of American parents, and has been from his youth familiar with Oriental life, and facile in the use of several Oriental tongues. "Though his journey was undertaken at the instance of an enterprising commercial house," says Dr. Seelye, "and had for its immediate end a commercial report, his eyes were open to other relations than those of trade, and other readers than merchants will be interested and instructed by his pictures of the country, and his representations of the habits and life of the Persian people." (Boston: Lee & Shepard. Price, $2.50. Maps and illustrations.)

LITERARY NOTES.

Realf's poems are soon to be published for the benefit of his child.

Miss Hadie Heller, with the co-operation of Mrs. Stephen Fiske, is preparing a life of the late Robert Heller for publication by Carleton.

Mr. Alphonse Daudet is at work on a new novel, which will be called "Les Rois en Exil." The late King of Hanover and other dethroned monarchs will figure in it.

The *Oriental Church Magazine*, published in New York City, is subsidized by the Russian Government, with the purpose of propagating correct views about the country.

The Boston *Advertiser*, in a review of "The Lady of the Aroostook," says: "Without doubt this will seem to many, and perhaps to most, readers the best of Mr. Howells' novels, although no one is much to be blamed who for any reason prefers one of the others."

Henry Holt & Co., of New York, will publish in March: "Symonds' Renaissance in Italy: The Fine Arts," 8vo.; "English Actors, from Shakspeare to Macready," by Henry Barton Baker, 2 vols. (in the Amateur Series, uniform with Lewes' On Actors and Acting); "Wanderings in Patagonia; or, Life among the Ostrich Hunters," by Julius Beerbohm (in the Leisure Hour Series); "Zoology of the Invertebrates," the fourth number in the New Handbook Series, by Alexander Macalister, Professor in the University of Dublin, specially revised for American students by A. S. Packard, Jr., Professor of Natural History in Brown University. "Iphigenie Auf Tauris: Ein Schauspiel von Goethe," the fourth volume of Whitney's German Texts, with Notes and introduction by Franklin Carter, Professor in Yale College, and edited by Prof. William D. Whitney.

S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago, will publish, early in March, "Wit and Humor." A choice collection by Marshall Brown; 1 vol., 12mo., 350 pages, illustrated. "The Barque Future; or, Life in the Far North," by Norway's great novelist, Jonas Lie, author of "The Pilot and His Wife." The novel is translated by Mrs. Ole Bull, and gives much information concerning Scandinavian life, customs, and habits; 1 vol., 12mo. A new edition of M. Charles Blanc's "Grammar of Painting and Engraving," with the original illustrations, translated from the French by Mrs. Kate Newell Doggett; one large 8vo. volume. This valuable work is intended for popular use, and is a lucid summary of the accepted elementary principles of art. S. C. Griggs & Co. have also in the hands of the printer Part II. of "German Without Grammar or Dictionary," by Prof. Zur Brucke, which will be in time for spring schools. Part I., by the same author, is in its fourth edition. The same firm also announce the seventh thousand of Prof. Mathews' new book, "Oratory and Orators."

Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, have in press a romance by the Hon. F. Hassaurek, the distinguished German editor of that city, late Minister to Ecuador, and author of "Four Years Among Spanish-Americans." The book will be 1 vol., 12mo., cloth, price $1.50. It is entitled "The Secret of the Andes." The scene is laid at Quito, South America, about sixty years after the discovery and conquest of Peru by the Spaniards. The heroine of the romance is a granddaughter of the Inca Atahualpa, an Indian Princess of rare beauty and intelligence, actuated by the noble ambition to liberate her race. She possesses the secret of the great Inca Treasure of Quito, which had been hidden in the mountains after the execution of Atahualpa. The treasure is to be devoted to her great purpose. A rebellion having broken out among the white Colonists against an arbitrary and highly oppressive tax, it is proposed to proclaim the independence of Peru under a Creole King, who shall marry the Princess and free her race. The scheme fails on account of the weakness and fickleness of the man on whom the Princess had bestowed her affections. The story ends in the tropical forests, along the headwaters of the Amazons, where the savage Indians, on the eastern slope of the Cordillera, had secretly formed a confederation for the overthrow of the Spaniards, and in a single day succeeded in wiping three Spanish provinces, with a number of flourishing towns and villages, from the face of the earth.

The new *Fortnightly* has the first of four "Chapters on Socialism," by Mr. Mill, which Miss Helen Taylor has at length consented to give to the world. "It was during the year 1869," says her preliminary notice, "that, impressed with the degree in which, even during the last twenty years, when the world seemed so wholly occupied with other matters, the Socialist ideas of speculative thinkers had spread among the workers of every civilized country, Mr. Mill formed the design of writing a book on Socialism. Convinced that the inevitable tendencies of modern society must be to bring the questions involved in it always more and more to the front, he thought it of great practical consequence that they should be thoroughly and impartially considered, and the lines pointed out by which the best speculatively-tested theories might, without prolongation of suffering on the one hand, or unnecessary disturbance on the other, be applied to the existing order of things." These chapters, then, contain the "first rough drafts" of the proposed work, and the present one consists, in the main, of an elaborate review of the chief Socialist objections to the present order of society. Probably this review would have been rewritten before Mr. Mill had done with it; as it stands, it consists much more of extracts from Louis Blanc and from Considerant's "Destinee Sociale" than of original writing. But in the case of great writers, "thought in the making" is sometimes as instructive as the finished work; and this interest these pages from Mr. Mill's hand will have.—*Academy.*

Bibliophiles in this country have probably illustrated no book more frequently than Irving's "Life of Washington." A remarkable example of the extent to which they have carried their collections of portraits and autographs was afforded in the copy of this work which belonged to the Menzies Library. Mr. J. W. Bouton has now on exhibition at his bookstore a new work of this character, which, in some respects, is the most remarkable edition of Irving's "Washington" that has ever been put together; in certain particulars it surpasses the Menzies. Originally it was a large paper copy of the Putnam print of 1855-'59, comprising five quarto volumes, of which only 110 copies were printed. It was a presentation copy, and bears the autograph of Irving. The collector, at an expense of several thousand dollars, has enriched it, after many years of searching, with nearly 1,400 extra illustrations, 120 autograph letters, and 130 portraits of Washington, many of the prints being of contemporary execution and early impressions on India paper. The work thus extended comprises eleven volumes, which include one volume made up exclusively of portraits. Special title-pages have been printed for each volume, and each page contains an emblematical vignette on India paper. The autograph letters pertain for the most part to the period, and are from the most important civil and military personages of the age of Washington. Three of the letters are Washington's own, three are John Hancock's, and three each are Gen. Wayne's and Lafayette's, while there are two each from Benedict Arnold, Israel Putnam, Gen. Gates, and Gen. Gage. Single letters are given from William Penn, Gen. Braddock, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Paine, Thomas Jefferson, Gens. Clinton, Burgoyne, Steuben, and Harry Lee, John Paul Jones, Daniel Boone, Patrick Henry, and many other eminent men. The binding of the work is a remarkable feature of it. R. W. Smith, of this city, has been engaged upon it for three months past. It is in full gros-grained, dark-green Levant morocco, elaborately tooled on the back, sides, and inside, and is lined with panels of crimson morocco bearing the owner's monogram in the centre. Each volume has a chamois-lined case. The work will remain on exhibition at Mr. Bouton's until to-morrow, when it will go to its owner in San Francisco. An interesting incident was its transfer from the binder's hands to Mr. Bouton's, ready for shipping, at a late hour on Friday, the eve of Washington's birthday.—*New York Tribune.*

ART NOTES.

Somebody has been signing Burne Jones' name to drawings, and he naturally writes to the *Athenæum* and *Academy* about it.

Wyatt Eaton has been obliged to resign his place as teacher of drawing at the Cooper Union Art School. His place has been taken by S. A. Douglas Volk, of Chicago, a son of the well-known sculptor.

Among the contributions to the New York Water-Color Society's collection was one that appeared in the catalogue as "Color Glow—a Rectilinear Spectrum," by G. Cumming. It has been removed from the walls at the instance of George L. Frankenstein, on the ground that it was a plagiarism of, or rather infringement upon, his brother's copyrighted invention of "Magic Reciprocals."

The Baltimore Loan Exhibition at the Peabody Institute will open on the 4th of March. Miss Durfee has sent on 100 pictures by New York artists, which, considering the near approach of the exhibitions of the Society of American Artists and the National Academy, make an excellent representation. Seventy-five per cent of the receipts of the exhibition are to be devoted to purchasing pictures, those of American artists being preferred.

The thirty pictures which William H. Vanderbilt purchased and ordered on his late trip abroad, and which he has been lately exhibiting to his guests, are said to cost him on an average $8,000 each. He paid this amount for Erskine Nicol's "Rent Day," which he bought recently from F. O. Day, of St. Louis. For Meissonier's "The Ordinance," which he bought in Paris, and which came from the Crabbe collection of Brussels, he gave $25,000. His large Detaille's "The Ambulance Corps" cost him $8,000; his five-figure Palmaroli of two girls fishing, $4,000; and a "Florent Willems," from the Universal Exhibition, double that amount.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

READING AND EYESIGHT.

M. Javel, in a recent lecture, tries to answer the question, Why is reading a specially fatiguing exercise? and also suggests some remedies for this fatigue. First, M. Javel says reading requires an absolutely permanent application of eyesight, resulting in a permanent tension of the organ, which may be measured by the amount of fatigue, or by the production of permanent myopy; secondly, books are printed in black on a white ground. The eye is thus in presence of the most absolute contrast which can be imagined. The third peculiarity lies in the arrangement of the characters in horizontal lines, over which we run our eyes. If we maintain during reading a perfect immobility of the book and the head, the printed lines are applied successively to the same parts of the retina, while the interspaces, more bright, also affect certain regions of the retina, always the same. There must result from this a fatigue analogous to that which we experience when we make experiments in "accidental images," and physicists will admit that there is nothing more disastrous for the sight than the prolonged contemplation of these images. Lastly, and most important of all in M. Javel's estimation, is the continual variation of the distance of the eye from the point of fixation on the book. A simple calculation demonstrates that the accommodation of the eye to the page undergoes a distinct variation in proportion as the eye passes from the beginning to the end of each line, and that this variation is all the greater in proportion to the nearness of the book to the eye and the length of the line. As to the rules which M. Javel inculcates in order that the injurious effects of reading may be avoided, with reference to the permanent application of the eyes, he counsels to avoid excess, to take notes in reading, to stop in order to reflect, or even to roll a cigarette; but not to go on reading for hours on end without stopping. As to the contrast between the white of the paper and the black of the characters, various experiments have been made in the introduction of colored papers. M. Javel advises the adoption of a slightly yellow tint. But the nature of the yellow to be used is not a matter of indifference; he would desire a yellow resulting from the absence of the blue rays, analogous to that of paper made from a wood paste, and which is often mistakenly corrected by the addition of an ultramarine blue, which produces gray and not white. M. Javel has been led to this conclusion both from practical observation and also theoretically from the relation which must exist between the two eyes and the colors of the spectrum. His third advice is to give preference to small volumes which can be held in the hand, which obviates the necessity of the book being kept fixed in one place, and the fatigue resulting from accidental images. Lastly, M. Javel advises the avoidance of too long lines, and therefore he prefers small volumes, and for the same reason those journals which are printed in narrow columns. Of course every one knows that it is exceedingly injurious to read with insufficient light, or to use too small print, and other common rules. M. Javel concludes by protesting against an invidious assertion which has recently been made "in a neighboring country" (Germany, no doubt), according to which the degree of civilization of a people is proportional to the number of the short-sighted shown to exist by statistics; the extreme economy of light, the abuse of reading to the detriment of reflection and the observation of real facts, the employment of Gothic characters, and of a too broad column for books and journals, are the conditions which, M. Javel believes, lead to myopy, especially if successive generations have been subjected to those injurious influences.

SCIENCE NOTES.

A phenomenon causing much anxiety among the inhabitants of the shores of the Amazon is the continued rapid decrease of that generally colossal river. It appears that navigation above Manaos has become an impossibility. The cause of the continued decrease of the quantity of water is entirely unknown at present, and it is most desirable that men of science should thoroughly investigate the matter.

Mr. Scott, of the Meteorological Office, lectured recently at the London Institution on "Storms." Our knowledge of the rate of the movement of storms was still but small. Some have been known to travel at the rate of sixty miles an hour; and this, too, was known—that the rate of movement had no necessary connection with violence. For example, the violent West India hurricanes moved from fifteen or twenty miles an hour at the greatest. As regards the distance storms traveled, the longest recorded was in August, 1873; it was traced for nearly a fortnight.

A cheap form of friction-pulley is now made by cutting pieces of pasteboard into disks of the size of the required pulley, pasting them heavily with hot glue, and laying one over the other till the proper thickness is obtained. The hole for the shaft is cut in each piece before they are glued together, and when the wheel has been formed it may be pressed till the glue is cold. The face of the pulley may then be turned down smooth in a lathe, and, to make a firm edge, iron rings or clamps may be fastened to the sides. Such paper-pulleys are said to run with good usage for a long time.

A reporting machine at the Paris Exposition, known as "La machine Stenographique Michela," the latter being the name of its inventor, attracted much attention. The claims made respecting it are, that, after a fortnight's practice, any person can take down in shorthand characters a speech however rapidly delivered. It is a small instrument, piano-like in form, with twenty-two keys, white and black, and the stenographic characters are small and impressed on slips of paper. Signor Michela claims to have classified all the sounds which the human organs of speech are capable of producing, and to have so constructed his machine that it shall report with unerring fidelity whatever is said in German, French, Italian, Spanish, and English. The machine is highly ingenious, and seems to have stood several practical tests satisfactorily.

The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* in an editorial says of Mr. Lockyer's new theory: "The most that can be conceded is, that the conclusions he has reached, and which are said to be 'the result of a hundred thousand spectroscopic observations, which have taken six months to summarize,' favor the supposition that the so-called elements are compound; that is, no other theory yet propounded accounts so well for the facts in the case as this does. But it is a theory, after all, and nothing but a theory; and it must be subjected to the same ordeal that all theories have to endure. It is perfectly satisfactory to its author, as new theories always are, but it must now run the gauntlet of scientific men with whom it is not a pet child, and who will show it no mercy if it cannot stand the tests they apply to it."

In his lecture on Claude Bernard, M. Paul Bert narrated a singular stratagem which was invented by Bernard during the last Franco-German war, and might be utilized without difficulty, under similar circumstances. It was proposed to revictual Paris, which was strictly blockaded by German forces. A large number of cattle had been collected, waiting for an opportunity to cross the German lines. But a difficulty was to silence these animals, as their cries would attract the attention of the enemy. Claud Bernard proposed to practice upon them the section of the nerve which enables them to emit their usual cries. The operation is so easy that it could be executed in a few seconds by an ordinary butcher. None of the animals appeared to suffer in any way by the mutilation which had made them mute. But the military movement proved a failure, and for other causes the revictualing could not take place.

The efficacy of *creosote* or *dead oils* of coal tar in preserving timber from decay is partly due to the antiseptic properties of the carbolic and cresylic acids contained in it, but largely, if not chiefly, to the fact that it renders wood waterproof. Creosote oil is insoluble in water, and when injected into wood it remains there, surrounding the fibres with a protecting film, which keeps out air and water, and isolates them from contact with fermentable substances always absorbed with water. Carbolic acid acts powerfully in coagulating the albumen of sap, but, being volatile, its effects would be only temporary, were it not that the oil in the outer fibres of the wood absorbs oxygen from the atmosphere, resinifies, fills up the pores, and becomes a sort of fixitive to keep the carbolic acid from escaping. For these reasons creosote oil is superior to every other substance used in the preservation of timber.—*Engineering News.*

Herr Crudner points out that when rivers by erosive action carry along sand and detritus, they deposit them at their mouths; but the deposits could not of themselves, under the most favorable conditions, reach above the surface of the river and form deltas. Only those deposits are known as deltas which rise above the water-surface and add to the dry land by their growth. Now, as they are formed under water, but afterwards project above it, they must owe their exposure to a change of level, an upheaval. Hence the fundamental cause of delta formations is gradual rise of the flat grounds at a river's mouth. Of the 66 known deltas, 16 belong to coasts regarding which no observations of the kind referred to are forthcoming, and of the remaining 60 there are, in point of fact, 47 on coasts that are known to be in a condition of secular elevation. The deltas of two rivers (the Rhine and the Nile) belong to coasts which, in comparative recent times, were in course of elevation; but now a sinking is manifest, in consequence of which the deltas are slowly disappearing.

Mr. Alfred Haviland, M. R. C. S. E., delivered a lecture in London Jan. 29 on "The Distribution of Disease," in the course of which he said: "The outcome of a study of cancer distribution was not only unexpected, but startling. Throughout the length and breadth of England he found, after mapping the Registrar-General's statistics, that the same kind of localities had the same rate of mortality from this disease. Every fact connected with this terrible disease, from which over 100,000 women had died during the last twenty years, should be sought out and recorded. The result of geographizing the distribution of cancer was the discovery that the mortality from this cause was highest in those districts which skirt the banks of rivers that were periodically flooded. The Thames ran through a vast cancer-field, while in the high and dry spots, geologically composed of non-retential soils, cancer did not thrive. A knowledge of these important facts would suggest that the rheumatic and those in whose family a tendency to cancer existed should seek localities in which these diseases were not prevalent. A map of the distribution of consumption in females showed a state of things nearly the reverse of that obtaining in the case of cancer.

EDISON'S ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Claims of the Inventor in Applying for a French Patent.

After an elaborate technical explanation of his invention and of all its details, Mr. Edison sums up his claims in making application for a French patent to protect his electric-light inventions in France, as follows:

"I claim as my invention—first, the combination with an electric light of a thermal circuit-regulator to lessen the electric action in the light when the maximum intensity has been attained, substantially as set forth; secondly, the combination with the electric light of a circuit-closing lever, operated by heat from the electric current, or from the light, and a shunt or short circuit to divert the current or a portion thereof from the light, substantially as set forth; third, the combination with the electric light and a resistance of a circuit-closer operated by heat, and serving to place more or less resistance in the circuit of the electric light, substantially as set forth; fourth, the combination with an electric light of a diaphragm operated by the expansion of a gas or fluid in proportion to the temperature of the light to regulate the electric current, substantially as set forth; fifth, the combination with a vibrating body similar to a tuning-fork of mechanism for maintaining the vibration, and magnets, cores, and helices, whereby a secondary current is set up so as to convert mechanical motion into electric force, or the reverse, substantially as set forth; sixth, the combination with electric lights, substantially such as described, of means for regulating the electric current to the same in proportion to the heat evolved in the light so as to prevent injury to the apparatus, substantially as set forth.

The Louisiana Trials.

Gov. Nicholls, of Louisiana, has addressed the following letter to the President respecting the coming trials in that State for offenses against the election laws:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13, 1879.—*To His Excellency R. B. Hayes, President of the United States:* I have the honor of transmitting herewith to your Excellency (in accordance with the provisions thereof) a duly certified copy of "concurrent resolution" passed by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana at its last session. In doing so, I desire, as Governor of Louisiana, to express, in reference to the prosecutions now pending in the Circuit Court of the United States against citizens of Louisiana, under the sections of the Revised Statutes alluded to in the resolution, my profound regret that, in a matter of such importance as to call forth the legislative action of a State, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States should not be present to participate in the decision of the vital questions which those cases involve, so as to afford the amplest opportunity of having them passed upon by the highest tribunal of the land, the Supreme Court of the United States. Any decision which might be rendered in those cases, resting upon a mere concurrence of opinion of two Judges of inferior jurisdiction (the effects of which concurrence would be to bar the presentation of the legal questions involved to the Supreme Court of the United States) would not carry with it the weight and authority which the importance of the issue raised and the sense of justice and right of the American people absolutely and imperatively require.

I have the honor to sign myself, with great respect, your Excellency's obedient servant,
FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS,
Governor of Louisiana.

NATHAN HALE.

One of the Most Heroic Episodes of the Revolutionary War.

Harper's Easy Chair.

Maj. Andre has so long been one of the most romantic and accepted heroes of the Revolution, although he wore the scarlet and not the blue and buff, that the outbreak against the proposition to mark with a stone the site of his execution, and to cut upon it an inscription by Dean Stanley, was somewhat surprising. The simple facts seem to be that the Dean went to Tappan during his autumnal visit, and that his host and he agreed that it was desirable to put up such a memorial, for which the Dean would supply the proper words. But the mere report of the intention produced a gust of patriotic sentiment, and it was asserted that before honoring the British and Hessians who sought to enslave America, America should rather take care of the memories of the sons of liberty; and however hard the fate of Andre may have been, that it was certainly no harder than that of Nathan Hale, who, instead of asking that the manner of his death might be changed, grieved that he had but one life to give for his country.

The mention of Hale's name recalls one of the most heroic episodes of the Revolutionary War, and one of the noblest of patriots. He was a Connecticut boy and graduate of Yale,—"slender, erect, graceful, elastic, wiry, with a broad chest, full face, blue eyes, light complexion, and brown hair," perfectly fearless, and of gentle manners. Early in 1775 he was commissioned Lieutenant, and soon rose to be Captain in Knowlton's regiment. In September, 1776, he was but a little more than 21 years old, and he volunteered to enter the enemy's lines to furnish Washington with the information he needed. Hale was seized upon his return, and frankly told his name, rank, and purpose. Without a trial, Gen. Howe ordered him to execution the next morning. All communication with his friends was refused him, and his papers were destroyed. But the dauntless youth went calmly to his death, uttering the memorable words that will live forever in our heroic traditions. "His countrymen," says Bancroft, with manly pathos, "never pretended that the beauty of his character should have exempted him from the penalty which the laws of war imposed; they complained only that the hours of his imprisonment were imbittered by barbarous harshness."

It will be some time probably before an Englishman offers to erect a memorial to Nathan Hale. But that does not bear upon the suggestion of a stone to Andre, who was also a brave and gallant man. It is curious, however, that his fate should have so much more impressed the popular imagination, and even the American imagination, than the fate of Hale. It is due to the suppression of Hale's story by the British, and to the British outcry over Andre, with the poems and the paragraphs and the epitaph in Westminster Abbey. Hale was the unsung Agamemnon; Andre had all the bards. From the first he was declared to be a hero. It is impossible to read the contemporary account of Dr. Thacher, who witnessed the execution, without perceiving the deep and strong feeling which Andre had aroused in the American breast. It was hard that Arnold should escape and Andre suffer. Dr. Thacher's entry in his journal—one of the most valuable and interesting of all the contemporary books of the Revolution—is this: "Oct. 2.—Maj. Andre is no more among the living. I have just witnessed his exit. It was a tragical scene of the deepest interest. During his confinement and trial he exhibited those proud and elevated sensibilities which designate greatness and dignity of mind. Not a murmur or a sigh ever escaped him, and the civilities and attentions bestowed on him were politely acknowledged. Having left a mother and two sisters in England, he was heard to mention them in terms of the tenderest affection, and in his letter to Sir Henry Clinton he recommended them to his particular attention." The Doctor proceeds to give a detailed account of the execution, and of the universal feeling of sorrow and respect for the accomplished soldier. In a note he copies from Hannah Adams' "History of New England" the account of Nathan Hale; but naturally, as an eye-witness, the full force of his admiration and sympathy is given to Andre.

In all American histories the narrative has been told with the same sympathy, and the one Revolutionary redcoat for whom American schoolboys have a romantic feeling is Maj. Andre. Turning over an old Guide-Book of 1826, the Easy Chair recently found the story told at length, as enhancing by pensive association the charms of the Hudson River. The Guide says that the feeling produced in the country by Andre's death was sincere, deep, and permanent. He was a "noble and interesting character." "His life was published and widely circulated in the United States, and there is scarcely a child to be found at this day who has not mourned over the sorrowful tale of Maj. Andre." That a half-century latter, and a full century after his death, there should be any feeling or protest against the erection of a stone with a suitable inscription would be surprising, and the most diligent efforts to make such a feeling appear to be general have not succeeded. A young American, Mr. Winthrop Sargent, some years since wrote a monograph upon Andre, the most elaborate tribute that has been paid to his memory, and no American hitherto has spoken of him harshly. Certainly no American would have mourned his fate more truly than Nathan Hale, and no one would have heard more gladly that a century after the war an English Dean who had been cordially welcomed in the country, and who had spoken of it most generously, would write an epitaph upon the unhappy Andre. American patriotism does not consist in hating England and Englishmen because the Government of George the Third compelled us to fight for our independence. There is nothing more truly American than the prompt and sincere recognition in men of other nations, even in Englishmen, of the qualities that we admire in Nathan Hale. Nor must it be supposed that there has been no visible permanent recognition of Hale's heroism and patriotic devotion. There is a monument in the Town of Coventry, in Connecticut, where he was born, and where the woman whom he was to have married lived to old age and died faithful to the lover of her youth. Dr. Timothy Dwight celebrated Hale in prose and verse, and Mr. Stuart has written an excellent life of him. Neither a monument nor a stone will impair or increase the romantic admiration with which these two young men are regarded, and, as marking the spot of a sad and familiar historical event, there can be no reasonable objection to placing a stone where Andre, raising the handkerchief a moment from his eyes, said, courteously, to his honorable foes, "I pray you to bear me witness that I meet my fate like a brave man." They did bear that witness, and so do all the patriotic sons of those honorable sires.

THE FARM-BOY'S SONG.

The sun had kissed the meadow-grass,
And sipped the sparkling dew,
And daisies raised their dainty heads
To catch the rays he threw.

Far off were fields of waving corn;
The meadows lay between;
And I could hear a farm-boy's song,
Though nowhere to be seen.

He sang in tones so blithe and gay
I paused to catch each word;
And ev'ry note came clear and sweet
As caroled by a bird:

Oh! the winds did not blow,
Though the leaves murmured low,
On a glorious Summer-morning;
And the sun rose bright
O'er the mountains' hight,
E'en the lowliest cot adorning.

And the loveliest maid
In the highland or glade,
With her basket and pail, came tripping
By the singing brook,
Who the hill forsook,
And from springs in the vale was sipping.

From the wayside and bush
Rose the lark and the thrush,
Far away in the blue clouds soaring;
And the maiden stopped,
And the blossoms cropped,
While the sweetest of songs outpouring.

You are anxious to hear
What I said in her ear,
While a tear in her bright eye sparkled;
What she answered me,
'Neath the hawthorn-tree,
While the brook only laughed and darkled.

But you never may know
What she whispered so low,
With the sweet blossoms hanging over;
You may ask the brook,
Who the hill forsook,
And was kissing the grass and clover.

EMMA C. VOGELSSANG.

A Kind Old Man.

A man to be envied is Mr. Mann, of Troy, N. Y. His father gave him $100,000 on his marriage-day, and another $100,000 when he was elected to the Assembly.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

What the Forty-fifth Congress Has Developed—Republicans Encouraged.

Diversity of Leaders and of Views Among the Democrats—Mainspring of the Grant Movement.

The Uncertain Quantity of Mr. Tilden's Methods—Possibility of Dividing the South.

Correspondence New York Herald (Ind. Dem.).

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24.—The session of Congress is now so near its close that while it is a little too early to sum up the legislative results, the political conclusions may be stated with some degree of accuracy. Partisan politics have had less effect on legislation this winter than is usual; the political debates have been neither numerous nor important. The Teller Committee, the only political committee established at this session, has been of small account, and under the quieting and business-like influence of the Administration, and with both parties extremely anxious to avoid mistakes, Congress has mainly busied itself with the appropriation bills, and merely political measures, such as attempts on the currency, have broken down in committee or in the Houses. Nevertheless, as politicians from all parts of the country are assembled here, so the news and views of every State are more easily gathered and compared here than at any other point, and out of this comparison some conclusions on which, whether they are correct or not, a large number of important men act.

Well, in the first place, the last three months have undoubtedly made the Republicans more and the Democrats less hopeful of success next year than they were before Congress met. When Congress assembled on the 1st of December the shrewdest Republicans privately gave up the contest in 1880. They did not believe that their party could elect the next President, hence the general concurrence in the Grant movement at that time.

"If we can elect Grant, that will drag us out of the slough," said a prominent Republican early in December. "If he is beaten he is out of the way, and that is a gain to the party, on which he hangs like an Old Man of the Sea."

The Democrats at that time were of the same mind. They had no doubt that they could beat Grant, whom they believed as strong as any other Republican candidate in certain contingencies, but the weakest of all in others.

A CHANGE IN THE ASPECT.

All this now changed. It is not very easy to tell precisely the reasons, but the fact is that the Republicans are at this time encouraged and hopeful, and the Democrats know that defeat is looking them in the face. The main reason, perhaps, is, that the session has perceptibly increased the dissensions in the Democratic party and its general demoralization as an organization, while the Republicans are, undoubtedly, more united than when the session opened. The Democratic party, as it is assembled here, has too many officers and too few privates. If Mr. Banning, of Ohio, could enforce on his party such a measure as the Army Reorganization bill,—a measure retiring on half-pay or no pay at all a large share of the Democratic commanders,—this would greatly help it. It is, as they say the army is, greatly over-officered. It has too many Presidential candidates, too many candidates for the Speakership, too many men who would like to be Chairmen of Committees, or who are or who would like to be eminent in some way, and each of whom is engaged in cutting the throats of the others, or, to speak more accurately, in undermining his rivals.

THE NAME OF GRANT.

The Democrats are torn to pieces by energetic Presidential candidates, while the Republicans rally about the name of Grant, with whom they are confident of beating Sherman if the astute Secretary of the Treasury should loom up too strong in the Convention, and whom they can drop if it should at any time be convenient to drop him for some one else than Sherman. They owe more than they are willing to confess in this matter to their President. If Mr. Hayes, like Gen. Grant in 1876, had a hankering for another term, or, if like Jackson, he were bent on advancing the fortunes of a favorite, or, like Buchanan, on marring those of some one he detested, his party would to-day be in even a more demoralized condition than the Democrats. But the President does not want a second term, and has no candidate of his own; he leaves Presidential rivalries entirely alone; and the party machinery moves, therefore, without any friction from the White House. The Republican candidates are not fighting each other,—at least, not to the party's injury. No one of them is in haste to commit himself or his party to any particular policy for 1880; and the Republicans have the further advantage that they occupy the interior lines, to use a military term,—the States they count on carrying are in the centre; while the Democrats are troubled with an Eastern and a Western policy, each irreconcilable with the other,—not to speak of a Southern policy of internal improvements and subsidies, which is opposed both in the East and West.

CANDIDATES AND POLICIES.

As politics stand at this time, the Republican Presidential candidates represent substantially one policy; and whether men are for Grant, or Conkling, or Blaine, Evarts, or Washburne, or Garfield, or Sherman, they differ only as to candidates, and not as to measures, which are left for next year's events to finally decide. But with the Democrats it is very different. Their candidates represent different policies. Thurman, who heads the "Ohio movement," represents the policy of paper-money inflation; and he has of late made himself also the ally of the peculiarly Bourbonist element of the South which is found mainly in Kentucky, and which led the filibustering movement during the Electoral struggle, and has of late engineered the movement for at all hazards repealing the Federal Election laws. Hendricks, who hopes to hold whatever of the soft-money West Thurman cannot get, is not much more than Thurman and water. Both are alike unacceptable to Eastern Democrats.

MR. TILDEN'S CANVASS.

In the East Mr. Tilden is here understood to be making a secret but very energetic canvass, stretching his operations over a considerable part of the South and into some Western localities. His methods are often discussed here, and are sufficiently curious. He avoids the real leaders of public opinion in the different sections, and seeks to place under obligations to himself a less prominent class,—country editors who need a little help for their papers, and country Congressmen who have needed a little help in their districts. His aim seems to be to get control of the local leaders, the men who manage county conventions and send delegates to State conventions. Of course this only a repetition of the maneuvres of 1876, when Mr. Tilden was found to have the greatest number of votes at St. Louis, without possessing either the favor or the confidence of the leaders of his party.

M'CLELLAN AS AN ALTERNATE.

It is asserted here that, while Mr. Tilden is managing for himself, the Tilden men—whoever they may be—have some doubts about his "lasting long enough," and have provided against so awkward a contingency as their candidate dropping out just when they have completed the machinery necessary for his nomination, by settling upon an alternate; and this chosen alternate is said to be Gen. McClellan. It is a singular selection; but it is supposed to mean that Mr. Tilden wishes to appoint his own heir, and will not in any case give his support to either Mr. Bayard or Mr. Thurman, or any other conspicuous Democrat. As to politics, Mr. Tilden is supposed to be willing to stand on a platform as good as the Convention will accept. In 1876 he swallowed a denunciation of the Resumption act and a demand for its repeal, and in 1880 he will, it is thought, be at least equally complaisant.

WHAT BAYARD REPRESENTS.

Mr. Bayard represents, of course, sound currency, and, in addition, a prudent and conservative policy in general. On the currency question he is understood to occupy a position which is more absolutely safe and sound than that of most of the Republicans. He is understood to hold that the Government ought not to issue the paper money of the country; that the Legal-Tender act ought to be repealed or declared unconstitutional; and that the Nation-Banking system, with such amendments as it may be found to need from time to time, is the safest system this country has ever had for the bill-holders, who, being the great body of laboring people, are the persons whom it is the duty of Government to make absolutely secure.

The Eastern Democrats here have made up their minds that they will not support in 1880 any candidate who stands on an inflation platform, or who is personally committed to currency heresies, but they hope that this question will be substantially "out of politics" before next year.

THE OHIO IDEA.

The Western men, in their turn, profess a determination not to surrender the "Ohio idea," so called, but they are getting ready to modify it; and there is a movement on foot which has for its object an alliance between the Western Democratic party and the Greenbackers on a platform of war on the National banks, and the issue of paper money only by the Government and in the shape of legal-tender notes. The Western Democrats believe that, if they can consolidate the Greenback vote with their own, they can carry enough Western States, with the solid South, to enable them to do without New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. The Greenbackers, some of whom are shrewd men, are not unwilling to make such an alliance and to accept such a platform. They say that it will be at least the entering of the small end of the wedge.

"If we can destroy the National banks," they say, "we can always demand a larger issue of greenbacks, and the rest will come with effort. What we need is the machinery of a regular party organization to drive in the wedge."

They confess that the Greenback vote alone can accomplish but little, but they urge that a consolidation of the Greenback and Democratic vote would sweep many Western States on which the Republicans depend to carry their candidate in; and that with the Solid South such a combination could carry enough Western States to win the election. Hence, the shrewdest of their leaders are ready to accept a Democratic alliance on a platform of "extinction of the National banks, Government legal-tenders the only paper money, and unlimited coinage of silver. With that to carry the country in 1880, we will trust to fortune and the logic of events for the rest," they say.

THE SOLID SOUTH.

It will be observed that in all these calculations a solid Democratic South is taken for granted. But there are Democratic politicians here who begin to recognize the fact that the South is, or at least may be next year, an extremely uncertain political quantity. They acknowledge privately that there is an undoubted and growing tendency in the Southern States to a reorganization of parties; and that, if such a movement should once begin in any one State, it is impossible to foretell where it would end. They confess that nothing but the low and blundering character of most of the Administration's Federal appointments in the South, and the continued hostile attitude of prominent Republicans and their sweeping denunciations of the South as a section and as a people, have kept the Southern States solidly in the Democratic ranks.

"Sherman has controlled the Southern appointments," said a prominent Democrat the other day, "and he has fixed them for himself. If he can continue to have his own way, we Democrats may hope for a solid South next year; and, in laying his own plans for the control of the Southern delegations in the Republican Convention, Sherman is really helping us."

Here and there a Republican, however, begins to see the same thing. There is so general an opposition in that party to Mr. Sherman as a successor to Mr. Hayes, that his labors to pave the way for a nomination are watched with a great deal of jealousy; it is said that he aims to secure the Southern delegations in the Convention for himself as against Gen. Grant or any one else; and it is possible that, if some of the Republican leaders should see the Western States endangered by a coalition between the Democratic and Greenback vote, and Mr. Sherman gaining control of the Southern delegations to the Convention, they may hold it the part of good policy to assume a different course toward the South, in order to split it up, and at once break up Mr. Sherman's plans, and secure four or five Southern States to the Republican party next year. There is no doubt that this can be done, and with very little difficulty, if the attempt is made in time. Even Gen. Grant could carry half-a-dozen Southern States next year if he would simply say that he would recognize an honest Southern Republican party, and turn out the carpet-baggers, bummers, and incapables who still hold the Federal offices down there. Grant's policy in other respects has a great fascination for Southern men, and he is often very kindly mentioned by them here.

HORTICULTURE.

Hear the Other Side—The Origin of Life—Judge Lamphire's Reply to Dr. Humphrey's Essay.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—We published last week Dr. A. G. Humphrey's theory of plant-life, which is the materialistic theory. I have received the following paper from Judge Lamphire, of Galesburg, the Doctor's neighbor. It presents another view of this question of

THE ORIGIN OF LIFE.

"A belief in the supernatural," says the Judge, "is as old and as universal as man himself. Probably no nation of people has ever existed on the earth that has not had an idea, more or less distinct, of a power above Nature."

While he would not make two much of what seems to be the universal faith, he would give it its due weight.

He then proceeds with his argument thus:

Mankind have been unable to account for what they see and know upon any other hypothesis. This belief has not been confined to any class, people, or age. The greatest minds of all time have found among its defenders. In a time of such great mental activity as the present, it is to be expected that a subject of such universal interest should come to the front; and accordingly we find the most cultured and profound thinkers of the age occupied with the question, and, as usual, not only divided among themselves, but against themselves,—the same writer, sometimes in the same work, both denying and affirming the supernatural. We may call this belief a superstition, or the effect of a disordered brain; but that does not settle the question or satisfy the mind. It is a ghost that will not down at the bidding. We are naturally led to ask, Why should this thought be eternally recurring to the learned and great, as well as to the simple and ignorant, if it has no foundation in fact?

The believer in the supernatural maintains that life is something above and superior to matter, and totally distinct from it, and beyond the power of matter and all natural forces to produce; while the materialist holds that life is the product of matter,—that matter, when properly conditioned, evolves life. These views, so discordant, when followed to their logical conclusions, involve the very foundations of society, and are among the most important and practical questions of the time.

At the late meeting of the State Horticultural Society, our fellow-townsman, Dr. A. G. Humphrey, read a paper entitled "The Origin and Evolution of Life in Plants." It evinces much reading and study, and many of its statements and conclusions, I doubt not, are correct. While the reasoning is nominally confined to plant-life, it will be seen that it applies as well to animal life, and so I understand the Doctor to mean. If matter and its forces are sufficient to produce plant-life, it must be equal to the task of producing animal life, that being but a step higher in the scale.

The drift and purport of the Doctor's paper will be seen and understood from the following quotations. The italics are mine. He asks: "Is the life of plants a homogeneous and distinct power, or is it the resultant of the action of a multitude of material forces?" (Sometimes the strongest kind of affirmation is contained in a question.) Again he says: "In a careful analysis of this very important subject, we may find, instead of there being a new and higher force in Nature, as we have suggested, which raises matter from an inorganic to an organic state, *that this power is a peculiar manifestation of the known forces of Nature*, and is quite as inherent in certain forms of matter as cohesion, density, porosity, etc." In another place he says, speaking of the great changes on the earth: *From natural causes alone*, the primeval sea ultimately became densely peopled with organic living forms."

These quotations speak for themselves, and need no explanatory notes from any one. The principle taught is, that all life is the product of matter and its forces; and, if that be true, it effectually shuts out the supernatural, and overthrows the moral structure based upon that idea. The principle laid down by the Doctor will suffer no equal near the throne, but must reign supreme. I like the manliness of Prof. Huxley and his followers, in boldly traveling where their premises lead them. This praise is not due to all materialists; Prof. Tyndall, for instance, hesitates, as if fearful to take the leap that separates him from all hope of a future life.

There are certain fundamental propositions or laws that I presume neither Dr. Humphrey nor any of the scientists will deny. They are:

1. All phenomena are governed by law. In other words, there is no such thing as chance.

2. The same conditions or causes must produce the same effects. To illustrate: Two parts of hydrogen combined with one of oxygen always produces water.

3. All life, whether plant or animal, has its beginning in germ-cells, or protoplasm, or matter of life,—these terms being used by scientists interchangeably, or as substantially synonymous.

4. The elements of all germ-cells are substantially the same.

This fourth proposition is not universally admitted, but I shall be able to support it by the highest scientific authority,—that of Prof. Huxley himself.

In his lecture entitled "The Physical Bases of Life," he says: "What is meant by the physical bases of life is, that there is *one kind of matter* common to all living beings, and it is named protoplasm. No doubt it may appear at first sight that, in the various kinds of living beings, we have only difference before us, as in the lichen on the rock, and the painter that paints it; the microscopic animalcule, or fungus; the finner whale, or Indian fig; the flower in the hair of the girl, and the blood in her veins: nevertheless, throughout these, and all other diversities, there really exists a three-fold unity,—a unity of faculty, a unity of form, *and a unity of substance*." Again, he says that the protoplasm of the lowest organisms is "*essentially identical* with, and most readily converted into, that of any animal." He further asserts the protoplasm to be an *identical* combination of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen. Again the italics are mine. I may add, upon excellent authority, that the most perfect analysis, made by the most skilled chemists, and under the most favorable circumstances, has failed to detect any difference in the *proportion* of the elements in different germ-cells, or protoplasm. I might give other quotations from Prof. Huxley to the same effect, but it cannot be necessary. I think I am fully justified in saying that the elements in all germ-cells are substantially identical.

In this controversy between the materialists and the believers in the supernatural, the former have taken the laboring oar. They have undertaken to prove, in opposition to a vast majority of mankind, that all phenomena, including that of life, are caused by, and referable to, purely natural laws or forces,—that these laws or forces are sufficient of themselves to produce and account for all we see and know; and it is for them to make out their case by what lawyers would call a preponderance of evidence, and such as will necessarily exclude all other hypotheses. When men undertake to unsettle and supplant the world's convictions, they ought not to expect to succeed by merely suggesting doubts and difficulties in the way of those convictions; their contention should be so strong and conclusive as to preclude all rational reply. In other words, they ought to give us a better, more rational, consistent, and philosophical belief than that they seek to supplant. Have they done so in this case?

Now, having in mind the above propositions or laws, namely, that all things are subject to law; that the same conditions produce the same effects; that all life begins in germ-cells; and that the elements of all germ-cells are the same—and it follows inevitably—as inevitably as that two and two make four—that, in the whole universe, there can be but one product from germ-cells,—one kind of species of life. All can readily see that, but for the first law, chance, or a freak of Nature as it is sometimes called, might produce different kinds of life; but for the second, the result would always be uncertain; and that uncertainty might result in a different kind of life; but for the third, life might come in through some other channel than germ-cells; and, but for the fourth, the elements of the germ-cells might be different, and so produce a variety of life—hatched of the myriad forms of animal and plant life which we in our ignorance supposed to exist on earth, there is, and can be, but one! That is to say, granting what these wonderful scientists—or, more properly speaking, materialists—require us to believe, that there is no other source of life but that of Nature, and we are shut in and forced to this most strange and absurd conclusion. If the materialists would escape this dilemma, they must show conclusively that one or more of the above propositions is or are untrue. Until they do this, a little more modesty would greatly become them.

According to Prof. Huxley, the same conditions—that is to say, the same germ-cells or protoplasm—produce, now a lichen, now the painter that paints it; now a yeast-plant, now a whale; the same fountain sending forth both sweet and bitter waters. And yet he will tell us that there is no such thing as chance; that the same conditions must produce the same effects; that all life originates in germ-cells or protoplasm; and that the elements of those germ-cells are identical! May I not suggest—under my breath, of course—that much learning hath made these people mad!

But it may be said that, although the elements of all germ-cells are the same, yet that the *proportion* of these elements may be different in different germ-cells, and, being different, that difference may produce a different result, plant or animal. If the elements are the same, how can they be different? But, that aside, I have no desire to play upon words, or take any mere technical advantage. The struggle is not for victory, but for truth,—for the right. In this connection, it is proper to say that these germ-cells are so small, so minute, that they cannot be seen by the naked eye, and can only be detected by the most powerful microscope. Now, suppose we admit this difference in the proportion of the elements of different germ-cells,—though, as is said above, the most perfect analysis has not been able to detect the slightest difference,—what infinite variety in the quantity of the infinitesimal elements to produce such an infinite variety of plant and animal life! And may we not add, What gross absurdities men have to resort to to get rid of the supernatural,—to get God out of the universe! It has often been said, and with much force and truth, that there are no more credulous people in the world than Atheists. If the above four propositions or laws are granted,—and no intelligent scientist will deny the three first, and neither Prof. Huxley nor any of his followers can deny the fourth,—it follows that we must look to the Supernatural—to a power above matter and all natural forces—to account for the variety of plant and animal life.

What natural law is there that can give to one lump of clay the form, qualities, and characteristics of a tiger; to another that of a lamb; to another that of a rose? The maxim of the schoolmen was, From nothing, nothing comes. Surely, no more can be got out of matter than is in it, at least potentially. With the materialist, life becomes a mere question of the compounding of matter, so that it may generate certain forms and qualities of life. Now if, by the combination of matter, a force can be evolved that will create or produce life, or if by such combination life is evolved, then why may not any skilled operator produce life, of whatever kind or character he please,—that of an oak, a rose, or an elephant; not simply giving to the object of his creation a material form, but vitality,—life? This must necessarily be the logical conclusion from the premises laid down by materialists.

Believers in the supernatural hold that there is a power above matter, and infinitely superior to it,—a power ever present, ever active, planting in this germ-cell a life that shall take the form of an oak, or oak-life if you please,—in that, an elephant,—in another, a man; that this life, so planted, gives form and character to the dead matter with which it clothes itself as with a garment, using the natural forces for the building up and preservation of the material form,—these forces being foreign to, and utterly distinct from, the life within that uses them; that this life dominates matter, rendering it more or less plastic, and so molding it as to express, through that matter, the thought, or idea, or character of the life within; and, finally, that this life uses the material body as a medium or means of communication with the material world without, as one might put out his hand to touch or move a material body, and so continue to use it as long as intercourse with the material world is necessary or useful to the life within.

"Rulers of the Queen's Navee."

New York Times.

The ridicule cast by "H. M. S. Pinafore" upon the "shore-going officers" of the British navy would have been even more appropriate in the seventeenth century, when it was quite a common thing to transfer officers from the land service to the fleet without any preparation. One of those thus transferred was Gen. Monk, who had at that time never been to sea in his life. Another was Prince Rupert, the famous cavalry leader of Charles I.'s army, who, when appointed to the command of a man-of-war, aroused the laughter of the crew by calling out, "Wheel to the left," instead of "Port your helm." Robert Blake, afterward second only to Nelson himself, had been military commandant at the siege of Taunton, immediately before his appointment as Vice-Admiral of the Channel fleet. Lord Torrington's name was corrupted into "Tarry-in-town" by the sailors, in consequence of his undisguised preference of his town house to his quarter-deck. Lord Dorset's close attention to his duty was shown by the fact of his requiring to have his own flag-ship pointed out to him. But fortunately the service contained other men of a very different type. The saying current at that time in the English navy, "There's no Admiral like a cabin-boy," arose from a singular chain of succession formed by the three great Admirals of the century. The first of these was Sir Christopher Mings, who began his career as a cabin-boy. His cabin-boy became Sir John Narborough, popularly known as "Gunpowder Jack"; and the cabin-boy of Sir John Narborough became Sir Cloudesley Shovel.

Life in a Lighthouse.

A grim story of life in a lighthouse comes from the Burmah coast, and is printed in the Rangoon *Times*. A telegram having announced that the light on the Alguada Reef was not visible, a steamer was dispatched to ascertain the cause. The captain on landing discovered two of the men in the lighthouse dead, while a third was lying in a precarious state. The keeper stated that signals of distress, such as "I want immediate help" and "Man dying," had been exhibited by him for about twenty days. As a last resort, all his signals having failed to attract attention, he darkened the lights on the Bassein side, feeling certain that this step would not fail to attract attention to the lighthouse. And so, with the dead and the dying, he watched for relief, which came at last.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

The Senate Committee's Report as to the Jetty Contract at South Pass.

Capt. Cowden Stigmatizes the Job as a "Stupendous Fraud on the People."

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial: Through your columns I beg leave to notice one of the most extraordinary reports that ever emanated from a Senate Committee. I have reference to that made by Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, of the Select Committee on Transportation, with reference to the jetty contract at South Pass.

It says "that as there were only seven to nine feet of water on the bar, and there are now twenty-three feet, or a deepening of fourteen feet, for the securing of twenty-one feet increased depth, the contractor is entitled, under the law, to receive $5,250,000, which is at the rate of $250,000 for each foot. Upon this basis he would be entitled now to receive fourteen times $250,000, or $3,500,000. Of this sum he has received $2,000,000, leaving due and unpaid $1,500,000."

This conclusion, to say the least, is without a sustaining fact; for the contract, without any reference to the depth of water that was on the bar at that time, stipulated that when a channel twenty feet in depth and no less than 200 feet wide may be secured, $500,000 shall be paid. When a channel twenty-two feet deep by 200 feet wide, $500,000 shall be paid. When a channel twenty-four feet deep and not less than 250 feet wide shall be secured $500,000 shall be paid. After said depth shall have been secured for twelve months $250,000 shall be paid. The twenty-four feet by 250 feet wide channel has never been secured, when the Government has already paid $2,000,000, or $250,000 more than the contract had the channel so stipulated been secured.

In the face of these facts this Committee tells Congress and the country that there is now due this contractor $1,500,000.

Of course, the amount of one, two, or even ten million dollars is a mere trifle to such a Government as this, and the people can as well afford to be robbed of that amount by jetty jobs as by Indian Agencies or other steals, when it is so easy to collect that amount by an increased tax on tea, coffee, or other imports used by the people, or by the reducing of the salaries of women and other employes of the Government.

Was this all, I don't know that any one would have any right to say a word or question the motives of the men who will make such a report.

But as the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi River, which no human agency can remove or overcome, costs the people of the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys fully $1,000,000 a day, and knowing this to be true, I, in the name of this outraged and plundered people, enter my most solemn protest against such legislation, for the whole thing, from its incipiency, is a trick to delay as long as possible the opening of the Mississippi River with an outlet that will be permanent, and as deep as that of New York, which can only be secured by a canal.

So much for Mr. Cameron and his Committee. Now let us see what the engineers say, who appear to give aid and comfort to this job. Where did they find that the jetty work was "so substantial, free from danger or injury by wave-action or destruction by the teredo?" or that there was no fill outside of the jetties area, although there was not as much water on the bar by eight inches as there was a year ago, but that it was much narrower, and that twenty-six feet was all the water the commerce of the Mississippi Valley needed?

To have arrived at all these conclusions this Board of Engineers certainly never saw Capt. Brown, the Government Engineer, or his or Gen. Comstock's reports on the "Jetties," for they are full of statements that the work never was substantial, that out beyond the crest of the bar, from 250 to 300 feet, only where the jetties were exposed to the action of the waves, they had washed away long ago, and could not be replaced. As for the "teredo," I will give the exact words of Capt. Brown in his report, up to last July. Capt. Brown says:

> The worms and their effects in the jetties were first observed in December, 1876, the specimens of pine attacked having been in the jetties about eight months. In the month of January, 1877, a willow sapling, badly eaten by worms at the larger end, was taken from the jetties, presumably nine feet below the surface. Since then many investigations into the condition of the mattresses at the lower ends of the jetties have been made, and the invariable result has been to find that willows of the mattresses in the lower tiers of the outer ends of the jetties are badly affected, sometimes to partial disintegration. No traces of worms have been found in the jetties above a point 10,000 feet below East Point, or 1,770 feet above the lower end of the east jetty, and none have been observed nearer than four and a half feet to the surface of water at any point.

This speaks for itself, and, as regards the fill outside, the maps and reports of Gen. Comstock all show it to be gradual, and going on all the time. Capt. Burns' report shows the average fill from June, 1876, to June, 1877, from the end of the jetties out one mile and a quarter, was eleven feet and seven inches.

But if Congress really wants to know the true extent of this fill at the jetties, I will give the official soundings from March, 1874, to November, 1875: One mile out from the crest of the bar the fill was eight feet; two miles out the fill was thirty-four feet; two and a half miles out it was forty-two feet; four miles out it was thirty and one-half feet; and five miles out it was twenty-seven feet.

In this connection I will give the fill or bar extension by reference to the report of Maj. C. W. Howell for 1877. On page 430 he says:

> The surveys covering this bar formation off the three main passes, out as far as depths of 300 and 350 feet, show conclusively that the growth of this formation has been greatly underestimated in the past. The fill at Southwest Pass, seven and one-half miles out from the bar, between surveys of March, 1874, and September, 1876, including three high-water periods, would take it to the surface in fifteen times as long, or forty-five years. At 60,000 feet out (or eleven and one-third miles) the fill was one-tenth of the depth, giving thirty years to reach the surface at that place at the same rate. Since Capt. Talcott's survey in 1838 the fill, 57,000 feet out (ten miles), has been 620 feet, which, at the same rate continued, would carry it to the surface in eighteen years.
>
> The surveys at the South (or jetty) Pass in 1874 and 1875, include two high-river periods, and off the bar the fill is one-eleventh of the depth of water at 25,000 feet out (over four miles) from the crest of the bar, at which rate it would take it twenty-two years to reach the surface, on a line further east twenty-eight years, and on the west line twenty-six years.

This fill to the eastward, as well as to the westward of the jetties, not only explodes the assumption of a littoral current, but that it is going on, and it is time that those whose interest it is to keep the river from being opened, as well as improved, was properly understood.

But it makes no difference how many million cubic feet of mud the river dumps into the Gulf every year, or what havoc the teredos may make with the otherwise permanent willow sticks.

The watchful engineer, the intelligent committees, and the ever faithful railroad newspapers, in whose columns the jetty channels are always bottomless, will all bear witness that they never heard of a bar outside, and that the "teredo" never has had the audacity to insert his marlos in one of the jetty willows.

As regards the little bar that has grown so narrow of late, some two years ago Capt. Brown said: "The little bar of 100 feet wide is all that obstructs commerce."

That little bar is all that ever gave any trouble at the Southwest Pass, which has since 1731 extended out into the Gulf over seventeen miles, and now occupies the place at that Pass where in 1838 there was 140 feet of water.

When the Mississippi River marches out into the Gulf 100 or 200 miles further, that little bar will always be in advance of the river banks that follow, and build it up as it goes. That little bar was described by Pargue, the French engineer, in 1718, as it is to-day at Balize Pass, when it was from eight to ten miles inland from where it now is, and that little bar will always be found where the waters of the river and those of the Gulf meet.

That little bar, since the jetty job commenced, has cost the working people of the United States fully $1,000,000,000, and the people are finding it out.

The engineers say there are twenty-three feet of water throughout the jetty channel, and from the reports of all those interested in keeping the river closed, one would be made believe that until the jetties there never was more than eight or ten feet channel on the bars at the river's mouth.

But what are the facts? As far back as 1720 there were twenty-two feet of water on the bar.

The old bar pilots tell us that as far back as 1840 they took vessels to sea drawing from eighteen to twenty feet.

During the War the steamship Mississippi, that was lost in the Port Hudson fight, came in over the bar, drawing over twenty-one feet.

The Richmond, Hartford, and other vessels of near same draft, crossed the bar frequently.

Maj. Howell's report for 1877 gives the following facts as the depths of water at Southwest Pass:

	Feet.	Inches.
Page 423, February, depth of channel	20	0
Page 423, March, depth of channel	20	8
Page 424, April, depth of channel	20	0
Page 424, May, depth of channel	20	6
Page 425, June, depth of channel	21	0

For the year twenty vessels went to sea drawing from twenty to twenty-one feet, and two drawing over twenty-one feet.

All these are facts that can not be denied, and that after all this loss to the country of one billion dollars, and the Government sunk $2,000,000 in the job, we have but little more water than we had before.

With these facts, how can Senators and Representatives vote to perpetuate this stupendous fraud on the people?

If Congress wants to get at the facts about the Mississippi River, its mouth, and the reclamation of its valley from overflow, it can only be done by a committee of its own members to go, see, and hear. This will get at the truth, and defeat all jobs.

As regards the statement made by Gen. Wright that 26 feet was enough water at the mouth of the Mississippi, when New York, not satisfied with 28 feet through Sandy Hook, has blown out Hell Gate to 40 feet, and yet wants more,—if Gen. Wright knows anything about transportation, he knows the commerce centering at one point cannot have the same advantages of other ports, unless the depth of water be the same, for how can New Orleans freight as cheaply on 22 to 26 feet of water as New York, that has over 30 feet? If he will take the trouble to read the Senate report on transportation for 1873 he will see that all the commercial men of New Orleans and other cities of the Mississippi Valley said that New Orleans requires 28 or 30 feet of water to place that port on an equality with other ports. With these facts the Board of Engineers, of which Gen. Wright was a member, recommended the St. Philip Canal, when the charts show that such vessels as enter New York harbor could not approach nearer than eight miles its sea end, but the other day the Board of Engineers, of which Gen. Wright was a member, recommended a river jetty system costing some $70,000,000, and $600,000 to test one, when half that sum would test another system that will, at a small expense, deepen the channel of the river and reclaim the low lands, for which another Board of Engineers ask $50,000,000 to start with.

Without any disrespect to Senators or engineers, I mention these things that people may see the drift of things, and if Congress really has any desire and will take the trouble to investigate, it will be found that much of the money advanced by the Government never went into the jetty work, but into the pockets of contractors and associates. I am, respectfully,

JOHN COWDEN.

AFGHAN WARFARE.

Interesting Incidents of the English Invasion of Shere Ali's Dominions—Happy New Year in the Khost Valley—The Science of Murder—A Terrible Hanging Scene.

Correspondence New York Herald.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Though the military operations in Afghanistan are not of much interest beyond the brief announcements of the telegraph the correspondents in the field have many incidents of camp experience to tell which are well worth reading, and they are important, too, as showing the character of the Afghan, with whom England has to deal politically as well as with the breech-loader. Besides the hostility of the Afghans, the difficulty of finding rations, water, etc., and the terrible hill-climbing, the invading army has a bitter enemy in Jack Frost. While the sun shines the weather is not so cold, but "as the sun goes down," writes the *Standard's* correspondent with Gen. Stewart at Quettah, frost grips one's hands with startling suddenness, and at its first touch our servants collapse. They seem visibly to shrink before the cold, their fingers become useless, their wits paralyzed. A tall and well-fed Hindoo, who has tramped his score of miles without an effort in the sunshine, can do nothing but crouch above the fire which all his energies are spent in feeding. He squats before it, a lean heap of clothes, and if you speak to him his brain must thaw before he understands. Servants all cluster in a group, speechless and helpless. No warm clothing comforts them, though it saves their lives. A sad case is that of Maj. Bates, who lives in a state of paralysis, unable to move a limb. Going out of his tent at night with insufficient clothing he fell suddenly as if struck with a bullet. Doctors suppose that the sudden shock of cold brought out lurking disease.

THE NATIVES' HEROIC DEATH.

"Native followers have died of the fever, but so quietly and uncomplainingly that the numbers are not to be ascertained. Our party discovered two corpses, and rescued perhaps half a dozen on the road; I know of as many more. If a man straggle toward sunset, or if he sit down, as these people will, in the mused and semi-torpid state I have described, he must surely be frozen unless compelled to move, an accident which depends upon the passage of some European. The conduct of a native when he finds himself unable to proceed is characteristic. He makes no report, nor even moans, but draws apart, wraps himself up, and quietly dies."

UNIFORMS THROWN AWAY.

There is little or no uniform worn by our soldiery, says the same correspondent. Officers and men, English or native, prefer *karki*, a dun-colored stuff of cotton. The cut follows individual taste among officers, some wearing tunics, some jackets; trousers, breeches, or knickerbockers are used indiscriminately. It is always thus on campaign in India, and Government cannot much longer persist in supplying a uniform which everybody discards when work is expected. *Karki* has recommended itself to practical men alike for color and material.

IDIOTS FOR CAMEL-DRIVERS.

Five camel-loads belonging to Third Ghoorkas were looted by hillmen within a mile of camp. When the drivers arrived, covered with blood and clamoring, Col. Patterson asked why they had not defended themselves, since the Government had furnished each of them with a sword. They frankly admitted that the tulwar in their belts had been forgotten at the crisis; but this proved to be an unimportant fact, for the hilt was so securely tied to the scabbard that the quickest of them could not draw his weapon under seven minutes by the clock. It was droll to observe the stolid contempt of the little Ghoorkas around for these big nincompoops.

ROBBERS AND CUT-THROATS.

Mr. Macpherson, one of the very ablest Indian correspondents, and who is with Gen. Roberts, writing on New-Year's Day from the Khost Valley, says: "It is not the inhabitants of Khost itself that we fear so much as the tribes whose territory surrounds the Khost Valley,—the Mongols and the Waziris," and Mr. Macpherson's opinion is shown by later telegraphic news to have been correct. And as it was these tribes which finally obliged Gen. Roberts to return to Khurum, it will be interesting to know more about them. The Mongols, says this correspondent, are a set of professed robbers and cut-throats. They live in black tents and inhabit no regular villages, so that when they commit a raid they roll up their habitations and disappear. As for the Waziris, they are robbers also, but, in addition to their reputation for being clever thieves, they enjoy the name of being one of the bravest sections of the Afghans. They claim to be independent of any ruler whatever, and, as if it were to punctuate this claim, they lose no opportunity of murdering and plundering. A favorite trick of theirs, when they see an encampment, is to gather a number together, wait till darkness has set in, and then march through among the tents with drawn swords, cutting at everything in their way, and stealing all they can lay their hands upon in the general confusion. Not pleasant people these to have as one's neighbors.

"MURDER AS A FINE ART."

At least a dozen of our camp followers have been cut up and literally crimped like a codfish by their bloodthirsty assailants. The Afghan, whether he be Turi, Jaji, Waziri, Mongol, or Afreedee, appears to have a method in his murder, and to have studied the art of making a body look as horrible as possible. We have had men slain in the Durwaza Pass, in Thull, and along the road from Thull to Khurum, and each body found has been carved almost exactly in the same fashion.

CUTTHROATS AT WORK.

On one occasion several of the followers connected with the transport department dawdled behind either to smoke or eat their food. A gang of Turis or Jajis, who had been watching them in ambush, rushed down upon them with their knives. Six of the camp-followers were killed; the remainder managed to escape. Afterward some men of the Twenty-third Pioneers, who are now in the Durwaza Pass, trying to make the road better, saw four Afghans skulking behind a rock, intently watching a mule man who was lagging. The Sepoys "went for" the Afghans and captured three. They questioned their prisoners as to whether they had any weapons about them. Every Afghan looked as innocent as he could, and said he had not such a thing as a knife or a pistol in his possession; never had one, in fact. They were all searched, however, and each was found to have a sword or knife concealed beneath his dress. Two of the knives were covered with blood. There could be little doubt about what the rascals had been at, and they were seized and brought into the camp at Hazarpir.

CAPTURED REDHANDED.

Gen. Roberts, with news coming in daily about men being attacked, saw that vigorous steps must be taken to show the inhabitants of these parts that we were determined not to allow open lawlessness and wanton bloodshed to go unpunished. He therefore passed an order that the Jajis who were captured in the Durwaza Pass, and the man who was caught red-handed on the opposite side of the Khurum, should be hanged, and that the fellow who was captured prowling about with the loaded gun should be publicly whipped.

THE GALLOWS IN THE KHOST VALLEY.

On Tuesday these sentences were carried out. Information of the forthcoming execution was published as widely as possible, and an effort was made to get the head men of the surrounding villages to be present. At 10 o'clock on the morning of the execution a great crowd of people was gathered in the vicinity of the gallows. At 11 o'clock a company of the Twenty-first marched down to the gallows with the four doomed prisoners in their midst. Their dress consisted only of a long, blue cotton shirt and loose pyjamas tied in at their ankles. In two of the instances the shirts were a mass of rags, frayed into ribbons at the edges and holding wonderfully together. None of them wore sandals or headdresses. There they stood, staring curiously around them, with their jet hair hanging over their faces and their hands strapped behind their backs, and all looking thoroughly desperate ruffians. The Provost Marshal, a stout-built Sergeant of the Tenth Hussars, showed each man his plank, and made him walk across it. This all the men did with much compulsion. They did not appear to realize what was about to happen to them, and kept looking over their shoulders to see what was going on. Their legs were strapped together, what appeared to be their old blue puggarees, or turbans, were tied over their faces, and the nooses were fixed round their necks. Then they appeared to realize what was coming, and all commenced crying out prayers to Allah.

SOMETHING LIKE A JERSEY HANGING.

Four European soldiers caught up ropes attached to the planking. A signal was given and they pulled at the same moment, sweeping away the scaffold and launching the prisoners into the air. But it was only for a second that the condemned men hung. The crossbeam creaked and broke with a startling crash, and the four men fell to the ground, half hanging, half resting their feet on the earth. Scarcely had any person time to feel horrified at this unfortunate accident before the Provost Marshal drew his revolver and sent a bullet through each man's brain.

A NIGHT ALARM.

At the dead of last night, when no sound could be heard but the occasional "All's well" of the pickets, there suddenly was set up a most alarming howling and shrieking, mingled with the sounds of a drum and another shrill musical instrument like an Afghan pipe. Awakened from our first sleep by this unearthly noise, we groped for our revolvers and prepared for the worst. It seemed perfectly clear that the Jajis and Yuris had swarmed out of the Durwaza Pass and all the other places which they infest, and were now attempting to destroy the camp in something after the manner of the dare-devil Waziris. When we were more fully awake—when, in fact, we were prepared to sell our lives dearly to the rash invaders of our camp—strangely enough we heard amid the thundering din sounds of laughter and merriment similar to that which follows a students' tea party. Again, the fiendish instrument, whose shrill blasts were making night hideous, sounded uncommonly like the Scotch bagpipe, while the drum must be a British drum, for no Afghan could beat it so fast and keep such good time to the more piercing musical weapon. As the storm of music and laughter drew nearer we stepped out of our tents, still with our revolvers in our hands, ready to solve the mystery. What was it? Had the enemy been bold enough to attack us on our own ground? No; it was simply the officers and men of the Seventy-second Regiment serenading the General, and, in accordance with a time-honored Scotch practice, playing the old year out and the new year in.

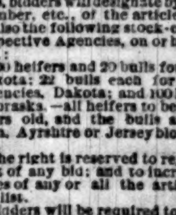
AN ASIAN MYSTERY.

Visitors to the tent of the Tenth Hussars, says a correspondent of the *News* at Basawul, are apt to get a surprise, not only to their ears but to their eyes. Chancing to be there the other day, one of the officers called out in that loud tone of voice in which Indian servants are shouted to, "Lord Beaconsfield, gurram pani lao." At once from the outside the voice of a Khittmagher replied, "Atcha Sahib, gurram pani lata hai, lata hai." I cannot undertake to explain the whole of this veritable Asian mystery, but I can translate these words, which will be a contribution so far of the matter. The officer first requests my Lord Beaconsfield to bring some hot water and the reply announces that the hot water is in the process of being brought by that nobleman. No one but myself seemed to heed the words; every one in the tent remained as if nothing remarkable had been said, indicating that they were all familiar with such a call; so I hesitated to ask what hidden meaning could be connected with the words I had listened to.

LORD BEACONSFIELD NO. 2.

Of course I took care not to look astonished, but there was a moment or so of a strange suspense, which was at last so far ended by the entrance of a Khitmaghar with a kettle containing hot water. A glance at his face and the astonishment already begun was still more increased by seeing a face before me which seemed to be identical with that which we are so familiar with in the pages of *Punch*, and which we recognize as the countenance of the present Prime Minister of England. The tint of the skin is undoubtedly different, but the form of the features, and even the expression, are strikingly alike, the curl hanging over the brow being the only point wanting, but the mind at once suggests that it is there, but is concealed by the folds of the white puggaree, which covers the forehead close down to the eyes. The resemblance, no doubt, explains the reason of the name, but why Lord Beaconsfield should have such a perfect Doppelganger out here in Afghanistan at this moment is a mystery which may or may not require an explanation.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1879.

Sealed proposals, (indorsed Proposals for Wagons, Harness, etc., as the case may be), addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, will be received at No. 41 Thomas-st., New York City, until 12 m. of Wednesday, March 5, 1879, for furnishing the following articles for the Indian Service, viz.:

432 wagons, 3¼ inch wide gauge, with bows and 10 oz duck covers and extra set double and single trees, full ironed; all to be made in the best manner and of well seasoned lumber. 119 breaking-plows, 12 inch, with coulter-wheel and cutter. 400 stirring-plows, 9 inch; 53 double-shovel plows; 6 bull-tongue plows, 1 horse; 12 crossing or marking plows; 46 standard mowers; 6 standard reapers; 1 threshing machine; 8 horse rakes; 500 scythes and snaths; 200 post augers; 100 log-chains, ⅜ inch; 40 cross-cut saws; 500 hand-saws; 500 drawing knives; 100 ox-yokes, heavy; 50,000 pounds barbed fence wire, galvanized; 12 dozen planters' hoes, 7 inch; 301 harrows; 920 sets wagon harness, double, (432 sets of which to be without breeching); 18 sets plow harness, consisting of bridle, collar, hames, and tug chains; 40 dozen carpenters' hammers.

A sample of the harness to be furnished may be seen at 41 Thomas-st.

In all cases where it is impracticable to furnish samples, bidders will designate by manufacturer's name, size, number, etc., of the articles proposed to be furnished.

Also the following stock-cattle to be delivered at the respective Agencies, on or before the 1st of June, next, viz.:

300 heifers and 20 bulls for Cheyenne River Agency, Dakota; 22 bulls each for Pine Ridge and Rosebud Agencies, Dakota; and 100 heifers for Omaha Agency, Nebraska,—all heifers to be of best American stock, 2 years old, and the bulls at least full quarter Durham, Ayrshire or Jersey blood, between 1½ and 2 years old.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, or any part of any bid; and to increase or diminish the quantities of any or all the articles named in the foregoing list.

Bidders will be required to forward with their bids a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on some one of the hereinafter designated National Banks or United States Depositories, for at least 5 per centum of the gross amount of the bid, which check or draft will be returned upon the execution of the contract with proper sureties for the faithful performance of the same, viz.:

Chemical National Bank, New York; National Broadway Bank, New York; Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia; Third National Bank, Cincinnati; Union National Bank, Chicago; Fourth National Bank, St. Louis; and the United States Assistant-Treasurers at Chicago and St. Louis.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

Deliveries will be required immediately upon execution of contract, except in the case of stock-cattle, or of articles to be manufactured, for which a reasonable time will be given.

All articles contracted for will be subject to rigid inspection by Government Inspectors before being accepted.

E. A. HAYT, Commissioner.

OFFICE ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY & NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15, 1879.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of S. T. Emerson, Chief Engineer, St. Louis, up to March 1, 1879, for the graduation of the remaining portion of the Council Bluffs & St. Louis Railway, from near Maryville, Mo., to Council Bluffs, Iowa. Plans, profiles, and specifications to be seen at the office.

E. W. LEWIS, Jr., President.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

R. R. R.

Strong Testimony from Hon. George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Relief in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

No. 3 VAN NESS PLACE, New York.

DR. RADWAY: With me your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and at times in both lower limbs. [illegible]

GEO. STARR.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DIPHTHERIA, INFLUENZA, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing RELIEVED IN FEW MINUTES, BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

[illegible]

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURES THE WORST PAINS In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After Reading this Advertisement need any one Suffer with Pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is the ONLY PAIN REMEDY

[illegible]

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

[illegible]

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

[illegible]

FEVER AND AGUE.

[illegible] Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian. Resolvent, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER, FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE, SCROFULA OR SYPHILITIC, HEREDITARY OR CONTAGIOUS, BE IT SEATED IN THE Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE FLUIDS.

[illegible]

Liver Complaint, &c.

[illegible]

KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS,

[illegible]

OVARIAN TUMOR OF TEN YEARS' GROWTH CURED By DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N.Y.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS,

[illegible]

READ "False and True."

[illegible]

'S REMEDIES.
R. R.
From Hon. George Starr as to
adway's Ready Relief in a
ciatic Rheumatism.
VAN NESS PLACE, New York.
me your Relief has worked won-
years I have had frequent and
ica, sometimes extending from
my ankles, and at times in both
have been thus afflicted, I have
remedies recommended by wise
to find relief, but all proved to
kinds of baths, manipulations,
of liniments too numerous to
tions of the most eminent physi-
to give me relief.
the urgent request of a friend
as myself), I was induced to try
then suffering fearfully with one
my surprise and delight the first
ease, after bathing and rubbing
ving the limb in a warm glow,
In a short time the pain passed
I have slight periodical attacks
of weather. I know now how to
quite master of the situation.
RELIEF is my friend. I never
in my valise.
GEO. STARR.
SM,
ALGIA,
DIPHTHERIA,
INFLUENZA,
Difficult Breathing
IN FEW MINUTES, BY
READY RELIEF.
R. R.
READY RELIEF
THE WORST PAINS
to Twenty Minutes.
ONE HOUR
this Advertisement need
Suffer with Pain.
READY RELIEF
IS A
R EVERY PAIN.
the first and is the
AIN REMEDY
the most excruciating pains, al-
cures Congestions whether of
Bowels or other glands or organs.
e to Twenty Minutes.
READY RELIEF
WILL
INSTANT EASE.
he Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
he Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
ult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
che,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Chills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites
the Ready Relief to the part or
or difficulty exists will afford ease
AND AGUE.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
RADWAY'S
arillian.
Resolvent,
T BLOOD PURIFIER,
Complaint, &c.
BLADDER COMPLAINTS,
AN TUMOR
EARS' GROWTH CURED
RADWAY'S
MEDIES.
& CO., 32 Warren-st., N.Y.
RADWAY'S
ATING PILLS,
READ
e and True."
p to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 War

SUDDEN WEALTH.

How the Mountain City of Leadville Grew Up in a Day.

Although the District Had Once Been Thickly Populated with Gold-Miners.

The Story of the Discovery of the Great Carbonate Beds—The Fortunes that Were Made and Missed.

Gossip of the Mines.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEADVILLE, Col., Feb. 22.—The history of one mining camp in the West is very much like the history of another. There is the first discovery of minerals; then the exaggerated rumors spread abroad; then the rapid influx of fortune-seekers; then come the birds of prey, the gamblers and the swindlers and their female associates; and lastly, capitalists. Leadville has passed through all these stages, and witnessed the arrival of each of the classes above enumerated. Society is still in a chaotic condition, to be sure, but, financially speaking, affairs are getting settled into a regular business routine. The paying mines are being absorbed and consolidated by wealthy corporations. During the coming summer the Leadville craze will run its course, and I venture to predict that, before a second summer rolls around, the town will have taken its place along with Virginia City, Georgetown, and other mining centres.

It is not generally known, but the Leadville district has been mined over more or less during the last twenty years. The Pike's Peak rush occurred in 1859-'60, and it was about that time when a party of adventurous miners crossed the great South Park and discovered gold in California Gulch, which runs through the present Town of Leadville. The names of these castaways in the mountains were Abraham Lee, George Stevens, and Michael and John Rafferty. They seem to have wandered over the range in an aimless fashion, hardly knowing and probably not caring what direction they were taking. Reaching the banks of the Arkansas River, which at this point is the size of an ordinary trout stream, they pitched their camp, and began

PROSPECTING FOR GOLD.

In this they were unsuccessful until they came across a little stream emptying into the river. Here they panned, and were rejoiced to find a goodly amount of yellow metal sticking to the bottom. They immediately named the ravine California Gulch, and proceeded to stake their claims under the old mining law. Reports concerning their discovery soon crossed the mountains, and in the following spring great numbers of miners flocked to the new gold region. It is said that as many as 10,000 people were on the ground during 1860 and the two following years. Nearly $3,000,000 in gold were taken out the first season, and before 1868 the gulch had yielded $10,000,000. But the excitement had long since worn itself away; new and richer places had been discovered; and the population had been reduced to less than 100 souls. Little did any of these people dream, during the years when they were laboriously washing the sands of gold out of the dirt of California Gulch, that in the hills above them were untold millions in silver ore. So they came and went, and nothing more was heard of California Gulch until

A LITTLE MORE THAN A YEAR AGO.

In 1874 the attention of Mr. W. H. Stevens, of Detroit, was called to the beds of carbonate which seemed to underlie this whole district, and he went so far as to sink a shaft on the south side of the gulch, near the settlement of Oro. The result, though not entirely satisfactory, was of value in that it demonstrated the existence of silver. The Rock Mine—for so it was called—opened up a thirty-foot vein of silver, but the grade was too low to pay the cost of transportation. This was in 1875. In the following year the Gallaghers sunk a shaft on the hill above Stray-Horse Gulch, about half a mile north of the Rock, and soon dug out mineral of high grade. That mine has been worked ever since without showing signs of giving out. It was sold a year ago to the St. Louis Smelting and Refining Company for $225,000. The discovery of the now famous Iron Mine was made in 1877, and Mr. W. H. Stevens is commonly supposed to have been the lucky finder. But there is a romance attached to this mine which has never yet been published, I believe. In the summer of 1877 Thomas Raines, of Fox Lake, Wis., in company with three partners, opened a shaft on Bald Mountain, or rather a ridge of that mountain separating Stray-Horse and California Gulches. They soon struck hard rock, which required constant blasting, and, as they were all poorer than the traditional turkey of Biblical fame, they despaired of ever working the mine, although the indications were excellent. About this time Mr. Stevens came along and offered the four miners $100 each for the property, which they promptly accepted. Raines invested his $100 in an animal familiarly termed a "jack," and, loading upon it his blankets and pick, departed in search of more profitable fields beyond the Rockies. His comrades also scattered here and there. Meanwhile Mr. Stevens put in other workmen, and soon blasted himself into a vein of silver forty-seven feet in thickness. Mr. L. Z. Leiter, of Chicago, was induced (reluctantly, it is said) to take an interest in the mine, which has since developed wonderfully, and for which it is reported an offer of $2,000,000 has been refused. And that was the way in which Tom Raines missed his fortune.

GOV. TABOR.

For some years previous to the discovery of the carbonate beds there had been living at the cross-roads, between California and Evans Gulches, and keeping a kind of corner-grocery and provision-store, a man named Tabor. He didn't have much money to spare from his business, but the fever struck him, and he took an interest in several claims that were being worked by different miners. Last summer he went to Denver to replenish his stock of groceries. He called on the firm of Hurd & Son and offered to trade a mine, called the Carboniferous, for $3,000 worth of sugar, soap, and other articles. His offer was declined by that firm, and also by another house whom he visited on the same errand. A few days ago this same mine, the Carboniferous, was bonded for over $1,000,000. The cross-roads grocer is now Lieutenant-Governor of Colorado, and his income is estimated at about $2 a minute. The firm of Borden, Tabor & Co. own mining property worth over $5,000,000 at the present writing, and constantly increasing in value. The first and last members of this firm are Chicagoans. The Bordens are well-known capitalists, and the "company" of the firm is Mr. Marshall Field.

THE UPS AND DOWNS

of mining life are many. There is, of course, a great deal of speculation even in what is called legitimate mining. For instance, a prospector sinks a shaft on his own account, and, as he goes down deeper and deeper, his "prospects" look well, and he accordingly increases his valuation of the mine. But appearances are sometimes deceptive, and, notwithstanding the carbonates found in the "drift" or dirt near the surface, there is not always a sure silver bed underneath. But on appearances there is always more or less speculation. A case occurred here last week which illustrates the uncertainties of this kind of business. The Deer Lodge shaft, owned by three Leadville men, had been sunk 130 feet, and on Friday afternoon the miners were working in porphyry and iron, and the indications were good. A party of capitalists visited the shaft about noon, and considered a proposition of the owners to buy a half-interest for $6,000. They were to deposit the money at the Leadville Bank before 5 o'clock that afternoon or lose the bargain. A few minutes after 5 o'clock one of the owners of the mine calmly entered the bank and inquired if the money had been deposited. He received an answer in the negative, whereupon he threw his hat up in the air and executed a breakdown before the astonished gaze of the bank people. Being asked the reason for his strange antics, he paused in his contortions and said:

"Waal, gentlemen, I kinder think them air fellers got left this yar time. A half of the Deer Lodge just at this precise minnit is worth $60,000."

It appears that at about 4 o'clock the men down in the mine struck mineral. Specimens were hurriedly sent up the shaft to the owners, who quietly went down town and caused them to be assayed, the result showing silver worth $400 a ton. The only fear then was that their offer of $6,000 for half of the mine would be accepted. But the capitalists overreached themselves that time, sure enough.

THE LITTLE CHIEF MINE,

lately sold to Farwell & Co., Wirt Dexter, N. K. Fairbank, George C. Walker, and other Chicago parties, was originally opened by three miners,—Pat Finerty and the Dillon brothers. One of the Dillons was sharp enough to buy out Finerty for a comparatively small sum,—$8,000, I understand. Having so much ready cash in his possession, Finerty felt rich, and made a trip down to Maine, where the old folks lived. There he visited until his purse ran low, when he returned to Leadville in time to see his former property sold for half a million. He is now around town, and often laments his hard luck, although I understand he has several new prospects which are regarded as promising.

George Fryer, proprietor of the Tontine Restaurant on Chestnut street, prospected about a year ago on a low hill lying between Stray-Horse and Evans Gulches, and finally opened a shaft near the centre. One day, in despair of getting anything for his pains, he offered a fourth interest for $10, but could find nobody to accept his proposition. Ten feet deeper he struck a vein of ore, and soon afterwards sold out for $40,000. That mine is now the famous Little Pittsburg, worth several millions, and Fryer is disconsolate, for all the interest that he retains in his original discovery is the fact that he has given his name to Fryer Hill, where are located a dozen of the most valuable mines in the camp.

Instances of this kind might be multiplied, and columns of THE TRIBUNE might be filled with similar

ROMANCES IN REAL LIFE.

Mining is very much like a lottery, except that the prizes are more frequent and of larger amounts than are to be found in any of the common lottery schemes. It has been compared to gambling in stocks or produce, but the difference is that when one man on the Board of Trade makes a lucky deal there are a dozen who lose, while here in the mountains Nature is the only losing party in the speculation. One man's good fortune does not make others poor. And I may add that the day of great strikes is not by any means past. Every day one hears of new mines with valuable veins of mineral being opened up, and low-born laborers springing into wealth and notoriety. It is a great country. Meanwhile Leadville is growing into a queer, precocious village-city, with balloon hotels and barn lodging-houses. A local paper has compared it in appearance to Chicago after the fire. Certainly so far as desolation and dreariness of landscape and liveliness of business are concerned, the comparison may be drawn without any sacrifice of truth.

G. E. W.

SO-CALLED SPELLING REFORM.

A Woman Peremptorily Objects.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—I was perfectly charmed with Mr. Whindler's letter in last Sunday's TRIBUNE about the so-called "spelling reform"; and I wish it might be printed periodically for the benefit of these (at least to me) particularly odious innovators.

When I see this anxiety to change the beautiful and gracious physiognomy of our mother tongue into the disgusting caricature of it made familiar to us by Josh Billings, Petroleum V. Nasby, and Hosea Biglow (I always pitied James Russell Lowell for stooping to write anything that *looked* so nauseating and so vulgar as the Yankee dialect!), I feel convinced that there are people in America who would dance on their mothers' graves.

Because our noble English, by its force, simplicity of construction, and expressiveness, is rapidly imposing itself upon the peoples of the earth and pushing aside their weaker languages, then for *their* accommodation, forsooth, its spelling has got to be revolutionized so that we who have inherited it cannot recognize it! "No, thanks." What was good enough for Spencer, Shakspeare, Milton, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Longfellow, and Hawthorne is good enough for any men and women, be they counted by millions or by billions, that come after them. And, as for saving three years to American children by teaching them to read in phonetically-printed books, children can be taught to read in one year now, if they have *good teachers*. I have seen it done by my own mother and sister over and over again, both in the family and in the primary school.

Of course in a language used by such immense populations, and throughout such immense areas, some abbreviations and changes will from time to time appear. But how few would naturally do so may be inferred from Shakespeare's will, a literatim copy of which will be found to differ surprisingly little from the language as now spelled. For language, like a tree, is a living, organic thing. It grows and sends forth new branches, and as it advances it sometimes drops some of the earlier ones. This phonetic spelling, on the contrary, would make the whole language drop all its branches and leaves at once, and sprout out afresh all over—docked, angular, and "ugly as sin."

Fortunately, as Mr. Whindler so forcibly remarks, a body of 100,000,000 of people is not so easy to move, and every book in every English family or English library on the globe is against the iconoclastic agitation.

But how fundamentally absurd is this crusade. To get phonetic spelling, you have got, in the first place, to get *uniform pronunciation*,—about the wildest dream of impossibility that could be formulated. As, for instance, the English and the New-Yorkers do not pronounce the *h* in which, why, when, and the like, while Americans in general do. Which nation, I ask, is to get the phonetic standard for those words? Again, Bostonians and many New England and English people pronounce the *a* in various words broad, as "cahn't, lahst, pahst," instead of short (can't, last, past), as most people do. Some say "kyind, cyary, girl," others simply "kind, car, girl." But the letter *r* is perhaps the most hopeless of any. I have talked with Mr. Ellis, of London, one of the original enthusiasts in this matter, and *he* cannot pronounce the *r* in many words at all! Like so many modern English, he says "weally" and "ve-ey" for "really" and "very," as we pronounce them. In Boston they say "*puhfect* (as nearly as I can phoneticise it, though the first syllable is more nearly like the French *peur*), in New York they say "*puhifect*," and in Chicago it is "*purrfect*." Now, is the phonetic-speller to change his spelling of the word "perfect" according to his locality? And so of a thousand cases. In short, the whole scheme is idiotic,—sickening. The only endurable thing about it are the disagreements of the "fonetikers" themselves. These I find truly delightful, and if they must daily parade their unhappy taste before a victimized public, the more they differ over the method of their madness, the better. But there is, unfortunately, a practical side to that question, and if I were a School-Committee man there is one thing I would do pretty quickly. I would hunt up every teacher under my legal oversight that dared to mind the phonetic recommendations of the conference of teachers of last summer at the White Mt., N. H., and use my utmost influence to have him or her discharged. Is the public aware that this conference made out a very large list of words of which it advised teachers *not* to correct their scholars' misspellings when these were according to the phonetic rules? I think that, until Legislatures pass upon this thing, school-teachers had better mind the *letters* of the laws of the land, and I hope that citizens will look out for the men they elect to the School Boards, and know whether or not these authorities are in league with the destroyers of the *written beauty* of the English language, or whether they intend in good faith to have the children taught good spelling after the recognized standards. A language has a face—the printed page—as much as a human being, and to change it in the arbitrary ways proposed would be a barbarism akin to shaving off the hair and the eyebrows, pulling out the eyelashes, and cutting off the tip of the nose of a beautiful woman. The truth is there is too much money involved in the "spelling reform" to believe that all these reformers are disinterested. Millions of new text-books would be required, and thousands of noodles could earn their bread with great ease while compiling them. Let the public, and particularly the women, who universally love what is beautiful, and who generally reverence what ought to be sacred, stand on guard over our matchless language, and save it from its would-be mutilators.

MRS. M. F. P.

BAYARD TAYLOR.

The lotos-buds of the old dreaming Nile,
Drugged, white, and sensuous, leaned to his feet;
The palms and cedars of dead Palestine
Waved o'er his head in rhythm solemn-sweet;
The blue and storied waters of the Rhine
Flashed to him murmurously in the dusk;
And all of Spain breathed in the rose's musk
That bloomed for him. And from the mountains tall
The gods sent cool soft breezes to enthrall;
And English eyes and English lips did plead
In vain. All, all was vain. He could not stay,
But seeking for his boyhood's mystic dreams,
That lured him ever on with fitful gleams,
Into strange unknown lands he went away.

FANNY DRISCOLL.

Retentive Memories.

A number of instances of great retentiveness and accuracy of memory are recorded by a writer in *Chambers' Journal*. Among the names mentioned is that of Dr. Robert Chambers, whose power of memory was very extraordinary. For example, on a certain occasion he was heard to say, "This day forty-seven years ago, at 20 minutes past 2 o'clock, I was passing" such a number of such a street, and met such and such a one. The author finds in Sir Walter Scott and in Charles Dickens a like accuracy of memory, and to this attributes no small share of their success as story-writers. Then a case is cited from one of Dr. Carpenter's writings of a clergyman who, on visiting Pevensey Castle, felt convinced he must have seen it before, and that when he did there were donkeys under the gateway, and some people on top of it. On inquiry he ascertained that he had been there with a picnic party, when he made the excursion on donkeys, when he was only about 18 months old. Sometimes the whole history of a lifetime will be flashed before the mind as in an instantaneous picture. That this occurs sometimes when death, or peril of death, is imminent, is quite certain. It may be that this occurs very frequently before actual death; but this we cannot know, as all the instances of which we have accounts are those in which a man has described his sensations after having been saved from dying,—especially from drowning. "When all hope of being saved is gone," says the author, "and the very struggle with the water is now made without conscious effort, it would seem that, without being prompted by the will, the memory suddenly grasps at once the deeds of the life that now appears about to close, and at the same time—and this is the most singular fact of the phenomenon—recognizes the usual rectitude or wrong of each act [?]. There is," he continues, "a case of this kind recorded of an English naval officer, who thus remembered the events of his life at the moment when he was struggling hopelessly in the wake of the ship from which he had fallen; and he confessed that he had been especially struck by the sudden coming into his thoughts of a schoolboy lie that he had long forgotten."

TOO RICH.

Vanderbilt's Power and Danger.

Gath in Philadelphia Press.

Heretofore the danger of great fortunes has been obviated by the loss of them. The Girards and Rushes grew weary of the weight of dross, and founded useful things with its residue. The A. T. Stewarts extended their business, and in many cases the investments shrunk. The Astors, however, keep their estate compactly, and manage it with the liberality and method of a London Duke of Bedford or Marquis of Westminster; being in houses and lots, it is not apt to oppress anybody. But Mr. Vanderbilt owns a revolving estate, which is said to be paying him $1,000 an hour for the round of the day and night.

He controls almost every large city in the State of New York; the bridges over the Niagara and the Hudson, at Troy, Buffalo, and Albany; the road to Canada, the outlet to Boston, as well as New York, and nearly the Hudson River itself, on which he suppresses the local steamboats. The public work of nearly fifty years, engaged in by half the State and city, passed in a period of speculation into his father's hands, who watered it more than 200 per cent, and still it stood up under the water, having really appreciated to the figure he set upon it. The most populous portion of this country is on Mr. Vanderbilt's line, and the largest belt of cities in the country; it is nearly equal to one man owning the only railroad from London to Liverpool and Glasgow. This enormous property, which bears interest, with its connections, on a capital of $160,000,000, was a realization of three years on the Stock Exchange, operating upon, at most, a few millions of dollars. Since Cornelius Vanderbilt's death William has annexed the Michigan Central Railroad: the Lake Shore, Michigan Southern, and Canada Central were previously his, to all intents. As he has the means to pay regular dividends, these stocks carry themselves. He decrees that Michigan Central shall be an 8 per cent stock, and the banks and fiscal powers of the country bow their heads. He is more extended than his father, but on more growth and income. The growth of business in the United States probably doubles on such a line as this every seven years, adding 100 per cent to the capital. The whole country is open along the line of the Central Road, no mountains barring the way and cramping population. You are selling clothing now in Philadelphia manufactured by the ton at Syracuse; rifles from Troy; shirts and collars from Cohoes; butter from St. Lawrence, and hops from Utica. New York State has only one other railroad of respectable importance, the Erie; the others are all interlinked with the Central's fortunes, and it does not appear that any more opposition is mooted, except by the canal. The railroad-fare is limited by charter to two cents a mile, but this is partly surmounted by asking two or three dollars more in the Wagner cars, a private accessory of the family. The Albany bridge is also said to be private property, not owned by the railroad's stockholders. In both the Boston & Albany and the New Haven Railroads there is a Vanderbilt influence; the only relief the Boston people expect is a Western connection, independent of Vanderbilt, over the Saratoga and Susquehanna Roads. A bridge has been projected to cross the Hudson at Poughkeepsie, and connect the New England Railroad with the Erie, but work has ceased upon it.

Here, then, are 4,000,000 of people in New York dependent upon one man for all their connections with the rest of the world; nearly 4,000,000 more in New England and the British provinces pay tribute to this private gentleman, who casts the majority of the stock, owns the bulk of the bonds, and divides authority with no one. He travels over his road, with a stable of horses, on a a private express train; owns a hotel in every city on the line; has his hotels, too, in Chicago, Saratoga, Washington, and Albany, where influence is to be exerted. On this mighty mass of stocks and bonds, certainly $60,000,000, he pays no personal tax. His coadjutors are the ablest men out of both parties, Tilden, Schell, Depew, Marvin, Chapin; the Governor of the State is his obliged friend; he nearly elected his Vice-President Mayor of New York City. Politically he is a Democrat, with a moderate doubt of that party's reliability; but such an estate is too colossal for politics. He lives almost under the eaves of his railroad depot, in a Fifth avenue mansion, and his amusements are horses, theatres and the family. He goes to court on stated days to contest with his brother on the property, and is about 56 years of age, the product of a small farm on the Bay of New York.

What is to prevent such a man growing richer and richer with these earning instrumentalities, who cannot spend his income except by buying railroads, and who has a large family, and puts them into other forms of his business, as in the telegraph, where he owns $2,000,000 stock? He is the Western Union Company in essentials; he cannot be robbed, and his whole line of road is fenced and closed with gates. His growth is a necessity of ours and of the continent, and his purchases since his father's death have given him control of Michigan as well as New York. As a specular he encountered his father with success. If he should desire to be a politician or President he would be welcome to at least one party, with such an exchequer. Such men, however, are restrained by conscious reasons from aspiring beyond their wealth. Even Gould, with his vanity and national railroad property, went but once into a grand political campaign, with the end to save his investments. But Gould cannot unload his stocks; Vanderbilt's stand thus: New York Central, 116; Harlem, 145; Michigan Central, 87; Western Union, 97.

WINTER IN THE LAP OF SPRING.

What! are you here 'mong the flowers,
Naughty, saucy flakes of snow?
Don't you know the time for showers
Flew away right long ago?

Where've you been, you tardy snow-flakes?
Playing truant in the clouds—
Sleeping sound with meadow fern brakes—
Frozen up in Winter's shrouds?

Been out spreeing, have you, snow-storm—
Dancing with the sprites of air—
Little thought the flakes had all gone?
Little more you seem to care.

Did not hear the engine's whistle
When old Winter started home;
Kept on dancing, down of thistle,
Kissed the fairies, went to roam?

Thought to scare us here in Spring-time,
Without warning, silly snow?
Thought to freeze up, just in no time,
Flowers opening in the blow?

MRS. J. M. WINTON.

KINGSTON-ON-THE-HUDSON, March, 1879.

Silver Mine Romances.

Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning a crowbar was dropped down the main vertical shaft of the Savage from the surface, and went directly through a cage at the bottom, piercing the bonnet and floor. No one was on the cage at the time, and no one was hurt, yet it is unpleasant to one making a trip into a mine to reflect that such things sometimes occur. As the bar fell something over 500 yards, it was traveling with the rapidity and vim of a cannon ball when it struck the cage. A bit of gravel no larger than a filbert sings like a bullet toward the latter part of such a journey. A dog once fell into a shaft at Gold Hill, and, though the shaft was but 300 feet in depth, two men upon whom the animal landed were killed, as was also the clumsy cur that failed to hop across the top of the shaft. A rat once fell down the Consolidated Virginia shaft in attempting to spring across a compartment, from wall plate to wall plate, and 1,100 feet below landed on the bald head of a miner and exploded like a bomb, causing the miner to think a rock had cut open the top of his skull and let out his brains. A grain of bird-shot dropped into the top of a shaft 1,500 feet in depth would probably bury itself in a plank or any piece of wood it might happen to strike at the bottom. This being the case, we repeat that it is not pleasant to think of such things as crowbars going down shafts.

MACAULAY'S HOME-LIFE

His Deep Affection for His Sisters and Their Children.

Taking the Children to See the Sights—Writing Valentines—"The Judicious Poet."

Games and Sports of the Historian Among the Little Folk—His Fresh and Child-Like Nature.

Harper's Magazine for March.

It was one of the good things about Tom Macaulay that he was just as fond of his sisters' society when he was a great and busy man as he was before, and that, when his little nephews and nieces began to grow up about him, they never knew that he was anybody in particular, except dear uncle Tom, who was always giving them great treats, and taking them to see the shows. Margaret records in her diary one day in 1832, when he was both in Parliament and in office, that he came to dine with them, and talked almost uninterruptedly for six hours. Other days she records having spent very agreeable afternoons with Tom. Of late they have walked a good deal. She remembers pacing up and down Brunswick Square and Lansdowne Place for two hours one day, deep in the mazes of the most subtle metaphysics; up and down Cork street, engaged in Dryden's poetry, and the great men of that time, making jokes all the way along Bond street, and talking politics everywhere. Talking about the hard work the heads of his party had got now, she said, "How idle they must think you when they meet you here in the busy part of the day!" "Yes, here I am," said he, "walking with two unidea'd girls. However, if one of the Ministry says to me, 'Why walk ye here all the day idle?' I shall say, 'Because no man has hired me.'" Some months before this their mother died. Margaret says: "Tom was from London at the time my mother's death occurred, and things fell out in such a manner that the first information he received of it was from the newspapers. He was in an agony of distress, and gave way at first to violent bursts of feeling. During the whole week he was with us all day, and was the greatest comfort to us imaginable. He talked a great deal of our sorrow, and led the conversation by degrees to other subjects, bearing the whole burden of it himself, and interesting us without jarring with the predominating feeling of the time. I never saw him appear to greater advantage—never loved him more dearly." This blow came just at the time Macaulay was enjoying, in his fresh and earnest and unaffected way, the first-fruits of his sudden Parliamentary fame. This triumphant young man never attempted anything—except shaving himself or riding on horseback—that was not a great success, and two speeches had sufficed to make him, at 30, one of the best-known men in London. His mother lived long enough to share her son's honest pleasure in his success.

But even the friendships of brothers and sisters cannot always remain undisturbed. Margaret married, and the blow fell all the heavier because Macaulay seems never to have had, so far as his biography shows, a thought of marriage himself. He hid his grief, however, in his brave, loyal way, though it is recorded that he never recovered his former tone of thorough boyishness. This is the sad reflection which he makes in secret upon his change in life: "I have still one more stake to lose. There remains one event for which, when it arrives, I shall, I hope, be prepared. From that moment, with a heart formed, if ever any man's heart was formed, for domestic happiness, I shall have nothing left in this world but ambition." In the very hour of victory over the rival candidate for Parliament at Leeds he writes to Hannah that he is sitting in the midst of 200 friends, mad with exultation and party spirit, all glorying over the Tories, and thinking him the happiest man in the world. And it is all that he can do to hide his tears and to command his voice when it is necessary for him to reply to their congratulations. "Dearest, dearest Hannah," he cries, "you alone are now left to me! Whom have I on earth but thee? But for you, in the midst of all these successes, I should wish that I were lying by Hyde Villiers."

His sisters were the first to be told that he would be offered the appointment as a member of the new Supreme Council for India, which meant £10,000 a year and independence for life, and which gave to the world the "History of England." They were told even before his father, because he wanted Hannah to accompany him. She insured the happiness of his whole life, as the event proved, by consenting, and Macaulay set about making the most thorough preparations for her journey.

In a few months after their arrival his sister was married to a husband worthy of her,—Mr. Trevelyan, of the Indian service. (Macaulay's biographer was their son.) Macaulay was spared, however, the pain of separation, for they made one household.

Still another trial was in store for him, happily the last of this quick series. Margaret, now a young mother, died. A month after he received the news he declares that he cannot write about it without being altogether unmanned, and adds: "That I have not utterly sunk under this blow I owe chiefly to literature. What a blessing it is to love books as I love them,—to be able to converse with the dead, and to live amidst the unreal!" Nearly a year later he says: "The tremendous blow has left marks behind it which I shall carry to my grave. Literature has saved my life and my reason. Even now I dare not, in the intervals of business, remain alone for a minute without a book in my hand." This affectionate nature was so deeply wounded that it is a pleasure to think that from this time on his life was unbroken by any great sorrow save the long-foreseen death of his father, and, in spite of forebodings to the contrary, was passed in the midst of a rare happiness. When he returned to England his sister and her husband went with him, and a Government appointment kept them there, so that he was seldom without her cherished society. Happy with her and her children, he lived twenty years of a laborious, famous, and ardent life, and died at last peacefully and suddenly, as he had always hoped to die. And when the time came that his sister should die also, she had herself taken, knowing it was her last drive, to the house in Great Ormond street, where life had been so full of innocent pleasure with him, and, after gazing at it for a long time, left it behind forever.

Macaulay's love for children stood next to his love for his sisters, and in some measure took its place. He always wanted somebody to play with, and it is within the bounds of moderation to say that the children were always glad to play with him. When he was a young man his sister's writing-master, having seen Macaulay for the first time, said, "Ladies, your brother looks like a lump of good humor." That description tells the whole story of his popularity with children. In India, at a time when he was deep in the preparation of his code, and for mere diversion read enough in the classics to have exhausted the mental strength of almost any other man, he tells a friend in England how he spends an hour or more every day in playing with his little niece, of whom he is as fond as her father, and in teaching her to talk, and records the fact that she has got as far as Ba, Pa, and Ma. After his return from India, while hearing mass in the Church of Santa Croce in Florence, he notices an inscription on a baby's tomb—"The most beautiful little boy that ever lived"—that brings tears to his eyes as he thinks of another little niece who lies in the graveyard at Calcutta.

The writer of Macaulay's biography was himself one of the children who were Macaulay's playfellows, and he says that it is impossible to exaggerate the pleasure which Macaulay took in children, or the delight which he gave them. He could always invent a new game or play an old one, and was always ready with a drama of "contemporaneous interest," in which he played any number of parts. Half of the entry in his diary for one day is his brief account of one of these little performances for the amusement of his niece Alice. He was Dando at a pastry-cook's, and then at an oyster-shop. Afterward he was a dog-stealer who had carried away her little spaniel Diamond while she was playing in Kensington Gardens, and who came to get the reward advertised in the *Times*. The same day he is content to record in two lines of the diary the fact that his history has reached the unparalleled sale in something over three months of 22,000 copies. Another of these performances is thus described in a letter from a family friend to one of the nieces: "I well remember that there was one never-failing game of building up a den with newspapers behind the sofa, and of enacting robbers and tigers; you shrieking with terror, but always fascinated, and always begging him to begin again; and there was a daily recurring observation from him after that, that, after all, children were the only true poets."

It is one thing to be fond of children, and another never to get tired of them; and Macaulay, Hannah says, was one of those who never got tired. He often spent the whole morning at her home playing with the children, and then after luncheon carried one of them off for a long walk. But the great treats for him, as well as for them, were the excursions into the city to see the shows. These did not come often enough to suit either him or the children,—twice a week is said to have been the average he would have liked,—and they used to last till the little ones, to use his own expression "could not drag one leg after the other." The afternoon's diversion began with a bountiful luncheon in London, to which Macaulay always added some knickknack for which the children had an especial contempt, for the pleasure of seeing them reject it with scorn. The afternoon's sights were the lions and bears, the panoramas and the wax-works, or even the British Museum. One day he tells their mother in a letter how, all the other exhibitions being exhausted, he took the children to the National Gallery, and how, while Charley and Margaret played the connoisseur, Georgy said, honestly, "Let us go; there is nothing here that I care for at all;" and again, "I don't call this seeing sights; I have seen no sight to-day." All of which seems to have amused Macaulay greatly. The elaborate process of sending a valentine to his little niece Alice is recorded at length in his diary. Feb. 12 he buys a superb sheet of paper and writes the valentine. Feb. 13 he sends it off to his sister Fanny at Brighton to be forwarded. Feb. 14 the whole entry of the day is about the valentine: how Fanny came at 3 with the children, Alice in perfect raptures, and begging quite pathetically to be told the truth about it. When they were alone together she said—the little witch—she was going to be very serious, and down she goes on her knees, lifting up her hands in supplication: "Dear uncle, do tell the truth to your little girl. Did you send the valentine?" And then he had to own it. Macaulay would do almost anything to please his favorites; he even tried to like their dog, and dogs he was not fond of. In one place in his diary he denounces the animal as "a beast that is always spoiling conversation." But when the dog was a pet of the children, that was another matter, and he bought things for it at the shops, and made poetry about it to an extent which made the children happy, if it had no particular effect upon the dog. When he was busy upon the second installment of his history, he would spend some precious time inserting a gold piece in the seal of a letter to his nephew George, so that it might slip past the post-office authorities, and would transmit it with the casual remark that, while the best part of a lady's letter was in the postscript, the best part of an uncle's was in the seal. One day, coming out from a collection of pictures, he saw a more delightful picture, he says, than any there. It was four pretty little sisters, from about 11 to 6 years old, riding in a donkey cart in a deep, shady lane, and quite beside themselves at the treat. They were laughing and singing in a way that almost made him cry with a sense of the beautiful, and when he asked them to get on, they sang like little larks. Whereupon all the silver he had in his pockets went to buy dolls.

Keenly sensitive as his nature was to all appearances of sorrow or suffering, it was especially so where children were concerned. He writes to ask a friend if he has read the first number of "Dombey." There is one passage in it, he says, which made him cry as if his heart would break. It is the description of a little girl who has lost an affectionate mother, and is unkindly treated by everybody. Images of that sort always overpowered him, even when the artist was less skillful than Dickens.

"The Judicious Poet" was a mysterious person who played a large part in Macaulay's life with his sisters and his sisters' children. Macaulay's letters to them and his conversations were filled with quotations from this prolific author, who seems to have written tons of verses, many of which had a striking and unexpected applicability to the incident just in hand. The Judicious Poet seems to have written a good many verses from Parliament about circumstances which had come under the immediate personal observation of Macaulay. He composed also a good many rhymes to the children and the dog, and the children often wondered how it was that the Judicious Poet should have written lines which really would have looked, if anybody but Uncle Tom had repeated them, and if he had not solemnly assured them that they were the work of the bard abovementioned, very much like lines that Uncle Tom might have made up himself on the spur of the moment. Perhaps this suspicion deepened when the children had hunted the library in vain for a volume of the collected works of this author. At all events, it was not likely to be dispelled when they found Uncle Tom attempting to palm off on them poetry curiously like that of the Judicious Poet for the composition of some more distinguished person,—as, for instance, when he suggested to one of his older nieces that this stanza, from what he said was the favorite Puseyite hymn to accompany the Michaelmas goose, might be by Bishop Wilberforce:

Then ply the fork and draw the cork,
And keep the bottle handy;
For each slice of goose will introduce
A thimbleful of brandy.

And the suspicion that it was Uncle Tom, after all, must be confirmed in the minds of the impartial reader when he finds that the Judicious Poet was just as fond of children as Macaulay was, and wrote poems for them five and ten stanzas long,—real children's poems, too, with no deep political or literary allusions in them,—which Uncle Tom would print out in big, handsome capitals.

No doubt the secret of his popularity with children, and of his intense enjoyment of their society, was that his own nature was as fresh and child-like in the midst of great successes as in the earlier and quieter years of his life.

ECONOMIC STATISTICS.

Railways, Merchant-Marine, Telegraphs, and Postal Service.

Popular Science Monthly.

A general review of the economic statistics of the world in 1877 is published by Prof. Neumann Spallart, of Vienna; from it we take the following statements:

Railways.—In the last three decades the network of European railways has risen from 9,000 kilometers (5,580 miles) in 1847 to 154,200 kilometers* (95,604 miles) in 1877. Of these 154,200 kilometers 27,500 are in Great Britain and Ireland, 24,800 in Austro-Hungary, 24,400 in France, 18,000 in Russia, 30,000 in Germany. The remainder is distributed among the smaller States. According to these figures Europe has 150 kilometers of railway for each thousand square kilometers, and 4.8 kilometres per 10,000 inhabitants. These ratios are exceeded in Belgium, Great Britain and Ireland, Switzerland, the Netherlands, etc.

America.—In 1830 the United States had 42 kilometers of railway; now they have 128,000 kilometers (79,360 miles), or 133 kilometers for every 1,000 square kilometers of surface, and 28 kilometers per 10,000 inhabitants. In the remainder of this continent there are 17,000 kilometers of railway, of which Canada has 7,000.

In India and Ceylon there are 11,000 kilometers, or 46 kilometers per 1,000 square kilometers of area and ½ kilometer per 10,000 inhabitants. In Africa there are 2,800 kilometers, whereof 1,800 belong to Egypt. Australia and New Zealand possess 4,000 kilometers of railway.

On all these railways are employed 62,000 locomotive-engines, 112,000 passenger-carriages, and 1,500,000 freight-cars; they annually carry 1,150,000,000 passengers, and 16,000,000,000 quarters of freight.

Marine.—The merchant marine of Europe embraces in all 7,400 ocean steamships with a tonnage of 3,000,000 tons, of which totals the United Kingdom contributes 5,200 steamships and over 2,000,000,000 tons of freight.

Telegraphs.—At the beginning of 1877 Europe had 351,000 kilometers of telegraph lines, whereof 65,000 belonged to Russia, 54,000 to France, 48,000 to Germany, 40,000 to the United Kingdom. America had then 183,000 kilometers. The dispatches sent over European lines numbered 82,000,000 in 1876; those sent over the American lines amounted to 23,000,000. Asia and Australia have each 38,000 to 39,000 kilometers, transmitting 2,500,000 dispatches. In Africa there are only 15,000 kilometers, almost exclusively in Egypt, Algiers, and Tunis, and the number of dispatches sent is 1,200,000. There are 560 submarine cables, representing a total length of 65,000 nautical miles.

Postal Service.—The postal service now extends to the uttermost bounds of civilization, embracing the whole globe, from Hammerfest to New Zealand.

In Europe over 3,000,000,000 letters and postal-cards are carried yearly. In this total the United Kingdom is represented by over 1,000,000,000, Germany by 700,000,000, France by 366,000,000, Austro-Hungary by 300,000,000, Italy by 120,000,000. This would give England 33 letters per head of the population; for Switzerland, 24; Germany, 15; France, 10. Turkey figures for only 0.2 of a letter *per capita*. In America the number of letters and postal-cards carried was 700,000,000; in Asia, 150,000,000; in Australia, 50,000,000; in Africa, 25,000,000.

* One kilometer is about ⅝ of a mile.

Male and Female Love of Adornment.

London Saturday Review.

Mr. Darwin and others have proved that, among the less highly developed animals, the male is the more conceited, and has the gaudier coat. Even among those inhabitants of sunny islands who have not yet seen the need of clothing, the men are much more conscientiously and elaborately tattooed than the women, who have only a few decorative cuts about the corners of their mouths. The civilization of the nineteenth century has changed this, and the dress of man, especially the dress which he wears in the evening, causes him poignant but secret sorrow. What men would like is manifest enough; they would like to vie with women in colors and stuffs, in velvet, and silk, and cloth of gold. We flatter ourselves we could know what are the best sorts of lace if we gave our minds to it, and that the taste of men in this matter is not dead, but dormant. Oliver Goldsmith and La Fontaine, the most careless and not the cleanest of mortals, ruined themselves for peach-colored coats and for Venice point. The loveliest dirty ruffles fell over those inky fingers of La Fontaine, and his dubious shirt had the most exquisite collar, which Duchesses envied. Men are not degenerate; they are as vain as ever; as anxious to display their charms in what they think a proper setting. It is the way of the world and a commercial civilization that is against them. Lace ruffles would interfere with business; the mud and dust and smoke and soot of London would ruin the velvets and satins and the embroideries of silver. Men are compelled to wear the cloth of frieze instead of the cloth of gold, but they do not relish the necessity. Hence come fancy balls, which are mere luxuries to women, who, in a harlequin age of imitations, can wear almost any dress they please. If a lady likes she may buy three stout pieces of merino, whirl herself into them, and appear in the costume of one of those maidens of Tanagra whose terra-cotta effigies are so beautiful and so expensive. The experiment perhaps has its risks, and nothing can exceed the anxiety of the spectators, who cannot imagine how the Tanagra dress is held together. The Dictionary of Classical Antiquities gives the vaguest directions; but feminine ingenuity can triumph over learned vagueness. A lady may dress in what she believes to be the manner of Watteau's models, or like a Princess in a fairy tale, or after the pre-Raffaelite manner of Mr. Rossetti's many Beatrices; in fact, if she is the spoiled child of clever eccentricity, she can do just as she pleases. Her lord, unluckily, cannot well go to an ordinary dinner party in the becoming attire of the age of Edward IV. or in the kilt of a member of the Albanian League, but sadly dons his black broadcloth and white cravat.

SOUTHERN VIEWS.

Talk with Ex-Senator Willard Warner—Iron and Iron-Makers in the South—Opposition to Tilden in the South—Thurman, Randall, and Hancock—Gen. Sherman's Ride to the Sea—Republican Chances of Victory in 1880.

New York Tribune.

Few men are in a better position to study Southern politics than the Hon. Willard Warner. He was on Gen. Sherman's staff from Ohio during all the campaigns, and at the close of the War settled in Alabama, and was elected the first Senator under reconstruction. Mr. Warner has now lived fifteen years in Alabama and Georgia. For the past six years he has resided on the line between Georgia and Alabama at Tecumseh, below Rome, Ga., where he has $225,000 of Northern and other capital invested in an iron-furnace. His social position is excellent, and his manners are conciliatory; in 1872 he supported Greeley. Mr. Warner was in New York recently, and a representative of the *Tribune* had the following conversation with him:

"Can you make iron more cheaply in the South than in the North?" "Usually. I have nearly 5,000 acres of land which is a mass of hematite ore. We make pig iron exclusively, and ship it all over the country. In the summer we get low rates on freights by rail when cotton does not clog the roads; at this time of the year they are a little higher. It costs us about $7 per ton to ship to New York via Norfolk."

"Have the ironmakers in the South been generally successful?" "No, the stoppage of all constructions in the country since 1873 brought down the price of iron in the North to such a figure that we lost our advantage temporarily. Out of thirteen furnaces in our region of country only four are in blast. We are now at work, and just on the line we think, of better times. We feel more cheerful certainly."

"Did Gen. Sherman come to see you on his recent visit to Georgia?" "Yes, he came and brought his family, and stayed at my house. Sherman was very well received on all sides. He was surprised at the immense amount of ore we have. He asked me seriously if there was enough ore to make it a permanent thing, and I took him out riding and showed him a mountain with its face laid bare, looking like granite. Said I: 'General, that is all ore.' 'Why don't you get at it, then?' said the General.' 'Well, come a little further.' I then showed him a place where we were working at two benches, the lower about fifteen feet high, and the upper twice as high. Said I: 'General, that is all ore, right through the mountain; there is one of your soldiers up there at the upper bench;' and I called to the man, 'Brown, here is your old chieftain.' 'How are you, General?' cried Brown. 'Hello, Brown,' said Sherman; 'this is better than fighting, ain't it?' 'Yes,' said Brown. 'But if we hadn't fought, you wouldn't have been here, Brown.' He exclaimed, finally: 'Warner, I have seen enough ore for to-day.' I told the General that from the top of the furnace, nearly as far as could be seen, there was rich ore everywhere in the prospect, enough for 200 years."

"How does living down there compare with living in Ohio?" "Well," replied Mr. Warner, "we are, of course, isolated. I take the Northern newspapers only, and attend strictly to business. We have some compensation in the climate. I think it is the best climate on this continent. My house is upon the side of a mountain 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, and behind it are 500 feet more of mountain. The house faces north, as we have to look out for air and guard against the summer rather than the winter. It is a lovely winter climate. In the six years I have been at Tecumseh, there has been no death from any ordinary disease among the adults. We had one man die of palsy, and some women in childbirth, and the smallpox took off a few people, but by the ordinary diseases, consumption, fevers, etc., we have lost none. I called the furnace 'Tecumseh,' after Sherman, because not far distant was an older furnace named 'Stonewall Jackson.' We get our labor right around us, from whites and blacks. Most of our leading men are Northerners and soldiers. The Northern people control the iron region."

"Do you suffer from loafers or bullies in your settlement?" "Not much. Sometimes rum breaks out; occasionally some common fellows come around; but it is not safe to bother our settlement much. We have about 300 people."

"Are there not some large investments in that region?" "Yes, there is one Company, the Rowe Iron Company at Chattanooga, with New York and Cleveland capital of $1,000,000. There are said to be three-quarters of a million embarked at South Pittsburg, in Tennessee, which is altogether English capital, controlled by the inventor of the blast stove, Whitwell.

"Is there not a good deal of insolvency throughout the South in railroads, public debts, etc.?" "Most of the railroads are said to be insolvent; I don't suppose they mean to pay any public debts down there. In Alabama they have scaled their debt down so that it is very small. The South suffers a good deal from its own willfulness. I find, in private conversation with most of the respectable men, that they are dissatisfied, and lament the way things are going. It takes the greatest moral courage to come out and declare private sentiment there. The pressure of prejudice is admitted to have retarded the South, and in a measure isolated it; and I often talk to fine old native men who bemoan it, but see no way to change the vulgar view. They suffer from their habits of thought and want of education. Throughout our section most of the well-to-do men were Whigs and Douglas Union men. They do not differ in their home circle from men of the same class in the North, but influence does not operate in the same way in the South."

"Do you suppose that under any circumstances the Republicans can carry Georgia, or a Southern State?" "Not in 1880. There are many districts in the South overwhelmingly Republican; there is the Selma District in Alabama with 10,000 majority, but it is counted out, like many other districts."

"Is this due to the negroes turning Democrats?" "No, I never saw a negro who was a Democrat in my life. I have heard of them, but with fifteen years' experience in that section I never saw one. In 1868 a negro was shown to me on a steamboat, who was making stump speeches for Seymour and Blair. He drew me aside and explained himself. 'Mr. Warner,' he said, 'I am making speeches for pay, but I mean to vote for Grant; the black people all know privately that I am getting money for my talk, but that my vote don't go with it.'"

"How does it seem as to the next Democratic nomination from your communications?" "In Georgia they are all against Tilden. I was talking to Caldwell, of Alabama, who was candidate for Clerk against Adams two years ago, and says he was elected, but counted out in their caucus; he said to me recently that Tilden had no chance; Hendricks, who was once popular, was also regarded as past revival. He seemed to think that the next Democratic struggle would be between Thurman, Randall, and Hancock. I have just been engaged on the Mint Commission at Philadelphia, and Luther Donaldson, a rich and active Philadelphian, told me that the understanding was that Tilden was to control the New York and Randall the Pennsylvania delegation; and if Tilden can't get it, he will give his strength to Randall. Donaldson said, however, that it was doubtful if Randall could take Pennsylvania away from Wallace, his enemy."

"What do you think about it, Mr. Warner?" "I think that their shrewdest choice would be Hancock. He is as near a negative on all disputed questions as anybody could be. Even on the financial question he is not committed. Consequently, he is without strong opponents, and if Grant should be the Republican nominee, as threatens, Hancock would most naturally be thought of as a military candidate. His wife is a Southern woman from Missouri; he is a native Pennsylvanian, with a large soldier following in the North. Caldwell thought Hancock would be the best candidate, and suggested Bill Morrison, of Illinois, as a suitable man for Vice-President."

"Do the Southern people not complain that too little has been done for them by the General Government since the War?" "They don't seem able to bring their forces to bear on anything harmoniously except politics. I was talking to a prominent Georgia Judge some time ago, and asked him why the South had not insisted on its own railroad line to the Pacific, independent of the Northern connection. He told me that, of his own knowledge, one of the leading newspapers in the South got a sum of money ($200) every month merely to disperse paragraphs through its columns dashing at railroad subsidies. Their press, I have noticed, sticks up for Tilden, but all their politicians are against him."

"May not that be because it is safer to drop a little money in the press, which is generally in need in the South, than to fool with members of Congress, who might expose the dalliance?" "One trouble they have, I suppose," said Mr. Warner, "is the want of a press like that of the North, which is financially independent, and not open to assistance."

"Do you regard Gen. Sherman as a man of original ability?" "A very able man," said Mr. Warner, "and an original thinker. You may have seen some discussion as to who conceived the March to the Sea. Now, you know I was with Sherman, and close to his person all the time. As early as May, 1864, when we were about Chattanooga, I said to him one day: 'General, what do you want to get to Atlanta for? You will be 500 miles from your general base of supplies at Louisville; for Nashville and Chattanooga are only secondary bases, and Louisville is your real base. Won't you get away out there in the middle of Georgia, with a long line and nothing to eat? What are you going to do when you get to Atlanta?' Sherman, in his rapid way, brushed the ashes from the end of his cigar and said: 'Salt water! salt water!' I thought about that a little while, and finally said: 'Do you mean the sea?' 'That is it,' said Sherman."

Mr. Warner continued in a moment: "When he got into Atlanta the General went into a room and spread out a map before his Chief of Staff, and, getting down on his hands and knees, pointed out the line of his advance. 'General,' asked the other, 'how are you going to live on that march?' 'There are one million people in Georgia,' said the General. 'Where they can live we can't starve. We shall have from twenty to forty days' rations, and coffee and hard tack, and find the rest when we reach the coast.' I never had any doubt that Sherman saw that march to the sea in his eye away back in 1863."

"Do you consider the Republicans as likely to lose the election in 1880?" "No, I think we have a pretty clear road. As you have said, the next election is not to be a moral contest, but a fiscal and physical contest for order, property, sobriety, and development. There is no prospect that the Democrats, with both Houses of Congress in their favor, will win the confidence of the country. Their own men of property and respectability are afraid of them. We have as much at stake as ever in keeping the country Republican, and every man who is at work trying to establish himself, and make his family independent, feels it. We have gone through the slough, and have come out on dry ground, and if we are to go up hill it depends on holding things just as they are, perfectly level. A Democratic victory in 1880 would be going back into the swamp, and probably staying there for a generation."

BYRON'S MONUMENT.

The Work in Marble Completed.

London Times, Feb. 11.

It will be remembered that in July, 1875, a meeting was held at Willis' Rooms, at which the Earl of Beaconsfield, then Mr. Disraeli, presided, when it was determined to erect a monument to Byron by public subscription. There had been some movement respecting a tablet, to which Lord Beaconsfield alluded in his speech as being "sanctioned by the presence and the active interposition of one who had the nearest and proudest claim to interpose in such a business—I mean the son-in-law of Lord Byron, who more than forty years ago was my companion in that Albania which Byron celebrated. I felt that it was under kindly and able counsels. For myself, I will express my individual desire to see in some public place a semblance of this great spirit, so that the English people when they pass shall recognize one of the greatest masters of the English language." The influential Committee then formed under the Presidency of Lord Beaconsfield was soon enabled to invite the sculptors of Europe to compete for the monument, which was decided should be a statue in bronze. In the spring of the following year the various models were sent in, and these were exhibited in one of the galleries of South Kensington, coming from sculptors of foreign schools as well as from England; but, unfortunately, the result did not prove at all satisfactory to the Committee of selection appointed to judge, as there were none that entirely met the requirements of the Committee. It was accordingly decided to invite another competition of designs, giving the sculptors a year to produce other models. At the appointed time this competition began, when thirty-nine designs were sent in, out of which that of Mr. Belt was chosen. These models were shown to the public in one of the large rooms at the Albert Hall. At the same time there was exhibited for the benefit of the fund an exceedingly interesting collection of Byron relics and all the important portraits of the poet, including the well-known bust which Thorwaldsen made from the life for Sir J. C. Hobhouse, afterwards Lord Broughton, when Byron was at Rome in 1817. The statue by Thorwaldsen in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, which was the result of a public subscription promoted by Sir J. C. Hobhouse about five years after the death of the poet, is a seated figure in marble. This is the attitude chosen by Mr. Belt in the monument which he has now completed of the full size, and which is about to be cast in bronze. The idea was suggested by the line of a canto in "Childe Harold":

To sit on rocks, to muse o'er flood and fell.

And the poet, wearing his sailor-like loose shirt, with open collar, and sash round the waist, sits on a rock with his favorite Newfoundland dog at his side, whose epitaph he wrote at Newstead:

To mark a friend's remains these stones arise;
I never knew but one—and here he lies.

The attitude is contemplative, the head resting on the right hand, with the elbow on the knee, a pencil being held in the other hand upon a note-book open on the knee. A cloak falling over the upper part of the rock gives variety to the forms of the composition, and, with the lines of the dog, assists the picturesque character of the group.

The statue is nine feet high, and will be placed on a marble pedestal ten feet high, the block for which has been presented as a tribute to the memory of Byron by the Greek nation, and of the finest Pentelic marble. It is expected that the casting of the statue will be accomplished in a few months, when it will be necessary to decide upon a site for the monument. It has been suggested that a suitable spot would be at the top of St. James' street, opposite to White's Club, and within sight of Mr. Murray, whose name is so associated with the publication of Byron's works.

As Mr. Belt, being a very young sculptor, is comparatively little known, it may be stated that he first began his study as an assistant in the studio of the late Mr. Foley, R.A. He has, however, already executed some monumental works of importance in the statue of Izaak Walton, in St. Mary's Church, Stafford; of Canon Conway, in St. Margaret's, Westminster; and of Charles Kingsley, in Chester Cathedral, which the Queen has commissioned Mr. Belt to repeat for her Majesty's private collection.

Perfumes.

Boston Transcript.

Liquid perfumes are not usually the products of distillation, although lavender and one or two other flowers yield more of their perfume by that process than any other. The method called by the French enfleurage, a word for which absorption is the inadequate synonym, is used with most blossoms, and gives those pomades which are so highly esteemed and so valuable. The great French perfumers at Grasse, Cannes, and Nice employ hundreds of women, whose business is to tend the great frames thinly spread with layers of clarified grease strewn with flower petals, renewed every day. When the season is over, the grease is treated with alcohol, which takes up the essential oil containing the perfume, but leaves the fixed oil of the grease free. Heliotrope, cassia, or acacia blossoms, jasmine, and many other flowers are all treated in this way. As yet this method of extracting the odor of flowers is not used to any extent in America, but it probably will be as soon as Florida takes the place which it should occupy as a vast flower farm. There is no reason why this coral peninsula with its perfect climate should not rival Southern France, and produce neroli by the hundred-weight, to say nothing of the otto of rose and magnolia pomade.

THE HOME.

A Sweet Singer Who Considers "Nancy Lee" a First-Class Fraud.

Facts of Interest Regarding The Home Club and Its Approaching Fair.

The Training and Education of Girls Considered by "Aunt Lucy" and Others.

Numerous Correspondents Unbosom Themselves on the Subject of Floriculture.

What a Homeite Saw During a Recent Trip to the Red River Country.

Physical Culture for Women Advocated in Strong Terms by a St. Louis Lady.

Miscellaneous Contributions on Various Subjects.

NANCY LEE.

BY W. L. J.

Mary had a little song,—
A jolly sailor glee,—
Three verses and a chorus long;
Its name was "Nancy Lee."

She sang it in the morning, when
She rose to make the fire;
She sang it till her neighbors round
Beseeched her to retire;

She sang it till her voice was worn
As thin as window-glass;
She sang herself all out of breath,
And then she died, alas!

But still the song it lingered near,
'Mong sisters, aunts, and cousins,
Who spread it round among their friends
By sixes and by dozens.

A wandering organ-minstrel heard
Of "Nancy," and he thought it
A better tune than "Mocking-Bird,"
And to his "barrel" taught it.

With gentle Spring he ushered forth,
And, with emotion vivid,
He ground out "Nancy" by the yard
Until his face was livid.

He turned the crank with might and main
Until his vexed "masheen"
Grew hot and blew up like a can
Of nitro-glycerine.

The organ's scattered contents fell
Down o'er the doom-ed city,
Until, from Madame Gerster down,
All sang the tuneful ditty.

There never was a song like that.
"What, never?" "Hardly ever."
It moved the world from pole to pole—
More than the "cipher" lever.

It traveled west by telephone
Until it struck Chicago.
From there it took another jump
And lit in Colorado.

Then o'er the range it sped in haste
To famous Leadville City,—
The newest, highest town on earth,
So young and yet so gritty.

But here poor "Nancy" met her fate;
She caught the mining fever.
With "B-l-i-l-Sn-w," up Stray Horse Gulch,
She's buried, we trust, forever.

NOTES TO CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributors should remember that communications are never returned to the writers unless an amount sufficient to pay postage is forwarded.

***

ORANGE—The letter to which you refer appeared in The Home the Saturday following its arrival at this office.

***

The Conductor would again call attention to the fact that exchanges are prohibited in these columns. It is necessarily painful to refuse insertion to a plea for a chemiloon pattern, but rules must be adhered to even under such circumstances.

THE LETTER-BOX.

There are letters, papers, or postal-cards at this office for the persons named below. Those living out of the city will please send their address and a three-cent stamp, upon receipt of which their mail will be forwarded. Residents of Chicago can obtain letters addressed to them by calling at Room 36 Tribune Building:

Sylvanus,	Violet Vernon,
Etta,	Kerosene,
Erica,	Mab,
Modiste,	S. Esterman,
Yankee Nell,	Gardner.

THE HOME CLUB.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—I have a grievance. By what unlucky chance I have incurred the deadly spite of the inky demon that he should take such fiendish delight in maltreating my innocent letters to The Home, I cannot even hazard a guess; but his malevolence makes life a burden. Sometimes it is the spelling, sometimes the syntax, oftener the punctuation; but always and ever something to make me groan in spirit at the thought of running the gauntlet of criticism, more or less savage, which will surely be hurled at my distorted effusions. Can nothing appease the vindictiveness of the said demon? The latest trouble is that I find it impossible to persuade him to spell correctly the name of the gentleman who has kindly offered to recieve contributions sent for our Fair from our country friends, although written in my plainest running-hand,—S-h-a-y-s, *without* an apostrophe. His family complain that the name is quite brief enough without leaving off the final "s." Will you kindly help to restore me to my former position in their confidence and good-will by hereafter printing their patronymic correctly?

Also, please allow me to answer a few oft-repeated inquiries, there being scarcely a week when I do not receive letters asking the same things so often asked and answered before. Indeed, it might possibly save time, postage, and patience, if a standing paragraph should head The Home, giving these particulars:

First, what the Conductor has so often explained, that there is no connection whatever betwen THE TRIBUNE Home Club and The Home department of THE TRIBUNE, except that some of the Club are among the contributors. THE TRIBUNE Home Club is so called simply and only because it is composed of ladies and gentlemen who became acquainted through the medium of that department.

Second, the object for which the Club is working. To get funds and friends enough to enable them to open, on a very modest scale indeed, a hotel or boarding-house for business-women,—i. e., those young ladies of education and refinement who, through death or other misfortune, have lost their natural protectors and are obliged to go to work to earn their own living. Thinking "What if my daughter were left so unfriended," the ladies desire to offer these young ladies the comforts and surroundings of home at the lowest consistent rate, wishing them to feel that some one cares for their welfare, and so keep them from becoming discouraged. Some call the idea visionary, Utopian, etc., but the ladies believe it can be successfully carried out, and they are going to try. If those who laugh and call them Quixotic could read some of the letters received by Aunt Lucy, Orlena, and the writer of this,—the imploring appeals for advice and help in finding a safe and honorable means of living, the assertions of many that they have absolutely no one to whom to turn for advice or comfort,—it seems impossible that they would not be stirred to sympathy with the writers, and with our earnest desire to reach out a hand to them in their need. I wish business-men, who want help, would give us their applications, and so aid some poor but educated girl to a place which would support her honorably, while we did our part by giving her a pleasant place to call home when her day's work was done.

Lastly, in regard to our Fair. The ladies are working as busily and rapidly as possible. It is a settled fact, and we hope to make it both pleasant and profitable. There will be many new features, but it would be premature to say much about them as yet. It will be given by THE TRIBUNE Home Club alone, having no connection with any other society which may be contemplating fairs, or carnivals, or any other form of the same thing. Letters from our distant friends are pouring in upon us with offers—which we gratefully appreciate—of help, if we will tell them what to do. Whatever you can, dear friends, whether fancy work, pretty garments for the little folk, drawings or paintings, or plants for our floral department, or even a little money, will be acceptable. All money should be sent to Maine, Treasurer TRIBUNE Home Club, No. 60 Twenty-third street, Chicago. Parcels by express or mail may be sent to Mr. John W. Shays, No. 225 East Jackson street.

With heartiest thanks to our friends for past kindness, and the hope that we may always count on them, I have the honor to be

GRANDMA OLDWAYS.

LAST WEDNESDAY'S MEETING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—The working members of THE TRIBUNE Home Club met according to appointment at the pleasant home of the President on the afternoon of Feb. 26. Busy fingers kept time to the click of the cutter's shears as each new garment assumed proportions and was folded away to await the finishing touches that shall give them consequence at the coming Fair. Pile upon pile of babies' slips and aprons loomed up before our courageous little cutter, whose hands never ceased their adroit movements until the shades of evening warned us to leave the cozy rooms of our hostess and set our faces homeward in spite of the piercing cold that seemed clutching at our vitals. The meeting next Wednesday will be held at the house of the Treasurer, No. 60 Twenty-third street. Already donations and offers of assistance are being received, and we feel greatly encouraged by the kind wishes that greet us from friends far and near.

Please do not be timid in sending, though your offering may be only the widow's mite. It will be just as acceptable and just as thankfully received.

Cudjo, those articles you offer will be just what we shall need, and gratefully accepted. Your suggestion about the shoes is a good one, but it may be impossible for us to act upon it. Many thanks for good wishes, and mayhap you can interest your friends in our behalf.

Some of our correspondents seem to be at a loss to know what the object of our Fair may be. I have tried to state it ere this, but will say again that we are striving to gain sufficient funds to warrant us in opening a hotel or boarding-house wherein our working sisters may find the comforts and conveniences of a home at a small percentage of the usual cost of board. It will also be a quiet retreat for business ladies coming from the country to purchase goods, where they may experience a more retired and homelike influence than would be possible at a public hotel, and also at cheaper rates. If I have not made it plain to you, do not be backward in speaking of the fact.

Will Mr. Abbott, the representative of a dramatic club who met with us last spring, please send me his present address as soon as convenient?

I would like to diverge from the business in hand for a moment, for the purpose of propounding a conundrum, or, if you prefer to call it thus, giving you a subject for your next week's consideration. If this spelling mania becomes a settled disease, and "knowledge" is spelled with five letters instead of nine, of what earthly use will the millions of books already published, and spelled in the good old-fashioned way, be to the coming generations?

Address me at 194 Lake street, Wanzer Sewing-Machine Rooms.

ORLENA.

OUR GIRLS.

ADVICE BY "AUNT LUCY."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—This date reminds me forcibly of the happy days of childhood, when we looked forward to the national anniversaries for a holiday, when schools were closed, flags flying, processions formed, soldiers on parade, and everything betokening a great gala day; and at night every window-pane displayed its strong or feeble light in honor of an eventful life or a nation's glory; but such anniversaries are almost unnoticed. We say to a friend, "This is Washington's birthday!" The response: "The 22d of February? So it is!" That's all. We are glad that the memory of other days keeps so fresh, and we can live over and once again the joyous days of our youth.

When I laid aside THE TRIBUNE this morning and took my pen, I had quite another text in my mind. Topics seem inexhaustible in The Home; like the crowded omnibus, there is always room for one more, and I wonder, from week to week, What next?

Orlena's suggestion was a good one, and Grandma Oldways was prompt in responding.

I am deeply interested in "Our Girls," our women; the wives, mothers, and grandmothers, too; for I have only too rapidly passed from one to the other, until I know by experience almost the whole problem of life. Each volume has its own interest, and so full of wonder and incident that at times, in the twilight, or as it is sometimes called, "blind man's holiday," I sit and muse while I retrospect, and say to myself, almost audibly: "Truth is stranger than fiction."

In glancing backward through the fifty volumes of my life,—each with its 365 pages,—I find here and there a chapter that I would wish might have been different. I see little errors that might have been corrected, but it is only experience that tells me so, and "Old Time" will not let us retrace our steps. The young people can, if they will, profit by our experience, and take time by the forelock.

Grandma Oldways, the system of education is not what it was when you and I were young. Teachers and philosophers may think that they are bringing their theories to perfection, and sit with pride and self-confidence upon the rostrum, watching and listening to the fairy creatures, as they stand before admiring audiences, reading the carefully, perhaps studiously, prepared essay. Often scholarship is judged, or rather misjudged, by the loud applause, and favoritism declared publicly by the number of bouquets presented. Yet the plainest-dressed, most timid, unassuming one of the class may have the choicest, richest mind.

A young lady may be sent to some exceedingly fashionable boarding-school even after she graduates, for a little polishing, returns well schooled in fashion and folly, is introduced as Miss ——, "just finished at Vassar," one of the most popular, fashionable schools of the day. But how was the foundation laid? Would the whole course, from A, B, C, bear investigation? It is not wise to put a fine, showy cornice upon an ill-constructed edifice; it would look out of place, and show bad taste in the architect. The foundation must be as solid as a rock; the structure must be slowly and carefully built of the best and most useful material; the accomplishments are pleasant and enjoyable, but not so absolutely necessary for our comfort and happiness in after life as the solid branches of education.

Our education is never finished. We learn something new every day, and the facilities are such that no one has any excuse for remaining ignorant; we can learn a great deal by observation and watchfulness; we can listen and learn.

A fashionable young lady was boasting of the number of books she had read (always making it a point, if possible, to have read the latest new novel). Said a friend: "How do you like Shakspeare? I suppose you have read his works."

"Oh yes; I read them when they first came out!"

This little instance is only equaled by Mrs. Shoddy, who was preparing to go abroad for the purpose of having her children's portraits painted by one of the old masters.

Parents, who are just beginning to train and educate the little ones that are to take your places in after years, see to it that the foundation is properly laid. Do not make study irksome, do not crowd the infant brain, and do not send the children to school too early. Mother's training is best for the "wee ones," and, no matter how busy she is, there are moments each day in which she can teach her little one, and not miss the time; you have "object lessons" all about you,—in your kitchen, bedroom, and parlor. If the children have not alphabetical blocks, cut some from pasteboard. Show your 4-year-old a box; tell him how many sides it has; teach him to count; ask him if he would like to know how to spell "box"; let him look over his blocks or letters till he has the right ones; lay them aside, and try another word. Perhaps one word would be all he could learn in one day, but it would be a step on the ladder.

Teach them to count by bringing their play-things to you one at a time, adding and subtracting at your pleasure. Make study half play and children will take pleasure in progress. Give them a thorough knowledge of spelling, an understanding knowledge of reading. Many a person can appear before the public and please an audience with a recital or display of almost dramatic talent in the rendering of a selection written by some great mind, who could scarcely read without hesitation a selection at first sight. Reading, spelling, writing, and the simplest rules of arithmetic will form, if thoroughly acquired, the foundation of anything you may desire in after life.

Cousin Sarah says we must realize that "we are all different." True, we have not all the same talent,—the world would be monotonous if we had; let us find out the talent we have, and then put forth every effort to improve it.

If a young lady has an ear and passion for music, after she has formed the foundation of a solid education, let her devote her time to this talent, and, if circumstances are such that she must depend upon her own exertions for a living, let her musical talent support her. If another has a desire and talent for art, first secure the foundation, then devote her time, if necessary, to art; but parents do not thus waste time and money upon a child whose taste is foreign to music, drawing, and painting.

I do not wish to leave the impression that there has been no improvement in the matter of education since my college-days, only that I think scholars are not so thoroughly taught the rudiments. This is an age of progress, and the cry is continually, "Excelsior!" but there is too much hurry; it is a fast age, and the desire is to finish, and much is only half-learned. Boys and girls get a little idea of one study, and, before they are fairly interested, the book is thrown aside, another takes its place, and very little is thoroughly their own. I am not a fine musician, but the lessons I learned when but 12 years old made an impression I have not lived long enough yet to forget. I shall always remember the drilling, the "go-back-and-try-that-again," till I wondered if I ever could master more than an ordinary exercise. I had a three years' smattering of French, a little instruction in drawing now and then; but the schools in which I learned the solid branches are the dearest to my memory.

To "Our Girls" let me say while you are waiting for Mr. Right One to come wooing do not be idle. Occupy well and profitably the time till he comes, and after patient waiting, and you decide that there is no right one for you, and you have the courage to be an old maid rather than marry Mr. Wrong One, or take up with a crooked stick, you will find that you have stored in your mind food enough to keep you from hunger and want, and, perhaps, with industry, will, and determination, you may be able to live in affluence, even if it should be in single blessedness.

Said a gentleman "down East" to a lady: "Do tell me why your sister has never married. I am amazed that a lady of such sterling worth and noble mind should remain single. I am afraid she will pass through the field and take up with a crooked stick!"

"Ah! but my sister has passed by the crooked sticks, and thinks she now has found the straight one, and will be married next week."

It is gratifying to know that women are awakening to the knowledge of the fact that they can make themselves independent, and we trust the time is not far distant when women will be remunerated for their labor in equally the same proportion as men,—not having to work from early morn to late at night for half pay, only because they are women.

I was told to-day that a lady who has been in many things unfortunate, a widow with one little child to care for, had lost a position in a store because of the failure of the firm, and concluded to sew at home, has been making overalls, for which she receives seven cents a pair. Could she, by close application, make ten pair a day, it would be little indeed. What souls can men have that would ask women to stitch, stitch, stitch, for such pay! This is not an isolated case. There are thousands of helpless women who must take little or risk suffering and starvation. I notice in THE TRIBUNE a little sketch of a San Francisco female lawyer, Mrs. Clara S. Foltz. Upon being interviewed, she said:

"There is nothing to be said about me. I originated from the cradle, the washtub, the sewing-machine, and the cooking-stove. I have educated myself, and am now trying to earn a living for myself and little ones by practicing law, and I mean to succeed, and that's all there is to be said about me."

Let "Our Girls" study everything practicable, and have something to fall back on in case of emergency. If, while you are pursuing your collegiate course, you cannot spare time to take lessons in housekeeping, make it a point to devote some time after you leave school to the study and practice of household duties. It is well to understand the theory, even if in after life you never need the practice.

There is an old adage often quoted: "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise," but I cannot believe there is any bliss in ignorance. We all want to know something, and the more we learn the more anxious we are to add to our little store of knowledge, and in time it becomes power; so, like the little busy bee, let us improve each shining hour.

AUNT LUCY.

THE EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Feb. 24.—Grandma Oldways: You surely did not have your glasses on when you read my last, for I am positive, certain, sure, I never intended to convey the idea that girls should be brought up mere nonentities. Nor, indeed, if I had a "baker's half-dozen," they should each have a trade or profession. I only said the reason they did not achieve higher things was because they expected sooner or later to be invited to a life partnership, and if their heart was seriously affected they would nearly always give up for "good and all" their chosen pursuits for the care of family and home.

I heartily agree with you that every woman should have, not only enough knowledge to keep her household expense account correctly, but enough to win bread for her children's mouths were she left destitute by the death of her husband, or by his absconding, as is quite the fashion of late, or when a noble, devoted husband is crushed by financial difficulties and he is almost paralyzed at the calamity which has befallen him, happy the wife who can help him on his feet once more by putting her shoulder to the wheel. I knew a lady once whose husband was a bankrupt—alas! from drink. When he went to his daily toil she hung out a dressmaker's sign in the early morning only to be removed before her husband came home at night. By this means she earned sufficient to cloth her three children. Yes, happy the mother must be when if poverty, cold, and want stares her in the face she can laugh at adversity if she has husbanded her strength; she can join the army of workers, determined to outride the storm of adversity, bravely take up her pen or step courageously on the platform or put on the noiseless slipper and soft dress of a nurse; or she can resume her brush and palette, or draughtman's pencil, or utilize the knowledge gained at a thorough college course, and by any of these means earn a competence for her dear dependent ones. She will not be obliged to dim her eyes in the midnight watches wearily stitching, a living exponent of Hood's "Song of the Shirt," plying her needle for a pittance; nor yet open a boarding-house to eke out a living, too often the only resource of many a gentlewoman brought up in luxury; nearly always such women are helpless when the great responsibilities of life fall heavily on their widowed shoulders. "If riches take wings she must weep in despair, and wring her white hands, so bejeweled and fair."

Let the idle and frivolous drift into matrimony unprepared for the battle of life; they will surely deplore it when adversity comes, as it will to a large per cent of such women. But let all girls of common sense make the best use of the talents they possess, put pride, and prejudice, and trifling aside, and step firmly each day nearer, still nearer, the goal of their ambition.

Many a noble, high-spirited woman is reduced to the ignoble state of subordination to a depraved or drunken husband because she is entirely dependent on him, for she has no quality within herself to keep the wolf away, so she must, with an aching heart, see her children grow up under a dire and demoralizing influence. Such cases may be rare, but they do exist we all know too well. So should not all Americans girls, with so many doors opening to them, ignore all conventionalities, and thoughtfully and considerately determine what life-business they are best adapted to, and faithfully prepare themselves for all the emergencies of coming years? To many a woman they will be a struggle, to many a woman they will be a disappointment, but if they are equipped for its most important duties half the battle is fought; she can buckle on her armor and demand from a frowning world her share of its good things. Knowing the "laborer is worthy of his hire," she can trust the rest to a kind, overruling Providence. Well, Grandma, you see we do not come to swords' points after all on this question.

I still say the girls will get married,—at least for the next century.

I am in hopes to hear the subject you propose ably discussed. This mental cramming process reminds me of the cruel way they grow geese livers in France for the greedy epicure,—man. The poor goose must be tethered, and stuffed, and stuffed, day after day until one of its most vital organs is enlarged to an abnormal condition. So the scholar of to-day has his or her brain overtaxed with study after study to be accomplished in a given number of months. In such quick succession do the different lessons crowd upon one another, no allowance being made for the different capacity of the learners, that when the time comes to bow, read essay, pick up bouquets, etc., they have a smattering of everything and a real comprehension of nothing. If they are wise enough to take up a course of study of say forty minutes a day, as the time prescribed by the Chautauqua course, they may redeem the lost time. I know a minister's wife who, in spite of her onerous position, has determined in this way to review her former studies, and in so doing finds, I doubt not, a great pleasure in addition to the benefit she will derive from it.

M. E. W.

SEMINARIES VS. PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 25.—Education, as its derivation implies, is the leading out of the faculties that God has given us. A person of either sex following a prescribed course of books—for no matter how many years—is not educated in the true sense of the word. One cannot become a fully developed man or woman mentally, as a rag-baby is formed, by continual stuffing till the outline is complete, neither can a person of no mental capacity mature into a perfect mind. All the systems of instructions invented would never make a master-mind of an idiot.

A fashionable, brainless mother was anxious that her daughter should have an education, and, taking her to a noted teacher, told the latter what she would have her daughter be. "I will fulfill your wish if she has the capacity," said the teacher. "I will send to New York and buy her one," suggested the mother.

But no money can buy brains, and often we see those who have been through the form of school, graduate with a few senseless words, and enter their aimless life of pleasure and folly. The fault is not wholly in the system of education—the blame is not wholly with the instructors. As far as my observation goes, our public schools have the best system of education, and their graduates show the greatest amount of brain-work and mental discipline. A girl-graduate of our common schools cannot fail to have a thorough English education, and many of them a commercial one, as far as it is necessary for the business of life. How can a pupil in any of our free schools pass from one room to another without the required examination? How can they enter the High School or college without fulfilling to the letter their requirements?

What fills our private schools and seminaries but the brainless offshoots of society, or the unappreciative student in our common schools?

"Milk for babes—strong meat for old men," will apply to the mind as well as the body. Give to the weak our seminaries of lax discipline; let them cull what little they can from the class-book of knowledge; let them graduate with their poetry of language and their garlands of flowers; but reserve for the strong, for those who will find it by some means, and can digest the stronger, richer food. Give them the substantial education of our free High Schools and colleges.

INOA.

TEMPERANCE.

SUGGESTIONS TO WORKERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Feb. 10.—Although a constant and interested reader of The Home, I have never yet entered its list of contributors. I have noticed that of late the discussion of temperance has been added to that of many other subjects. The thought occurred to me that it was not receiving that attention of the Homeites which the universality of the subject would admit. May I, then, be permitted the medium of The Home in giving expression to a few thoughts? Certainly there is no other subject from the discussion of which the readers of this department can derive more benefit.

I was very much pleased with Gael's contribution. He that would be a successful temperance worker must have sympathy for the intemperate, and take a heartfelt interest in their redemption. But it is evident to the most casual observer that, in the generation of drunkards that is, there is something wanted in reform besides mere moral suasion. We must have this constitute a plank, and a most important plank too, in all platforms of reform; but I think that most temperance workers will agree that it will not stand alone in the reformation of those unfortunates with whom drunkenness has become more of a physical than moral or mental disease. Then, if this is the case, we must leave to science the cure of all those who have so far wrecked themselves by the use of intoxicating liquors as to be unable to command their mental powers.

But the prevention of intemperance in the coming generation is a work in which we can all engage. Let the question from all its standpoints and outlooks be freely and openly discussed around the fireside. Let the children hear you and discuss it with you, giving their ideas and views, and by thus doing they become thoroughly informed as to the inevitable consequences which follow the violation of our moral nature, long before they encounter any temptation; then, when they are tempted,—if they are,—the very knowledge which they possess of the consequences which must follow if they give way, ten chances to one will save them. This plan, I think, is not only applicable to intemperance, but to all the evils which imperil the future moral and physical welfare of our children. There is nothing so helpful to the advancement of sin and crime as ignorance. Let us be radical in our reform, and by being radical we go to the root and prevent men from destroying themselves and becoming criminals. Let us give free vent to all those subjects which, as a rule, parents leave the children to find out for themselves,—for the child sooner or later does find them out, and who knows under what circumstances?

This is reform beginning at home; but how about the outsiders? There are those who have but just started in the downward road, and these it is that it is our duty to extend a helping hand to, and, if possible, save. Let us not be afraid of soiling ourselves. If we wear the clothes we ought to wear when we go to meet such, they are of the kind that will not soil. Let us be ever kind to them, and try to replace the loss which they feel in giving up their old companionships by something which is better. Make them as much at home in their new and strange position as the circumstances will allow; and ofttimes it takes but a little while to develop the rarest type of true manhood.

I could say much more, but, being a new contributor, fear being left out altogether. Let us hear more on this subject.

FLORENCE.

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.

Then stand to your glasses steady,
The world is a world of lies;
Here's a cup to the dead already;
Hurrah for the next who dies!

I am one of those men, unfortunate as they are weak, to whom total abstinence from intoxicating liquors is a necessity. Starting in life with excellent business prospects and a good social position, I nevertheless contracted drinking habits, and eventually a taste for liquor, which led me down step by step till at last I had lost friends, my business and social standing, and found it hard to procure my daily bread. All my friends did not desert me, however, for one day, when my fortunes were at the lowest ebb, and, too, when my daily life was the most dissipated, I chanced to meet upon the street a gentleman who had known me during my better days. Instead of going "by on the other side," as had become the custom among my reputable acquaintances, he stopped and accosted me, and, after some trivial conversation, said that he had been talking with Mr. ——, a mutual friend, about me a day or two before, and that the latter had remarked that he could give me a situation in his office if it was not for my habits. My friend then offered some kindly remonstrance against my course; said that it was a source of keen sorrow to my friends, and a matter of regret to my many acquaintances; and, finally, that if I would give up my evil associates and associations, and begin a new life, he had no doubt, upon evidence being given that I had taken such a step, that Mr. —— would give me the position referred to. What manhood I had left was aroused by my friend's kindly tone and evident desire to serve me. Then and there I resolved to make an honest effort to reform. Pecuniary assistance was given me to enable me to present a respectable appearance, and in a short time I was installed in Mr. ——'s office. Many were the predictions that "he will not stay there a week," etc., but I was in earnest. I shunned the saloons, of which I had so long been a hanger-on, and avoided my drinking acquaintances as I would the plague. The way was rough, but I persevered, and my efforts soon began to meet with their reward. Old friends cordially greeted me when we met; relations who had ignored my existence for months—some of them for years—came to see me; one by one the doors which my misconduct had closed against me swung back on their hinges, and I entered drawing-rooms, from which I had long been banished, a welcome guest. My employer was more than satisfield with me, and promised me rapid advancement. I almost forgot what I had been. Such was the condition of my affairs Jan. 1, 1879. On the fourth day of that month, in the evening, I called upon a lady who had known me but about three months. As I was about to take my leave, she proffered me a glass of wine, with the laughing remark that as I had not called upon her New Year's I could have my refreshments now. After some demur I took and drank the wine, and in consequence for three weeks I did not pass a day, or go to bed at night, in other than an intoxicated condition. As a matter of course, my place in the office was declared vacant, and, again penniless and practically friendless, I am at the foot of the hill, on the top of which lie my good name, my self-respect, my hopes of happiness here and hereafter. It is a weary, weary road from here thence. I do not seek to palliate my own weakness in yielding to the temptation, but I think the lady who offered it has some share in the responsibility for my fall, and should bear her proportionate punishment. She cannot avoid being her "brother's keeper" as far as her influence goes while he is with her. I ask her, therefore, to come and help me bear the burden of shame that weighs me down. I ask her to share with me the remorse that will render my pillow sleepless, and my days intolerable for weeks and months to come. I beseech her to carry to my aged father and loving sister solace and comfort in their bitter anguish over my downfall, to give me back the bright hopes I had, and place me where I was in the estimation of my friends when I last met her. I shall probably not see her for a long time to come, possibly never; but if she sees this, I ask her to remember when next she passes on the street a reeling, bloated, disfigured wretch, whom to touch were pollution, that to just such a wreck one young man was reduced in consequence of accepting from her hands a glass of wine. If that thought keeps her from offering the same temptation to any other man, cursed by the same failing as I have, I shall not have written in vain.

JOHN SMITH.

FLORICULTURE.

THE AMERICAN ALOE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 11.—If the lady who wrote me last week and asked me if I was weary of my old theme,—flowers,—and had given up the subject, could enter my home just now, she would not have considered the question necessary, and for answer I will invite her, or any other reader who will take the trouble to come, to a walk into my favorite retreat, and I think you will feel repaid, for I can assure you that the sight is a pleasing one, and is just now being enjoyed by many. During the past few weeks vigilance was the only safeguard, but now, as I sit there these lovely moonlight evenings, I can think only of last summer when we sat on the embowered piazza, inhaling the delicious perfumes of the surrounding flowers. No mosquitoes sing in our ears, and the heated term of that time is not dreaded now. Still we sit with uncovered heads, the moon shining full upon us from above, and making fanciful shadows as it peeps through vines and hanging-baskets, and the perfume of hyacinths, narcissus, heliotrope, etc., occasionally gets too strong, and ventilation is necessary to comfort. There is a very great pleasure in enjoying summer life the year round, and it makes one's heart fresh and buoyant, and keeps the cold, dreary winds far away. It should, and I believe does, instill in our hearts a greater feeling of thankfulness, and, instead of thinking how much more blessed we are than others, lends a tender sympathy to those unfortunate ones, and creates a desire to aid them rather than to rejoice over their misfortunes. Yes, Cheap Living, I will aid you, for I know all over our land hearts have been made sad by that desperado, Jack Frost, and I think if they could catch him he would be found lynched at the nearest lamp-post. You must write me after a while, and give me your address. The aloe of which I have spoken before, and of which I promised to tell you when in bloom, is now fully developed, and the many who have seen it almost always exclaim, "Well, it is a peculiar blossom, but not as handsome as the plant"; for that is one of complete symmetry, and in color and marking as perfect as we ever find. The stalk which supports the blossoms is half a yard in hight, and is of a pink and green tinge. The blossom is 1½ inches in length, and consists of a long tube, exactly like our red honeysuckle. The color is light scarlet on the top, shading to white, and beneath is striped with light green, white, and light scarlet. These tubes are circled around the stalk, and last several days. I think the stalk will continue in bloom about three weeks longer, thus making it over a month for each flower stalk. Another bunch is coming, so we shall have it bloom for some time yet. After reading up different authors on the subject of the aloe, I think it is what is called the partridge-breast aloe, as this variety answers to the description better than any other. I have also learned that they may be raised from a leaf as well as from offshoots, though I think one would dislike to break a leaf from this variety, as it would greatly mar the beauty of the plant, and like the century plant, which is the American aloe, and surely no one would willingly break a leaf from them, though we are often obliged to lose a leaf by accident, as they are very brittle. It is a pleasing study to watch the growth of this so-called century plant, and those who do not possess one I think would feel fully repaid for purchasing one, as they are not expensive, are of easy culture, and may be kept in a cellar with a little light during the winter if necessary. They may be grown in poor soil and kept small, and thus lend a tropical air to the conservatory or sitting-room; or, if desired to be of large size, to grace a lawn, some leaf-mold may be added. They require but little water during the period of rest, not over once a month, and, like the true aloe, will decay at the roots if too much water is lodged about them. By some it is thought to bloom but once in a hundred years, but the idea is entirely erroneous, as in some countries it produces its flowers in ten years, and varies from this to twenty, fifty, or seventy, depending, of course, on the climate and the care bestowed on it. After sending up its blossom-stalk—which is sometimes forty feet high—and delighting all beholders with its candelabra-like branches and swaying cups, its life goes out, and we can remember it as only a beauty of the "bygone days." Whether the life is exhausted by this amount of taxtion upon its strength, "this deponent saith not"; suffice it to say that one has never been known to live thereafter. Day by day I have been interested in noting the leaves open. First, we observe that the tiny points or thorns begin to relinquish their grasp, and slowly open, till we can take a peep within; then we behold how tight that grasp has been, for the impress is still on the leaf where it folded over, as well as on the tender little one which was within, and which also bears the marks of the pinching it received. I could but think of a frightened child when I beheld this tender little leaf, and how it will run to a mother for protection in hours of danger, clasping the little arms about her neck till the impress is stamped thereon, even as I beheld it on my plant; and on these plants it remains long years after, for if you will examine the leaves of your plant you will observe this delicate tracery. Thus many a fond mother bears the blanched cheeks, fading locks, and disappointed hopes that you, my little ones, may be spared the rude storms of adversity till your wings are ready to carry you safely over the waters of perplexity's sea of trial, and land you finally on the "Mountain of Hope." There is a mine of wealth in the study of plants, and each one has some beauty peculiar to itself. To the faithful student and true lover the theme is inexhaustible, and so pleasing that hours are passed unconsciously in this delightful pastime, and I am looking forward to the promised camping-out time when we can gather the beauties of our prairies, as well as the companions of the streamlet and the shaded glen, carry them to our camp home, and with magnifying glass dissect, examine, and classify. It will seem like the days of old, when, with our teacher, we used to climb our bluffs and pluck wild flowers, and then gather around her to analyze them. Every student of botany needs a magnifying glass, and in fact every lover of flowers, for they will disclose to you beauties undreamed of, and after possessing one you will be surprised to know how you ever got along without it, and will find you have been going through the world half blind.

The lady who wrote me and asked me to write an article before the 14th of February, forgot to give her addrsss. I like to oblige people, but I fear she has said as many another: "Just as I expected." Well, there is time enough yet, if you are very anxious, but it seems to me I would reflect on the matter, and if he wishes to choose a mate now he will send you one instead.

Twenty years from now you would dislike to have it said by him that he never would have taken that false step had you not had the audacity to send a valentine. Keep on the safe side, let him do the asking, and you the accepting, rather than that he should accept what he has not moral courage to refuse. Modesty is not only an ornament, but a safeguard to all, and particularly so to woman; if the light is once extinguished, it may never return. It is a discerning grace, therefore wear it well and ever. I know you wanted something sensible and not sentimental, still I would reconsider the matter, lay it on the table for a year, and by that time I believe you will call me your friend.

FERN LEAF.

A FLOWER STAND.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MATTESON, Ill., Feb. 22.—Spring is approaching, and it will soon be time to look over our stock of seeds and plants and see what ones of our plants have escaped from the cold touches of Jack Frost; nearly one hundred of mine were frost-bitten. I immediately carried them to the cellar, and, on examining them recently, I found that many are beginning to show signs of life. My callas, cactus, and some of my fuchsias and geraniums are dead.

Calla Lily—My cigar-plant (cuphea platycentra) which I promised to divide with you is also among the list of lost plants.

A very pretty stand and vase for the lawn can be made in the following way: Take a board for the base eighteen inches wide and two feet long; put legs sawed from boards under each corner; then take a stick three inches square and three feet long, or, what is better, a limb of a tree that has small branches or knots on it; fasten this to the centre of your board; brace it from the centre of each side of your base; on the top place an empty fish-kit. Trim the edges of the base and outside of the fish-kit with grape-vine and small knots; give the whole a coat of varnish. Before the varnish becomes quite dry give it a sprinkling of frosting such as painters use on signs, which will make it glisten like diamonds. On the base will be room for four large pots to stand. Fill the vase with drooping vines, a geranium in the centre, and you will find it a very handsome though cheap ornament.

BOX No. 2.

THE WOES OF LUCRETIUS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

GARDNER, Ill., Feb. 11.—I heartily sympathize with those Home sisters who have lost their plants by frost, as I have lost a great many choice ones in an entirely different manner. On the morning of the 26th of December, at half past 5 o'clock, I was awakened by smoke in our sleeping room, and, on looking out, discovered fire in the lower part of the store adjoining the one over which we lived. We immediately gave the alarm, but nothing could be done to stay the progress of the flames, as we are not blest with a fire department, and in less than an hour the fine brick block, the pride of our village, was in ruins, with the exception of the hotel. We barely escaped with our lives, as in ten minutes more we should have been suffocated. Dear sisters, I felt my courage going as I saw the flames licking across three large windows that looked like so many gardens. The flowers seemed like so many living creatures. I had watched and tended them so carefully, and they had grown so nicely, and they were choice plants, I having received many of them from the Grand Boulevard greenhouses; and, worse than all this, we lost nearly all our household goods and clothing.

To the friends whom I have promised plants, I am sorry to disappoint you.

Sunshine No 1, did you receive my card? I should like to hear from you again.

Mrs. S., of Peoria, I received your card yesterday.

Lilian, I like you, admire the foliage geraniums, and had some very handsome ones, and if my ambition should revive by spring I hope to be remembered by you. Do not wonder that I am nearly discouraged trying to raise plants, as I lost seventy-five pots and six baskets, and our pet canary, too. I also had quite a number of plants belonging to friends left with me for protection against Jack Frost, and surely he was outwitted that time.

LUCRETIUS.

ON VARIOUS TOPICS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

FOX LAKE, Wis., Feb. 10.—I would like to ask some of The Home florists if Maurandya is a suitable vine for a winter hanging-basket, and, if so, at what time should the seed be planted in order to have a flourishing basket by November. Can it be propagated by cuttings same as Kenilworth ivy?

A lady friend tells me that early in the winter her plants were troubled with insects, and that one application of two drops of carbolic acid to half a gallon of water caused the insects to disappear, and she has not seen them any more. Remember this is not my own experience; I only repeat it at second hand.

What is the proper care of the carnation "La Parite," after blooming? One I have bloomed in December, but there is at present no appearance of flower, stalks, or buds, though the foliage is growing nicely. Will some one tell me of a few plants and vines suitable for an outside window-box for next summer? As soon as your plants are brought in for winter, if you will water them once a week with a teaspoonful of ammonia to a scant gallon of soft water, you will prevent earth-worms, which is much better than trying to kill them after they have made their appearance. Have tried it for years with good results. Was very much troubled with earth-worms previous to that.

MRS. F. L. PHILLIPS.

PANSIES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 25.—In reply to Woneta's question to me, if I class the pansy among the annuals, I would say that the pansy is properly a biennial, though it can be made a perennial, and continue to bloom for years in succession, by a division of its roots.

I had not thought of them in any other way until Rennie's letters on annuals, in which he included the pansy among them, appeared; and even in his letters he has proved it not an annual, although calling it so. I think this arises from the treatment of the pansy. The annual proper is a plant that flowers, perfects its seed, and dies in one summer; but according to Rennie, Feb. 11, "Pansies recommend themselves to notice . . . will last from April to December, and, with the protection of a cold frame, . . . I have picked pansies the year round." But some perennials that flower the first year from seed are classed among the annuals, and even so good a florist as James Vick is found among them. In his catalogue you will find the pansy among the annuals. "In our Northern climate there are many plants treated as annuals because they are killed by the frost, which, in a milder climate, would live through several seasons."

LILIAN.

WISCONSIN NOTES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

LANCASTER, Wis., Feb. 16.—I have taken so much pleasure in reading The Home that I felt I must tell my floral friends of my success this cold winter. I have a bow window facing the south, and I have in that and two south windows in my dining-room 125 pots of plants, and have not lost one by frost. Is not that nice for Wisconsin? I have had (and have) a great many flowers, geraniums, primroses, fuchsias, hibiscus, ageratun, byclamen, begonias, and a good many others now in flower, with fifty lilies and buds. As I know nothing of the treatment it requires I would be thankful for any information both on summer and winter treatment.

CACTUS.

A SICK GERANIUM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 23.—I would like to ask some of The Home what to do for a geranium that is dying. The leaves fell off some time ago, and the stems are now drying up. I don't think it was frosted. It is a splendid bloomer, and I am anxious to save it, so please some one tell me what to do.

J. S.

SILVER-FERNS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Feb. 20.—Will some of The Home readers please inform me, through The Home, in regard to the treatment of silver-ferns; also the new varieties of begonias, those with blotched pink, white, and crimson leaves?

SILVER FERN.

GOOD MANNERS.

SENSIBLE ADVICE FOR ALL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 17.—At a prominent hotel in Indiana a few months since, my attention was called to a little boy, a mere waif of only 3 or 4 summers, whom the proprietor by dexterous manipulations, plied in and out of season, had schooled in every possible slang and obscene phrase known to the slums of the period. To look upon this poor little mite of humanity, inspired by the cunning assurance of great achievement by this so-called host and his rabble of attendants at every rehersal of the vile lessons, filled my heart with such pain and sorrow, not unmingled with indignation, as would beggar language to portray. I have met with similar instances innumerable in public places, and this evil—teaching children slang—has become widespread among families at home, although in a lesser degree.

I cannot undertake to say what the reader's estimate of such a scene might be, but I declare that this Indiana Boniface would have done God and this child a merciful service if, instead of heartlessly pushing it over the edge of the bridge of decency and hope into the fathomless abyss of hell below, he had brained it with a bludgeon before our eyes!

And this is the quarrel I have with many parents, that, instead of carefully protecting their children in their tender years against the first intrusion of evil signs and innuendos, they are rather delighted than otherwise at their apt application of these forbidden words—many of them of double, and all of them of doubtful meaning—in their home intercourse.

A wide observation has convinced me that it has become common among shallow-brained parents and elder brothers and sisters in the household to drill the younger children in every description of street slang, and how apt the little ones are at defacing a pure home-life with these lessons learned from those whose tongues ought to wither with paralysis while engaged in their infamous task! Do I speak the truth? Does not every reader of these lines know a score of families more or less tainted with this debasing habit?

One must weary at the vain repetitions of these coiners of slang. "Cheese it!" is the loud cry from every foul-mouthed loafer on the street corner, and echoed and re-echoed from one end of the land to the other by every thin-witted newspaper and vender of second-hand mental wares. From the attic-gallery overhead the street Arab flings "taffy" at the orator, and on every hand, at home and abroad, one runs the gauntlet of this fusillade of dirty shot-guns. If said sorrowfully, still it must be said, that there is no land under the sun where the rising generation as so generally double-shotted with ready-lipped impertinence as in this, "my own, my native land," and where there is so little respect for the aged.

Now the Home Department of this great journal finds its way weekly into thousands of home circles, and is there read, instructively as I believe, not only by the elder members of the family, but by the boys and girls, for whom I would snatch a little time from business to write a helpful word.

I have been scolding about the use of slang. Now, mark you! Two boys neck and neck in the race of life, the one that possesses the finest manners, all other things being equal, will come out the winner. A winning address is legal-tender the world over, and the hourly deepening brotherhood of man demands among the very requisites to success in any department of life the recognition and cultivation of what for the lack of a better term we shall define as Chesterfieldian finesse. My dear boy, put a pin through right here,—the times demand gentlemen!

The careless boy, the indifferent, and the boy who does not hold himself in sufficient respect to be respectful, will be respectfully asked to give way to the earnest, courteous boy who presses hard behind him. Along with all the other fine points, polished civility is in demand.

At the fall of Sumter, when the bells of the South tolled—as many believed—the death-knell of Freedom, I was one—a beardless boy—in a long line of volunteers, in single file, who passed in review, one at a time, at wide intervals, before Capt. (now Gen.) Pope, who, with his quick, keen glance, detected the fault in the physique that made it impossible to become a soldier in the grand army.

The standard of our civilization is raised higher each succeeding generation, and the boy who hopes to win the wreath of bay in the years which thrill his heart with their promise must lay broad and deep, but not omit to refine and polish down as well.

John may be good in figures and slow at finding out what to do with his hands; but not to make this discovery will be infinitely worse for John and all his playmates than it has ever proven in the past.

The strength of fine manners lies chiefly in the fact that they are complimentary.

When my young friend of 12 years enters my place of business, lifts his hat, and remains uncovered while conversing with me, he not only wins my good opinion of himself, but he puts my manhood to the test; he puts me on my best behavior, and withal he delicately acknowledges that I am worthy of respect and consideration, and it becomes impossible to act the boor toward even a child who thus approaches one.

I have good reason to remember how, when a prisoner at a Confederate State Capital during our Civil War, my deliverance from a cruel bondage was greatly promoted by a studiously courteous demeanor toward the enemies of my country, whom I inwardly hated with an exquisite hatred.

To the young mother especially, looking forth at the whitening fields of the future, and who feels her soul stirred within her at the thought of the harvests which her children—particularly her sons—are expected to reap when the burden of manhood rests upon them,—to such an one a brief word. The foundation for an easy, graceful manner is laid in infancy, lovingly fostered in early childhood, and never for one moment forsaken by a mother's divine solicitude as far even as the sixteenth year, when the character is usually of so strong a fibre that it will go forward from strength still forward into strength until the perfect day.

I am not the advocate of a heartless, artificial etiquette. Let me illustrate my creed by relating an incident involving an aged Swiss lady, who, on receiving a trivial courtesy at my hands, departed and had turned the next corner on her way home, when it suddenly occurred to her that perhaps she had forgotten herself and had not sufficiently expressed her acknowledgments, whereupon she returned with the slow, uncertain step of advancing years and, with sweet speech and a "look of all sweet accord," retold her gratitude. One of the little things of life is this, but I felt honored above Kings by the rare conduct of this daughter of "the oldest Republic in the world."

Let me remind the boy who never stoops to conquer, that Henry Clay could not refuse to recognize a colored man on the opposite side of the street who lifted his hat and bowed to him. The great Senator, not to be outdone in politeness by the despised slave, uncovered and bowed in return.

Our Southern friends are notably addicted to a faithful observance of the conventionalities of life. "God's image carved in ebony," bending for two centuries the supple knee at the feet of his master by the very signs of compulsory suppliance and polite acknowledgment of superiority, made the oppressor ashamed to omit to practice voluntarily where the dependent had no choice. Out of this condition of things has arisen a people superior in the small sweet courtesies of life.

The crowd dispersed from Babel in a wild chaos of languages is coming together again in these latter days by the congenial dialect no less than by the universal pantomime of the gentleman.

O youthful friends of The Home, by these signs I salute you!

MAC.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

A ST. LOUIS LADY'S IDEAS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—Among all the forces of life in shaping the development of the race, there is none more prominent than that of physical culture. While educators have left no means untried in opening new systems of mind-training, one of the most vital factors necessary to its attainment has been comparatively ignored.

The relations of mind and body have occasionally been touched upon, but barely at the surface, and only awakening a passing interest. That the intellect is the seat of the intelligence, which, properly developed, insures the progress of the race, is self-evident; but it is patent that a one-sided culture has hitherto obtained, resulting in an abnormal growth in one direction at the expense of a corresponding repression in another.

So long as the body plays to the mind the part of house to tenant, it deserves a proportionate share of exercise and a recognition of its legitimate needs. It is a favorable indication that an interest in hygienic laws seems to be gradually awakening among the people of this as well as other countries, for it is not as rare now as formerly to hear the discussion of wholesome and unwholesome sanitary conditions.

Athletic sports and contests are growing in favor, and while these are small signs, they still indicate the results of the possible future. The only danger to be apprehended in these swimming, rowing, and walking matches and others calculated to exhibit degrees of muscular endurance is in the unreasonable excess which fosters a spirit of unhealthy rivalry, producing injury instead of benefit, and serving to discourage rather than to stimulate the efforts of those unlikely to rise to the hight of championship.

The value of the gymnasium as a muscle-educator and health-promoter can scarcely be overestimated, but its power is limited, reaching only the few instead of the many. The time consumed in the necessary regular attendance is urged as its chief objection. What is needed is a general knowledge of the entire muscular system, and the adaptation of simple exercises in the upbuilding of each and every part of the body.

A judicious method of physical culture that may be made applicable in the school-room, or at home, in the office of the overworked business-man, and in the sick-room of the invalid, rises into a necessity of the times.

The present age in its increasing strife and activity wastes the frame and wears the energy. A check-rein is needed to restore the system of natural digestion and respiration.

Many complaints are offered by those who have attended the gymnasium and practised diligently, that they have been absolutely injured in the trial. This objection is answered in the fact that moderation is a law of nature, and all infringements are punished, whether it be in forcing the growth of a plant or a muscle. A few plain exercises intelligently applied, adapted to the use of men, women, or children at home or abroad, are all-powerful to insure immunity from the hosts of evils infesting our American civilization. The results of increased vitality always evince themselves by the several signs of personal charms, bright eyes, clear complexion, an elastic step, and never fail to excite the admiration of all beholders.

DARB.

A HOMEITE'S TRAVELS.

THE INDIAN-RIVER COUNTRY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 24.—Our party of nine, which represented four States,—Massachusetts, New York, Georgia, and Illinois,—left Jacksonville on board the steamer Kelsey at 11 a. m. on Monday, Jan. 13. The day was so fine that we spent all the time on deck, except when eating our meals, which the breeze from the water gave us appetites to appreciate. With desert we had Indian-River oranges, which we unanimously voted the finest we had ever eaten. At 7:30 p. m. we reached Palatka, where we spent the night. We walked around to see the city by moonlight, but found nothing to induce us to make a longer stay. In the morning we went aboard the steamer Pastime, and sailed down south up the river. This will not seem so much of a contradiction when it is remembered that the St. Johns is the only river

in the United States which flows north. The scenery was varied and beautiful. In some places the river is so very narrow and crooked that it is impossible to go the length of the boat without turning two or three times. Darkies with long poles stand at the bow to keep her off the bank while she makes a turn; and by the time she is headed right she is found to be ashore at the stern. Then, for a change, we find ourselves on the wide, deep, and lovely waters of Lake George, or some other of the many lakes for which the St. Johns is noted. We passed through eight of these on our trip. Lakes George, Monroe, Jesup, Beresford, and Salt Lake are the principal ones. That evening we reached Enterprise, where we remained next day. It was as warm as a June day at home, and we rowed many hours on Lake Monroe. There is a first-class hotel at Enterprise, surrounded by a fine garden, in which were many tropical plants. Many varieties of roses and camellias were in bloom; also, fine beds of strawberries, with both fruit and flowers. It is a very pretty place of about 100 inhabitants. We thought the enterprise was all in the hotel and the name. Thursday we resumed our journey on the We-ki-wa (Sweet Water), a small side-wheel steamer with a cabin about twelve feet square. In the centre stands the table, with a beam passing through it from the hold to support the roof. A narrow passage-way with three staterooms on each side led to the afterdeck, which was not large enough to accommodate all our party at once. We had to pass the night on board, and began looking for some place to rest our bones. By the generosity of Capt. Jones in giving up his berth, we had eight berths for nine of us. There was one sheet and blanket for each. One of the ladies observing that hers was rather soiled, was told, "Dey's all we has, and dey's only bin used two nights." That of course silenced all objections. The less said about the meals the better. We visited a store at the first landing after partaking of our first meal, and laid in a supply of sardines, crackers, cookies, and cheese, and made the best of it. Capt. Jones was very kind, and did all he could to make us comfortable. His boat is mostly used by hunting parties. The colored boy who waited on us made apology for every thing in this way: "De cook took sick, de waitah's gon asho; I's only a deck-han, but I'll do de best I kin; we nebber had so many ladies aboard afo." We had the exquisite pleasure of getting aground on a sandbar a few times. One of the gentlemen, being scientifically inclined, had a dredge along, with which he tried to find out what was at the bottom, but, as he brought up nothing but sand, concluded it was too much work for small pay. An angler had better success, as he caught seven or eight catfish (weighing from five to twenty pounds each) in as many minutes. He gave them to Sambo to make what he could on them. The colored people eat them. Our hunter gave us the excitement of seeing him kill an alligator which was sunning itself on the banks. Capt. Jones stopped the steamer, and two darkies in a row-boat put a rope around his neck, hauled him aboard, cut off his head and feet, then threw the body overboard for food for his brothers. At one of the landings, named after the daughter of Osceola,—Tuscawilla,—we went off into the woods, where we found the yellow jessamine in bloom, also many small flowers, and got a fine lot of air plants (*Tillandsia Bracteata*). Friday, about 3 p. m., we entered Salt Lake. Getting near shore, we saw a very strange conveyance, like a huge emigrant wagon on wheels. We were told that was the tramway train that was to take us to Titusville, or Sand Point, a distance of seven miles. We could not see anything that looked like a locomotive but four long ears sticking up in front, and a noise as loud, but not as clear, as a steam-whistle informed us that the motive-power was a span of mules. The water was so shallow the steamer could not get to the landing, so we were taken ashore in a row-boat, two at a time. On getting on the car we found it a rough imitation of the street-cars in the North. The track was made of pitch-pine timber, and was not the smoothest we have traveled on. We illustrated the truth of the song: "O, bless me, this is pleasant, riding on a rail." We reached Titusville and the Lund House in time to wash off the dust of travel before doing justice to as good a supper as any one need ask for.

The chief attraction was the venison and fried oysters, three of which constituted a crowd on an ordinary-sized tea-plate. The next morning the sun rose clear and, bright and we took a sail of twelve miles on Indian River to Dunnett's orange grove. The wind being in our favor, we reached it in less than two hours. Mr. D. found this grove of about 300 native orange trees thirty years ago. Leaving the trees stand as they were, he grafted and budded on good fruit (the natural fruit is sour and bitter), and in two years they were bearing an orange the equal of which it is hard to find. The trees in this grove present all the irregularities of our forests, in some places being so close together we could scarcely walk between them, the branches overlapping so that the sun himself could scarce peep through. In other places they would be a great distance apart, leaving room for picnics. Under some of the trees rough seats had been made, making a fine place to sit down, and rest, and refresh oneself with some of the overhanging fruit. We saw one tree bearing three kinds of fruit,—the native orange, or citron, on one branch, on another the lemon, the rest of the tree bearing good oranges. Mr. S., of New York, bought this place for $18,000 after the death of Mr. D. WALLFLOWER.

"WAIT, DARLING."

A HABIT THAT NEEDS CURING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Most of us read a little quip that appeared in THE TRIBUNE a short time ago, taken, I believe, from an exchange, about a Chicago lady in a street-car who said to a restless little dog in her lap: "Wait, darling, until mamma buttons her glove." It provoked a smile, but, after all, there is some truth in the picture. Many ladies address their canine friends by such names as "darling," "pet," "love," and "sweetheart."

Can anything be more utterly weak and silly? Do you suppose the husbands of these ladies feel particularly complimented when their turn comes to be thus addressed?

For instance, Angelina says to her dog: "There, Fido, darling, lie down and go to sleep." To her husband: "Ralph, darling, hand me that book."

The first time she ever called Ralph her darling it made his heart beat faster, but now it has about as much effect on him as on the black and tan curled up in Angelina's lap. Her affection seems to be equally divided between them. In fact, Fido receives more of her smiles than Ralph does.

When Fido has finished his nap he licks her face all over. Ralph is about to start down town, and he is not quite sure, just now, whether it would not be quite as agreeable to kiss Fido as to kiss Angelina. I heard a lady lamenting the loss of a dog that had been stolen the previous day. She said: "I could not sleep last night for thinking of him and wondering where he was sleeping, for he had been so tenderly reared." It had been a warm summer night,—but who knew but that darling Fido had been obliged to sleep on the bare floor instead of in a downy bed! Horrors! What a gloomy picture! Strange that she did not go mad at the very thought!

This fashion for dog-petting seems to be increasing. In the street-cars we often see dogs curled up on dresses of velvet and satin, and we see beautiful, elegantly-dressed ladies holding in their arms great, ugly dogs; dogs with their feet soiled by the mud and filth of the street.

Dickens gave "Dora" a dog to pet because she was a silly, frivolous little creature. Who does not remember the ever-present "Jip"? "Jip" who walked about on the table-cloth, and barked at "Traddles," while the latter was eating his dinner. Half the confusion in that household seems to have been owing to the undue attention paid to "Jip." But "Agnes," the noblest, best, and loveliest of Dickens' characters, had no time to waste in dog-petting.

The dog is a faithful friend; care for him, give him a warm bed, feed him well, play with him if you like, but, ladies, let your names of endearment be sacred to your human friends. Do not call your dog "darling," do not let him lick your pretty, rosy lips. It lowers you; it degrades you. ANON.

RECIPES, ETC.

CURING BEEF.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—If any of The Home correspondents know of a good recipe for curing beef so that it will keep through the summer, please give it in The Home; and also one for making gingerbread, such as I used to buy when a boy at "general trainings" in the State of New York.

COUGH REMEDY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

FOX LAKE, Wis., Feb. 10.—I can give the following cough remedies in reply to Ollie W., though they have only been used for lung coughs: One teaspoonful paregoric, one teaspoonful castor oil, and two tablespoonfuls of sirup. The other recipe is equal parts of glycerine and gin. In spite of the danger of invoking a storm from the temperance Homeites, I must say that the latter remedy has been known to cure very obstinate coughs, and is very pleasant to take. In the last TRIBUNE supplement you will find an excellent croup remedy. Have known it to be used with good results. You will find it in the last column of the tenth page. A friend once told me that a piece of black silk two or three inches wide, worn around a child's neck, was a sure preventive of croup. LAZY LUB.

NERVOUSNESS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Will some of the readers of The Home please prescribe something for my little daughter of 12 years, who is afflicted with severe nervousness, causing her right arm and hand to be constantly jerking? It does not leave her even during her sleeping hours, and is similar to St. Vitus' dance. Would valerian benefit her? It is a great specific for nervousness, and my father, being a nervous man, used to raise it and use the roots made into a tea. Will some of the medical fraternity, or any one knowing what to do, please answer immediately, and greatly oblige an ANXIOUS MOTHER.

KEROSENE IN THE HAIR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 26.—Domestic Economy's intentions likely were the kindest in the world, but she did not take into consideration that the effect of kerosene would perhaps be different on a thick head of hair from what it is on a bald pate. I know a lady who tried it, and went around smelling of the vile stuff for nearly a week, besides its smarting her head terribly when she applied it. I know the remedy to be good, nevertheless, but ladies who try it will require a little heroism. GENERAL IMPROVEMENT.

BREAD-KNEADER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Feb. 17.—I am an interested reader of The Home, and have a favor to ask. Early in the winter one of your correspondents mentioned a bread-kneader. I would like very much to have her give me more information about it. Please explain the working of it. Does it give satisfaction? Where can it be bought? What is the price? Or give me the name of the manufacturer and I will send to them for their circular. MUSKEGON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNKIND WORDS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., Feb. 19.—Have you not seen the wind suddenly coming around the corner in whirls and gusts, licking up the sand, tossing it over the fence, rustling and swaying the corn-fields, bowing low tasseled heads as it swirled in a whitened strip, leaving its neighbor, the ripened wheat, calm and peaceful, unmindful of the commotion so near? So you may note the effect of words that irritate the mind. You can only see the havoc made by the painful flush on the cheeks, the tearful eye, and quivering lip. The corn-field is never again the same, for the wind, rude fellow, has fanned it too roughly, and the mind is never again so quit. The word wounds we deal, sometimes unknowingly, are seldom effaced. Years may pass, leaving scars that can be forgiven but not forgotten.

You may enter a vacant room; all seems quiet, but your presence sets the air in motion, and it is never again the same. Pictures look down from frescoed walls, cunning workmanship invites inspection, couches of velvet woo to repose. The neglected harp wails a plaintive note as your garments sweep past, while you wander about, turning over a book here and there. The room is not vacant and tenantless to you; the old, old faces you never saw look down from the walls with smiling eyes, and the notes of forgotten songs only wait your voice to invoke to life. The poets laugh and weep in sympathy, as you toss over their leaves, culling a thought here and a sentiment there, inhaling their fragrance as you would sniff the odor in a bower of roses. Alone? No! How you revel in the luxuriance of beautiful things, when lo! some fatal wind opens the door, and there stumbles across the threshold a beggar of a thought, pleading for alms. You try to turn him away, persistently he stretches out his hands, shows his tattered garments "out at elbows, out at knees." You cover your eyes to shut away the sight; he kneels and touches your dress; a shuddering chill runs through the heart that but a moment before was so warm and joyous. Some note you struck, some thought that poet penned, or, perchance, a breath from the rose garden has lifted the curtain of memory, and the quick traveler fast and furious storms at the door of your heart. The room, the books, the music seem like mocking demons.

The remorseful wish that lips could forever be sealed against saying unkind things thrills the heart with nameless sorrow. Its everyday words, momentary actions, that speak in the future. Just for the sake of resenting some fancied indignity, a sudden display of temper, which might better have been smothered, provokes to saying words which make "the good angel on the right hand" weep. BISHOP.

REVERIES OF A DREAMER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

GRANT PARK, Ill., Feb. 15.—To-day, while the Frost-King holds in his icy bands all nature, and touches fields, rude hovel, or palatial homes with his fairy fingers, weaving a web of filmy beauty to cover all things, we gaze dreamily out on this wonderful world covered with a shining veil of purity, and almost fancy we can see the "little children of the snow" busily plying their icy shuttles, or spinning the glistening threads to fasten on branch and bough that make this world as bright and beautiful as any of the dreamy, fanciful pictures that once to us were reality, while we reveled in the mysteries of "Aladdin and his Lamp," or lived in the bright imagery of "Arabian Nights." How have the years, as they crept past, dissolved our youthful fancies into airy nothings, and the rainbow of expectancy that once colored all things with its brightness faded out of our youthful sky! Ah! how we peopled each star with fancied beings! How every glistening ray of sunlight or the shadows of the woodland held for us poetical illusions! Every rippling brooklet sang to us enchanting songs of unknown lands, of Italy with its glorious skies and sublime scenery. How our youthful hopes pointed away to the day when we should idly drift on Adriatic seas, and feast our eyes on the glories of the Alps, or linger in raptures over the masterpieces of Guido, Michael Angelo, or Raphael! Our youthful horizon was filled with romantic dreams that vanish like vapor as we climb the hill of life, and our fauns, satyrs, and sylvan deities fade away with early days. Yet, we still are dreamers, for, while we have gazed in sunny skies and nature in its grandest, wildest beauties, or lingered entranced over the divine conceptions of old masters, or gazed admiringly upon the beauties called into existence by the sculptor's chisel, we lived in the dreamland of the artist, or endowed the cold marble with living, breathing, beautiful reality; and when the clouds of sorrow or adversity have gathered, our faith has never faltered, but just ahead we have caught the gleam of sunlight, and have turned away from the sordid cares of earth to dream of a land pure as the frost-work, where the dreams of Guido and sunny skies of Italy shall be as nothing. Life has its woes, but it also has its pleasures, and the dark clouds but soften the sharp outlines, and leave the pensive beauty of the valley more fresh and fragrant because we have trod the rough pathway of the mountains.

Our eyes stray from the vase of flowers on the table out into the winter's coldness. We find that the Frost-King has abdicated his throne in favor of that mighty monarch, the sun, and, as we turn once more to our books and flowers, we feel there is a daily beauty in this life within the reach of all; and, as the frost-lines fade away, I feel that I have closed one more volume of life and opened another, which is yet a blank to be filled with the golden fruitage of coming years, or, if written carelessly, to dissolve before the scrutiny of the divine artist as readily as the frost-flowers disappear before the morning sun. MRS. O. B. H.

TAKE THE CHANCES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Feb. 15.—I am a bachelor, 41 years old; am bald, have false teeth, feel my eyes glimmer, will soon have to come to glasses, and yet am engaged to marry a girl 21 years old. I am a farmer; my income averages above $2,000 per annum. I have worked at farming for twenty-seven years. At the age of 13 my father died, leaving a widow and five children, all younger (except the widow) than myself. I was taken out of school, never to return again, and put to hard work to help my dear mother (now 70 years old) support the family. I assisted in the education of my sisters and brothers, but they are now independent of any assistance from me. Never until I was 35 years old did I have time to think of myself or take any recreation. A few months ago I went to board with a friend, an old school-mate of thirty years ago. He has a handsome daughter in her 21st year. Through the mother's strategy, the father's sanction, and my own weak heart, we are engaged. Do I love the girl? Yes. Does she love? She says she does. Though in love, I am miserable on account of the discrepancy in our ages. I come to you for advice. I have been to my mother, and the dear old lady says, Marry the girl. My friends all say it is a good match, but I am not willing to imperil her happiness and my own peace of mind without some further advice. Don't think I am going back on myself. If I do not marry the girl I must leave my old friends and neighbors, for I love her too well to see her the wife of another. (This sounds like sentiment from a bachelor of 41.)

Now, my sisters, just tell me what you think of it. I may not take your advice; but, honest, I am in trouble. Don't all take my side. The girl reads THE TRIBUNE. I will tell her I have written this letter. BACHELOR.

DRESS, ETC.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 17.—I like Grandma's remarks about dress. I did not know that Aunt Helen's remarks alluded to too much display at the house of God. I am sure that a great many are kept away by this. May we all take this lesson home. Will Grandma tell what she thinks the best reading for our girls (and those other girls), for the reading we have upon our centre-tables does influence.

Fern-Leaf writes a sad picture of deceit in her letter of Feb. 2. I must echo my husband's remarks: "What an experience Fern-Leaf has had"; but then we must reflect that no lady would act that way in the cars. Perhaps Fern-Leaf will write another letter and tell us of honest tradespeople and firm friends who are true in prosperity and adversity. I have found many, and my life has not been spent in a corner.

Sigourney, thanks for your letter. It is true indeed that the little feet in the golden street never go astray. Much astonishment was felt by Erica's letter bringing Alfaretta before a tribunal. Think of the mistake the scientists made about our globe. No one had a jury called for their mistake. No tribunal was held over them. What a little mistake was Alferetta's in comparison. Now, if I had written that widow's distressing case, I should have done it to call forth substantial sympathy, which Alferetta did not do. Ianthe, your letter was received. Mab, did you receive my letter sent to the Conductor's care? I would like to hear from you. There are not any letters for you at Milwaukee, and in future I will be Aunt Mab, so Mab of Milwaukee has ceased to exist. Thanks, Inez, for your sensible rules. Can you think of a good way to discipline a very unruly boy of 10 years? His mother has asked me, her health is feeble, and she feels as if her cross was too heavy to be borne. AUNT MAB.

AFGHANISTAN.

The Country and Its People.

Harper's Magazine.

About 7,000 miles eastward, as the bird flies, is the beautiful wild inland country of Afghanistan,—a land of lofty, closely-grouped hills, connecting by difficult passes the smiling vales between which they rise into the region where the snow upon their summits never melts, their brows white in eternal winter, their feet bedded in flowers and bathed by sparkling summer-streams.

This Asiatic Switzerland is peopled with over 5,000,000 of a warlike race, whose record is one of the bloodiest, and at the same time most romantic, in profane history. The *istan*, or *land*, of the Afghans resembles Switzerland in the grandeur of its natural features, and the Afghans, like the Swiss, are brave and absolutely fearless of death; but here the likeness ceases, for the Afghans are a turbulent people, bloodthirsty and treacherous, and most unlike the sturdy, intelligent, and peace-loving though brave nation of the little Swiss Republic.

The courage which inspired the Swiss hero, Arnold von Winkelried, when he gathered the Austrian pikes into his own breast, that his troops might pass over their slain chief to victory, was the courage of the purest patriotism. An Afghan chief would have embraced death with an equal intrepidity, but from the impulse of ferocity, and from personal bravado.

"In the Afghan's eyes," says Col. Ferrier, "courage, so called, is the greatest of all virtues; it stands in the place of every other; and to take vengeance upon an enemy, to kill and massacre plenty of human beings, passes with them for courage. As soon as a prince or chief, or person of lower grade, is in the possession of absolute power, he is expected to prove that he has it by the massacres he orders. They cannot comprehend why an enemy vanquished or disarmed should be pardoned, and they regard such an act as one of weakness and pusillanimity. In their estimation he who makes the most victims is the most powerful, the most honored; and it is very doubtful whether there is a family in Herat which has not been deprived of some one of its members by Shah Kamran's barbarity. Yet, now that he is dead, the people flock in crowds in pilgrimage to his tomb! With such sentiments, it is not surprising to see the history of this nation traced in blood!"

A more incomprehensible study than that of the Afghan character, with its constant tumults of all the passions, its reckless indifference to life and to death, its total ignorance of the sentiment or principle of honor (as we understand it), its delight in brutal exploit, its headlong obedience to its own crude and violent emotions, could hardly be offered to the healthy young New-England mind; for there it probably no life on the face of the earth grounded in principles so morally stalwart, and so little believing in the unrestraint of the passions or in the license of individual will, as the life of the Puritan stock peopling New England. For us to conceive of a life and character so radically unlike and so violently different in its manifestations, is difficult; yet it is a timely study, now that this distant land and its undisciplined people are for some time to come to take part in a drama they themselves probably understand least of all among its actors.

As to the origin of the Afghan people, Eastern writers hold various opinions, but the majority agree in believing them to be descendants of one of the ten tribes of Israel, which is the claim of the Afghans themselves. Their name Afghan is the plural of *feghan*, an Arab word meaning noise or tumult, and Afghanistan literally signifies the *land of the quarrelsome*. According to the interesting manuscript of Abdulla Khan, of Herat, "The whole Afghan nation was brought together by the arrival of the Abdalees (so named from Abdal, son of Tserabend, who was the son of Afghan) in the Suliman Mountains, and then consisted of twenty-four tribes, of which Afghan (the son of Saul, King of the Jews) was the father. This Prince had three sons, Tsera-bend, Argoutch and Kerlen, and each of them was the father of eight sons, who gave their names to the twenty-four tribes."

These tribes multiplied and spread over the romantic country of their choice, building towers on its heights, founding cities on its fertile plains, and transmitting, with their warlike, heroic qualities, their terrible feuds and their unpronounceable names from father to son.

The Afghan may be said to be born with a dagger in his belt, a sword at his side, and a knife between his teeth; and from the moment he can walk alone he is on the watch for known or suspected enemies, and on his own part hesitates at nothing by which he can push himself forward in the race for power or wealth. If father, mother, wife, or child become obstacles in the path of personal ambition, it is the worse for them, especially if the goal be wealth, for with the Afghan avarice and cupidity are predominant and intense. In such a crisis an Afghan does not reflect or vacillate, but accomplishes either by direct atrocity or artful trap the desired end.

Their slaves and the prisoners taken in their unceasing skirmishing—for they have not the system or organization of real warfare—are victims not only of the will and temper of their masters and captors, but of a terrible caprice that takes pleasure in personally inflicting tortures and barbarities that seem incredible. Instead of industries, pillage, forage, and massacres are the routine of Afghan life, and each Afghan well knows that he is almost certain of his portion of its desperate vicissitudes,—the rich and despotic chief or serdar of one day being often upon the next overcome and reduced to a servitude such as he has himself imposed.

In spite of their savage character and reckless mode of life, a certain crude, barbaric sense of justice makes itself felt. The assassin is in turn slain by the nearest of kin to his victim; and, if this avenger happens to be a child, the retribution is postponed until he is old enough to effect it. He can condone the offense if he will, and which he will more readily do for money than for any other consideration; but he is arbiter.

As the Afghans are a nation of thieves, and live upon the fruits of this vice, they are lenient toward it, and a thief is not punished with death before the fourth offense, the earlier ones meeting with comparatively light penalties; but for all crimes the Afghan has always the chance left of buying himself free from his sentence, if he is rich enough to do so. The Afghans are, withal, superstitious, ignorant, and generally uncleanly. With them life is a game whose end is almost always certain to be violent, and which they play as if they were a nation of Attilas.

But yet the Afghan character is not without redeeming gleams of better traits, and its very vices and excesses appear to be in part owing to those external conditions for which they are irresponsible, but more to those transmitted qualities and tendencies which constitute an essentially tragical nature, made up of such agitations as seem to prevent the possibility of their ever becoming a peace-loving or peace-living nation. It is more than possible that the immense and varied force of the Afghan character, compressed as it has been for centuries within a circle of activeness so narrow and rude, might ultimately manifest itself as greatly in good as it has hitherto done in evil if the vast opportunities of civilization were opened to it. Within the last twenty years, since the influx of Russian commerce into Afghanistan, the Afghans have shown a susceptibility of change and improvement that, in view of their record in the past, is astonishing and full of promise; and they have had some rulers who have reigned with patience and honor, and some chiefs who have shown clemency in the hour of victory.

The country is divided into many principalities or provinces,—the most important being Cabool, Herat, Kafristan, and Candahar.

Cabool is the chief city of Afghanistan. It lies between magnificent hill,—its site being, however, an almost perfect level. The Hindoo Coosh Mountain rears, turret-like, between Cabool and other Afghan countries; it has seven passes, only one of which, the Abdereh, is passable during the five or six months of winter; and owing to the extent and violence of the spring floods the other passes are available only for a little while in autumn.

If the sight of ancient temples or ruins were decided by the fitness of things, one might reasonably look for the Tower of Babel in the City of Cabool, for there are spoken in it not less than eleven or twelve different languages, and it is doubtful if so many races and such a "confusion of tongues" could be found in any other one place.

The mountains east and north of Cabool are beautiful with a deep green mountain pine, called archeh; they are rich in springs, their sides are smooth and covered with a fine quality of vegetation and plenty of grass. The mountains to the westward are different; they are barren and wear no grass above the valleys, their streams flow in precipitous glens that cannot be descended. The fruits of both hot and cold climates are here. Of the cold district fruits there are apples, pears, grapes, peaches, apricots, quinces, and pomegranates, jujubes, damsons, almonds, and walnuts, and even cherries in abundance; some of these fruits are of great circumference and weight. The warm district fruits are citron, sugar-cane, and orange. Their honey they obtain from the hilly country to the westward, and to Sir Alexander Burns they owe the introduction of the potato.

The climate is extremely delightful, there being nothing equal to it in the known world, if we may accept the enthusiastic reports of those who have traveled there, or if we believe in the exquisite descriptions of Moore's musical Oriental poem, "Lalla Rookh," whose author traveled in the East in spirit,—through the most exhaustive, faithful study,—though never actually setting foot on Asiatic soil.

In the summer, however sultry the day may have been, a *posteen* (lamb-skin cloak) is acceptable to wind about you at night; and though the winter snow-falls are heavy, the weather is seldom intensely cold. The *bade perwan*, or pleasant breeze, is a wind that during the spring blows steadily over Cabool from the north; but as the town of Perwan lies in that direction, it may easily have been the origin of the name of this persistent wind.

There are four beautiful intervals in and around Cabool highly cultivable, and fed and freshened by many clear springs. Some of these meadows are much infested by mosquitoes, but others are remarkably free from these little torments. An extensive forest to the southeast of the city supplies it with fire-wood and timber. The Balar Hissar (Palace of the Kings) division of the city is walled around with stone. Here are inclosed barracks, stables, palaces, and gardens, and here the Governor resides. The Balar Hissar tower itself is on a high hill overlooking the city. In the city are four very large bazars, where wares from almost every mart in the world can be found. In 1842, after the Afghans treacherously surprised and massacred the British army quartered in Cabool, killing Sir Alexander Burnes and Sir W. Macnaughton, the British retook the city, and completely destroyed one of the largest and most superb bazars ever constructed in the East, and generally despoiled the city, retiring from it after enacting this terrible revenge. The streets of Cabool are very narrow, scarcely permitting "two horsemen abreast." The houses, usually two or three stories high, are built of wood and brick, with level roofs on which the people sleep in summer nights, the somnambulist being protected by the sort of lattice-work which is built around the edges of the roofs. In the shops along the ground floors of these streets an excellent dinner can be had for *one penny*, and sherbet, ice, and all the delicacies of a first-class Afghan dinner can be had for about three half-pence. If the Afghans were a peaceable people, what an El Dorado would their land be for "tramps"!

On the sides of the picturesque hills that surround the City of Cabool are many beautiful summer homes, with lovely and fragrant gardens walled in, and the view from the Balar Hissar is extended, and comprises not only the softened charm of the spicy vales and hill-side gardens, but the sublimity of the mountains receding from shade to shade of purest blue and tintless white into the glistening skies.

IT WILL PASS AWAY.

I stood by a rose-tree bending low
With lovely blossoms as white as snow,
And I sighed as I looked on its perfect bloom
And drank its beauty and rich perfume,
For I said: It is fair and it cannot stay;
It will pass away—it will pass away.

I looked on a dull November sky,
And I heard the bleak wind moan and cry;
Never a blossom grew at my feet,
And the birds had flown, and a sad rain beat;
But I said: Though the hour is dull and gray,
It will pass away—it will pass away.

I saw a young face, fair with youth,
Bright with promise, and sweet with truth;
'Twas the morn of life, and the sun was up,
Spilling its light like an o'erfilled cup.
Smile on, I said, while lingers May;
It will pass away—it will pass away.

I looked on a heart bowed down with wo,
Bent with sorrow like boughs with snow;
And I said: There was never so great a grief
But yet found comfort and sweet relief;
The snow will melt in the sun some day—
It will pass away—it will pass away.

The one great Ruler of all expense
Gives as this law of recompense:
That ever must Pleasure pay tax to Pain,
And Pain restore it to Hope again;
And nothing is lost, however we say:
"It has passed away—it has passed away."

ELLA WHEELER.

A Hale Old Man's Family.

Glasgow (Ky.) Times.

One of the most remarkable men in Monroe County, Ky., is Mr. John Jacob Goodman. Mr. Goodman was born in North Carolina in 1783, and is now in his 97th year. In 1804 he moved to Monroe County, then a part of Barren, and has lived on the same place ever since, a period of 75 years. For upward of 40 years he was a distiller, and at the age of 65 he could lift a 40-gallon barrel of whisky, and take his toddy out of the bung-hole. He is now living with his second wife, his first having died many years ago. Fifteen children were the fruit of his first matrimonial experiment, and 17 of his last, making a grand total of 32, 27 of whom lived to be married. He has always been a moderate dram-drinker, for 62 years a member of the Baptist Church, and 42 years a clerk of that body. Besides this he is a life-long Democrat, and never failed to vote in elections on but one occasion in his life. He says that his object in leaving Carolina was to raise a large family of children, and that he has never ceased regretting this step, as he could have done as well in that line in Carolina as he has succeeded here. The father of Mr. Goodman died at the age of 96, and would, perhaps, have lived longer, but he broke his leg, which hastened his death.

What a Healthy and Industrious Spider Eats Each Day.

New York Witness.

In order to test what a spider can do in the way of eating, we arose about daybreak in the morning to supply his fine web with a fly. At first however, the spider did not come from its retreat, so we peeped among the leaves, and there discovered that an earwig had been caught, and was now being feasted on. The spider left the earwig, rolled up the fly, and at once returned to his "first course." This was at half-past 5 a. m. in September. At 7 a. m. the earwig had been demolished, and the spider, after resting a while, and probably enjoying a nap, came down for the fly, which he had finished at 9 a. m. A little after 9 we supplied him with a daddy-long-legs, which he ate by noon. At 1 o'clock a blow-fly was greedily seized, and then immediately, with an appetite apparently no worse for his previous indulgence, he commenced on the blow-fly. During the day and toward evening, a great many small, green flies, or what are properly termed midges, had been caught in the web; of these we counted 120, all dead and fast prisoners in the spider's nest.

Soon after dark, provided with a lantern, we went to examine whether the spider was suffering from indigestion, or in any other way, from his previous meals; instead, however of being thus affected, he was employed in rolling up together the various little green midges when he took them to his retreat and tea. This process he repeated, carrying up the lots in little detachments, until the web was eaten; for the web and its contents were bundled up together. A slight rest of about an hour was followed by the most industrious web-making process, and before daybreak another web was ready to be used in the same way.

Taking the relative size of the spider and of the creatures it ate, and applying this to man, it would be somewhat as follows: At daybreak a small alligator was eaten; at 7 a. m., a lamb; at 9 a. m., a young camelopard; at 10 o'clock, a sheep; and during the night, 120 larks. This, we believe, would be a very fair allowance for a man during twenty-four hours, and could we find one gifted with such an appetite and digestion, we readily comprehend how he might spin five miles of web without killing himself, provided he possessed the necessary machinery.

STAGE SUPERSTITIONS.

The "Trifles Light as Air" by which Actors and Actresses Are Influenced.

New York Star.

Stage performers of every degree have a superstitious horror of rehearsals on Sundays, although they give regular performances every night in the week when their engagements carry them to New Orleans. During the three weeks' rehearsals of Jarrett & Palmer's spectacle, "Leo and Lotos," at Niblo's, there were two Sunday night rehearsals, and at each it was found necessary to lock the door at 11 p. m., to keep the dancing girls from running away. Even then some of them got out of the green-room windows on Crosby street, climbed over the iron railings, and escaped.

It is a superstition that salaries will not be paid regularly during the run of a piece that is rehearsed on Sundays, or else the piece itself will be a failure, or a death will occur in the company. This was predicted at the Sunday rehearsals of the "Crook," and the croakings of the ballet girls were verified by the sudden death of Miss Millie Cavendish, the soubrette of the spectacle, after it had run but one month.

At the Grand Opera-House, during Jim Fisk's term of management, Sunday rehearsals were enforced in spite of all the protests of the dramatic and show people. When the great spectacle, "Lallah Rookh," was preparing, there were three Sunday representations, and the birds of evil omen were loud in their predictions of disaster. Fisk was shot and killed before the fourth Sunday night revel, to justify this prediction, and the piece, though magnificently presented to the public, lost money for its managers.

When "Baba" was in preparation at Niblo's, during August, 1876, there were frequently Sunday rehearsals, and the carpenters and costumers were kept at work every day in the week. It was predicted in consequence that the spectacle would be a failure. It made money, but there was a crash in the end, and the trouble about the piece was endless.

At the last rehearsal of the spectacle all the scenery was ready and "set" for the first time. In the transformation scene an immense gilded cage, filled with white doves, was to be used. These throughout the first act were kept suspended far up in the flies out of sight of the audience. Miss Eliza Weathersby, who played the part of the *Prince Amoret* in the spectacle, did not notice the cage until the Sunday night full-dress rehearsal had progressed, very smoothly, to the second act, and she stood ready to go on at the second entrance, left. Happening to cast her eyes upward, she espied it and its contents. Rushing off to the first entrance, she caught George Devere, the stage manager, by the arm and led him to her former standpoint, and, pointing to the cage, asked in great excitement:

"Mr. Devere, tell me—what is that up there?"

"Why, it's a very large bird cage, Miss Weathersby," he replied in great astonishment.

"And what are they going to do with it?"

"It's to be used in the final transformation scene."

"But they must take it down. I'll not have it there."

"Why, what objection can you have?"

"What objection? Do you suppose I am going to play with a cage of white doves over my head?"

"Why not?"

"Because it's unlucky. The piece will be a failure, or I, or some of us, will die, or something awful will happen."

"You don't believe that, Miss Weathersby?"

"Oh, you don't know! I'm astonished that you and the management would permit such a thing."

"Pshaw! Why, this is foolish," laughed Devere. "There, that's you. There's the cue for you to go on. Don't think any more about it."

"But I won't go on," pouted the beautiful and wayward actress, "so long as those doves are on the stage."

And she didn't. There was a pause—a long pause—in the play; there was an argument, and a long argument; but it all ended in a surrender to the superstitions of the actress. The piece was stopped until the carpenters could haul down the ponderous cage and remove the obnoxious doves, and at the regular performances a flock of canary birds was substituted for the birds of evil omen.

During the run of the spectacle "Sardanapalus" at Booth's, the stage manager, L. J. Vincent, and Harry Palmer were kept in constant hot water owing to the superstitions of the girls of the Italian ballet. One night before the curtain rose one of the coryphees rushed from her dressing-room to find Vincent.

"Mr. Vincent!" she cried, "that girl Lelia!"

"Well, what the devil is it now!" exclaimed the manager, out of all patience with the wrangling set.

"She whistle! She blow her mouth, so!"

"Well, let her whistle! Let her blow her mouth! What's that to you?"

"To me? Much to me! She whistle me out of the theatre!" exclaimed the girl between her sobs.

It took the frantic Vincent some time to discover that it is a superstition of ballet girls that if one of their number whistle while in her dressing-room, the party who is whistled at will lose her situation in the theatre within the fortnight. The utter impossibility of a stage manager preventing the vicious or envious girls from whistling at their enemies, makes the stage a piece of torture for that official during the run of any spectacle.

The same fatality accompanies Locke's incidental music to "Macbeth," especially the witches' refrain, "Around, around, around." The writer was, a couple of seasons ago, waiting on the stage of the Union Square Theatre for a friend to finish his duties at a rehearsal, and at the close of the repetition, after a brief chat with Tissington, the orchestra leader, he turned about to walk up the stage to rejoin his friend, humming the air "We fly by night." Charles Thorne and the late Claude Burroughs hastened toward him with looks of terror in their faces.

"Hush!" they cried together. "Don't sing that 'Macbeth' music."

"Why not?"

"It's bad luck. Do you want the new piece to fail or the theatre to burn down?"

This was said so earnestly that there was no arguing or laughing it off.

Poor Harry Murdoch, tradition has it, whistled inadvertently a few strains of this fatal "Macbeth" music in his dressing-room in the Brooklyn Theatre two nights before it was burned down, and Claude Burroughs told several of his friends about Union Square the next day how he had stopped Harry's ominous music.

Another bad sign which is quoted in regard to the Brooklyn Theatre is the fact that a dog took a fancy to the stage doorkeeper, and finally got so familiar that it ranged the house driving all the cats out. This was a bad sign, for in all theatres the entrance of a cat is a sign of good luck, and a dog always typifies disaster. In every theatre in this city cats roam at will, and dogs are outlawed. Two of Jarrett & Palmer's best dancers in the "Sardanapalus" spectacle broke their contracts after they had been in this country only two days, and took the next steamer back to Europe, because on visiting the dressing-room assigned them at Booth's, at a rehearsal, they found a vagrant black cur ensconced in one corner, having made its way there unseen from the street.

THE WIND.

Lightly caressing,
Bearing a blessing,
The lingering wind went over
The meadows abloom with clover;
Light and balmy, soft and kind,
Wandered the Summer-wind.

The roses nodded, the roses bent;
The gay thief rifled their sweets, and went
To blushing beds with stores unspent.
He ruffled the plumes of a moth's bright wings;
He rocked the bough where the red bird swings,
And bade the blue of the sleeping lake
In many-dimpled laughter wake.
But then—ah, soon!—ah, soon!—
The wind died, and the June.

Fiercely going,
Madly blowing,
The hurrying North-wind blows
Over the meadows deep with snows;
Cold and hungry, most unkind,
Blustered the wintry wind.

The dead leaves raced before his blast;
The pauper shivered as he passed;
Far to the South the bird had fled;
The moth, the roses, both were dead.
With lawless hand the wind caressed
The prisoned water's frozen breast.
But then!—ah, soon!—ah, soon!—
The birds came, and the June.

CHARLES NOBLE GREGORY.

THE PUZZLERS' CORNER.

[Original contributions will be published in this department. Correspondents will please send their real names with their *noms de plume* addressed to "Puzzlers' Corner." Answers will be published the following week.]

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

No. 660.

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M A K E                       R O O M
    A   X               E   A
      G   H           M   T
        I   I       B   E
          S   T   B   R
            T       I
          A   E   A   T
        N   R       I   I
      C   I           I   O
    E   A               A   N
S O O N                       L A S S
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No. 661.

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    L
  P E W     A L A
N O M A D A M I C E
  D O G     I N I
    N         G
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No. 664.

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M O S C A
O S M A N
S M I L E
C A L E N
A N E N T
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No. 662.

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L I M B O
  R A R U S
    B A S E S
      D E A R Y
        E L L E N
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No. 665. F O / O C

No. 666. Cat.

No. 667. Tappitben.

No. 663.

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O R T S
R O U T
T U F A
S T A R
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No. 668. Matelote.

No. 669. Barge, bark, gondola, hooker, catamaran, bungalow (?), dory.

WHEEL—NO. 670.

From 1 to centre, a genus of water-fowl; 2, a relative; 3, an extremely small particle; 4, to cultivate; 5, a cavity; 6, reading outward, a male nickname. From 1 to 6, reading round the outside, insensibility; next letter the same way, a race of men; next, a god; inner circle, a small fish.
QUINCY, Ill. L. H. W.

HOUR-GLASS—NO. 671.

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Across—A race prize; a poem; a sailor; in Tyro; a fish; chosen; novelty. From left to right, diagonally, repartees; from right to left, electricity.
CAIRO, Ill. QUIRK.

DIAMOND—NO. 672.

In Quilp; an insect; dismal; hunting dogs; principal; fixed; in Youngster. Down the centre, environs.
CHICAGO. LITTLE CASSINO.

RHOMBOID—NO. 673.

Across—A dish; a beverage; a tree; a bale of silk; approaches. Down—In Henida; an abbreviation; a red-ribbon drink; a boat; a shrub; a crutch; a Scotch pronoun; a suffix; in Snug.
DIXON, Ill. ENENA CHANAGRA.

SQUARE WORD—NO. 674.

A molding; a precious stone; to adorn; liquors.
CHICAGO. P. R. C. & H. A.

SQUARE WORD—NO. 675.

A flower; grain; to put away; letters found on the compass.
CHICAGO. D. H. K.

CHARADE—NO. 676.

Far apart from my first no river does flow,
And thousands of sad, weary mortals below—
The rich and the poor, the prince and the peasant—
In it find often a solace most pleasant;
Sometimes it is large, sometimes it is small;
Though under the ocean it is still seen by all;
Without it I know not what we would do,
I should miss it so much, and I think so would you.

My second knows nothing, yet much understands,
And is quite at home in all civilized lands;
It helps keep the roof over poverty's head,
Supports off the living, and ofttimes the dead;
It is fixed in its place, it travels with speed,
It brings to hearts joy, and it makes hearts to bleed;
And (now do not let this move you to laughter)
You see it before you and still it is after.

The whole of my first is a part very small,
Sometimes, indeed, it is no part at all;
Though entirely without it you'd not be perplexed,
Should it suddenly fail you, you'd surely feel vexed.
I would tell you its name, but you know it so well,
It really does seem 'twould be silly to tell;
Look sharply about, you will find what you seek,
Or, failing in that,—in The Corner next week.
BURLINGTON, Wis. COOCHIE.

CROSSWORD ENIGMA—NO. 677.

In Behring's Straits, not in water;
In Behring's Straits, not in daughter;
In Behring's Straits, not in rill;
In Behring's Straits, not in gill;
In Behring's Straits, not in brook;
In Behring's Straits, not in look;
In Behring's Straits, not in bay;
In Behring's Straits, not in day;
In Behring's Straits, not in lake;
In Behring's Straits, not in wake;
In Behring's Straits, not in pool;
In Behring's Straits, not in cool;
In Behring's Straits, not in river;
In Behring's Straits, not in quiver.
The whole is the date of an important event.
BULTON, Ill. TOWHEAD.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA—NO. 678.

I am composed of nine letters, and am an honorable personage.
My 7, 8, 1, 3, 8, 4, 6, is an honorable personage.
My 5, 2, 9, 4, 6, is a musical sign.
URBANA, Ill. PUNCH.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA—NO. 679.

I am composed of eleven letters, am a palindrome, and a sign over the door of a business house in a town in California.
My 4, 3, 1, is the author of a famous song.
My 2, 5, 8, 9, is a garden implement.
My 6, 7, 10, is found in most taverns.
My 6, 5, 11, is a color.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill. Es. Es. Es.

CORRESPONDENCE.

There is a young fellow named Tyro,
Who often gets stuck in the mire, O;
He finds the last six—
The others were bricks—
And he sends in his list to the Sire, O.

There is a good writer called Jack,
Who'd be Happy no puzzles to lack.
His answers are four—
The end of the score—
The others are too hard to crack.

There is a queer genius named Zeke,
Who captured Sir Thomas the meek.
He rhymes on the C,
Which, plus the A T,
Shows the pet whereof Poplar did speak.

There is a young maiden, Rose Maylie,
Who writes in a spirit most gayly.
She answers just eight,
For the balance she'll wait
Till the coming of Saturday's daily.

There is a good fellow called Towhead,
Whose fame for queer puzzles is no-ted.
He's too full of biz
To answer a quiz,
But incloses his "carte" to the O. Ed.

There is a bright lassie named Coochee,
Who complains that some puzzles don't suit she.
She has all but four—
The cross and two more,
And the enigma of Quirk the re-fu-gee.

There is an old joiner named Snug,
Who says he will "carte" in his mug.
He has the D—D.
Of good Mr. T.,
And puts an "ice-lemon-sling" in his jug.

There is good Mr. Punch of Urbana,
Who glanced at The Corner's Arcana,
He lets business wait
To answer just eight,
While smoking a fragrant Havana.

There is an Egyptian named Quirk,
Who bravely stands up to his work,
But mourns the loss
Of two squares and the cross
And takes the "ice-lemon-sling" with a smirk.

There's a genial old gent in Champaign,
With the grit of the famous Jim Blaine,
He wouldn't let go
Till the ten were just so,
From the cross to the ships on the main.

There's Edward F. K. of this city,
Who's sharp in his answers and witty.
Two squares tripped him up,
Likewise the queer cup,
And the pet of Miss Mary—the kitty.

There is a young lady in Dixon,
That all of the answers did fix on;
The great and the small,
She solved one and all,
And never attempted to mix one.

There is a young puzzler named Will,
Who attempts to go through with the bill.
Half of the list
Is all that is missed,
And five were too hard for his skill.

There's P. R. C. and H. A., of this town,
Who were anxious to knock them all down.
They show up with six,
For the rest they say nix,
And acknowledge those four did them brown.

There is a good dame in Osh-*kosh*,
Who never votes puzzles all bosh;
She solves all but three
At one glance at The C.,
And they are answered correctly, by-*gosh*!

There's Youngster, a bright little Briton,
Finds four in The Corner to sit on;
He'd like to get ten,
Like some of the men,
But four is just all he can hit on.

There's H. Thought, of the town of Freeport,
Sends in a long-looked-for report.
She misses but one,
And then she is done
Till her next plea is filed in the Court.

In Chicago resides a Curmudgeon,
Who possibly needs a stout bludgeon;
For writing such rhyme
Is surely a crime,
Yet hopes the guessers will bear him no dudgeon.

AT THE WINDOW-PANE.

When I turn my footsteps homeward,
Hastening through the crowded street,
Passing over pavements sounding
To the tread of many feet,
Watch I, as I near my homestead—
And I never watch in vain—
For two little, eager faces
Pressed against the window-pane.

Franky with his silky ringlets;
Clara with her hair of gold;
Both with blue eyes brightly beaming
With the welcome to be told.
Peeping through the summer-sunshine,
Peeping through the snow or rain—
Ever these two little faces
Pressed against the window-pane.

When, at length, they see me coming,
What a merry shout they raise!
Would I change their infant homage
For the proudest princes' praise?
God forbid! My heart could never
Know a more entrancing strain
Than their voices as their faces
Press against the window-pane.

Time's swift wheels are rolling onward,
And my babies grow apace;
Ev'ry day I see new beauties—
Ev'ry day some added grace.
And I pray that pure and childlike,
E'en as now, they may remain
When no more their little faces
Press against the window-pane.

Once we all were little children—
Ah! how far our footsteps stray
From the home-room of the mother,
Into sin's and sorrow's way!
Could there be a pow'r more potent
Wayward wanderings to restrain,
Than the thought of little faces
Watching at the window-pane?

OSHKOSH, Wis. M. E. HARMON.

Lorne at Niagara.

Oil City Derrick.

We have it from good authority that when the Marquis of Lorne stepped off the train at Niagara, he mistook the yelling and gesticulations of the hackmen for a hearty reception of American citizens to his Highness. He remarked to Louise, "What ought I to do?" Said she, "Take off your hat and bow to them, you goose." The Marquis made a low bow and scraped his left foot, whereupon all the hackmen yelled: "Hack! hack! hack!" "What do they say?" inquired the Marquis. "It means, hip, hip, hurrah," explained the Princess, "and that they are pleased with you, and you must make a speech." "Fellow citizens," began the Marquis, but just then a boot-black yelled to pull down his vest; two hackmen threw him head first into a cab and dropped a 200 pound valise on his foot, and before he could extricate himself and explain matters the driver had run up a bill of $15.

HAIR GOODS.

It is no new name for an old article.

LITTA BRAID

A lady can arrange her hair with the "LITTA BRAID" in the most elaborate and artistic manner without the aid of a Hairdresser, or, should she wish it, very plain and simple, and still very neat and comfortable. Nothing will give a lady such perfect satisfaction as the Litta Braid. Found only THOMPSON'S, 210 Wabash-av.

ANSWER TO

Home Correspondents

At MRS. THOMPSON'S, 210 Wabash-av.

SEEDS.

SEEDS,

FLOWER and VEGETABLE. [illegible] EQUALED [illegible] FRESH SEEDS [illegible] New catalogue [illegible] FREE. [illegible] Rockford, Ill.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE. THE COMMON-SENSE TRUSS.

[illegible]

BIRDS.

BIRDS German Canaries, [illegible] KAEMPFER No. 127 Clark-st.

CREAM BAKING POWDER.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

CONTAINS NO ALUM.

It is made from pure refined Cream of Tartar, a fruit acid. It is to-day, as it has been for many years, the most perfect Baking Powder made.

Eminent Physicians and Chemists who have analyzed it advise its use and use it in their own families.

It is never sold in bulk, but in securely labeled cans.

STEELE & PRICE, Manufacturers.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Moderate Demand for Governments---Foreign Exchange.

Large Supplies of New York Exchange—The Stock Market.

The Produce Markets Moderately Active, and Generally Easier.

Increased Offerings in Provisions and Grain.

FINANCIAL.

There was a fair business in Government bonds, purchases of large and small amounts being reported by the brokers. Prices were steady. The 6s of 1881 were unchanged at 106⅛, the 5-20s of 1867 at 101⅞, the 5-20s of 1868 at 102, and the 10-40s at 104⅛. The new 5s of 1881 were off ⅛, to 104⅜; the 4½s at 106, the 4s at 100 to 100⅛, and the currency 6s at 121 were quoted without fluctuation. The New York *World* says in its financial column:

There has been even among persons familiar with the details of the bond business, more or less uneasiness as to the very large settlements to be made with the Treasury in April. By a letter of the 17th inst., the Treasurer of the United States informed the depository banks that they could forward to the Secretary called bonds included under any call as a settlement for their 4 per cent subscriptions, the differences to be adjusted upon the calls matured. A further important facility for settlements is granted in a letter received by the banks from Treasurer Gilfillan to-day. It is now ordered that any called bonds sent to the Secretary, under the Treasurer's letter of the 17th inst., will be redeemed upon their receipt by him, if it is so requested, and credit made of the proceeds, including interest to the date of maturity of the call in which they are included. They will greatly simplify the accounts between the banks and the Treasury, and correspondingly reduce those so-called "Treasury deposits" which are in reality not deposits at all, but simply stock loans. For it must always be remembered that the Treasury does not part with a 4 per cent bond without receiving either the money for it or the deposit of some greater value in other United States bonds. As the present arrangement becomes known we believe that the uneasiness as to settlements with the Treasury will disappear; and we therefore look to see a decided increase in the subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan.

Gold is nominally quoted at $2.00 per $1,000 for large amounts, and 104⅛ for small lots, but the quotation is nominal, as there is no demand.

Foreign exchange rates were strong. Statistics of exports show that the shipping movement is less active than at this time last year. The season of cotton bills is about over. These facts, and the unusual demand from bond importers, account for the firmness of rates. Sterling grain bills or "documentaries" were 483½, and French bills 521⅛. The actual Chicago rates for sterling were 485¾ and 488¾. In New York the actual rates were 486 and 489. The posted rates for sterling were 486½ and 489½. French bankers' bills were 516¼ and 518¾.

Consols were unchanged at 96 5-16. Advices from the other side represent the financial situation as dull but strong, although the commercial and industrial outlook is far from encouraging. Board of Trade inquiries for accommodation for the first of the month were the principal new feature of business at the banks. The general condition of the loan market is dull. Rates at the banks are 6@7 per cent on call, and 7@10 per cent for time loans. The supply of New York exchange is large, on account of the free shipments of stuff East; but, as most of the grain and provisions going forward are accumulated here, there is little extra demand from the country for currency. Bank clearings were $2,700,000.

An encouraging view of the future is afforded our business men and bankers by the Chicago correspondent of the New York *Daily Commercial Bulletin*:

Among all our farmers there seems to be a strong conviction that this is going to be one of the "fat years." The conditions are all so far favorable,—an immense area was fall-plowed in every State in the Northwest; the great absence of an undue fall of rain; a fine winter; the snow again is all gone and absorbed into the earth. In Illinois an almost incredible amount of drainage has been done both with tile and open ditches.

Local securities are in demand at good prices. There were sales of Chicago City 7s at 111, $5,000 of North Division City Railway bonds at 105⅛ and interest, Cook County 1884s at 106, and 1890s at 101⅛.

Stocks were dull. Prices fluctuated back and forth, but the general tendency was downward, although at the close there was some recovery from the lowest figures of the day. The exception to the prevailing direction of prices was Western Union, which advanced from 106 to 106⅛, and closed at 106⅜. The numerous members of Congress, who went short of this stock, in bland reliance upon the sovereign power of their votes on the Railroad Telegraph bill to put down the price, have by this time acquired some expensive instruction in the devious ways of Wall street. The "fiat" dividend again makes its appearance in street gossip, but no one has yet explained how the distribution among stockholders of the stock in the Treasury that already belongs to them can make the stock worth any more. Missouri, Kansas & Texas was weaker, declining from 8¼ to 7⅞. The report industriously circulated that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company was buying up the stock and bonds of the road is denied by those who ought to know. The tone of the market was weak. This feeling was assisted by the statement from seemingly good authority that leaders in the late bull pool like Osborne, Cammack, and Gould had sold out and gone short. Michigan Central advanced ⅜, to 89¼, but most of the other active stocks, except Western Union, mentioned above, declined. Lake Shore was off ⅜, to 71⅛; Northwestern common 1⅜, to 56⅛; the preferred ⅝, to 87⅞; St. Paul common 1⅝, to 38⅛; the preferred ⅛, to 82¼; Burlington & Quincy ⅛, to 116; Union Pacific ⅝, to 74; Erie ¼, to 25⅛; Wabash ¼, to 22; Ohio & Mississippi ⅛, to 11¼; Lackawanna 1, to 50, and Texas Central 1, to 33⅛.

The opening, highest, lowest, and closing prices of the day are given below.

Northwestern gold bonds were 107⅛, Alton 6 per cents (gold) were 103⅛, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Missouri 5 per cents were 72¼, and St. Paul Sinking Funds 103⅛.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad reports for the third week of February increased earnings of $2,700.

The following shows the prices and fluctuations of leading stocks for the day:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
N. Y. Central	117	....	....	117
Michigan Central	88⅜	89¼	88⅜	89¼
Lake Shore	71⅞	72	71⅛	71⅛
C. & N. Western	57⅞	57⅞	56⅛	56⅛
Do preferred	88⅛	88⅛	87⅞	87⅞
M. & St. Paul	39⅜	39⅜	37⅞	38⅛
Do preferred	82⅜	82⅜	81⅞	82¼
C., R. I. & Pacific	131⅛	....	...	131⅛
Illinois Central	82⅛	....	...	82⅛
C., B. & Quincy	116⅛	....	....	116
Chicago & Alton	78	....	....	78
Union Pacific	74⅜	74⅜	73⅞	74
Erie	25⅜	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛
Wabash Railway	22¼	22¼	21⅞	22
Ohio & Miss	11⅜	....	....	11¼
C., C., C. & Ind.	43	....	....	43
H. & St. Jo	15¼	15⅜	15¼	15¼
H. & St. Joe, p'f'd.	43⅞	44⅛	43⅞	43⅞
Delaware & Hud.	40⅜	....	....	40⅜
D., Lack. & West.	51	51	49⅛	50
N. J. Central	39¼	39¼	38	38⅛
W. Union Tel.	106	106⅜	105¼	106⅜
A. & P. Tel	37⅞	38⅜	37⅞	38⅜
Can. Southern	55⅜	....	....	55½
Kansas & Texas	8¼	8¼	7⅞	7⅞
St. L., K. C. & N.	8¼	....	....	8¼
Kansas Pacific	17½	....	....	17½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	486¼	489¼
Belgium	518¾	516¼
France	518¾	516¼
Switzerland	518¾	516¼
Germany	94⅞	95¼
Holland	40	40¼
Austria	....	46
Norway	....	27⅜
Sweden	....	27⅜
Denmark	....	27⅜

COMMERCIAL BILLS.

Sterling	483½
France	521⅛

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s of '81 (ex. int)	106⅛	106⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '67 (ex. int)	101⅞	102
U. S. 5-20s of '68 (ex. int)	102	102¼
U. S. 10-40s	104⅛	104⅜
U. S. new 5s of '81	104⅜	104⅝
U. S. new 4½s	106	106¼
U. S. 4 per cent coupons	100	100⅛
U. S. currency 6s	121	....

LOCAL SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago 7 per cent bonds (long)	*110	*111
Chicago 7 per cent sewerage (long)	*110	*111
Chicago 7 per cent water loan (long)	*110½	*111½
Cook County 7 per ct. bonds (long)	*109¾	*110¾
Cook County 7 per cents (short)	*101	*102
Lincoln Park 7 per cent bonds	*103	*104
West Park bonds, 7 per cent	*102½	*103½
South Park bonds, 7 per cent	*102½	*103½
North Chicago 7 per cent (railroad bonds)	*104½	*105½
City Railway (South Side)	165	.....
City Railway (West Side)	175	.....
City Railway (North Side)	119	121
Chamber of Commerce	58½	.....
W. Div. Railway 7 per cent cert's	*104½	*105½
City scrip	97	98

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Governments were quiet and weak for some of the older issues.

Railroad bonds were generally weak. There is a renewed demand for Central New Jersey consolidated and convertible bonds.

State securities were dull.

The stock market was irregular, but in the main weak early in the day, and prices declined ⅛@2⅝, the latter Erie preferred, which sold down to 43⅛, against 46⅛ yesterday. During the afternoon a stronger feeling prevailed, and a recovery of ⅛@1⅛ ensued, Erie preferred leading in the improvement. This advance was well maintained to the close, and a firm tone characterized final dealings. The recovery in Erie was due to the announcement that the London shareholders of the Atlantic & Great Western Road had consented to a lease of the property to the Erie Railway, also to the fact that the expenses of the last-mentioned road decreased $11,000 during the past month, notwithstanding the cost of keeping the road clear of snow. A lively contest is in progress in coal shares, notably Lackawanna. The bears made strenuous efforts to depress the stock with a large amount of seller 60's, hoping to get the price at a lower range for covering purposes, but the cash stock advanced, because the output of coal, owing to the continued cold weather, is likely to be very large, particularly for Lackawanna, whose profit is on the amount sent to market, and not the price. There is some talk of taking the New Jersey Central Road out of the hands of the Receiver. In this connection the *Times* says the feeling of dissatisfaction created by the vague character of the recent report of the Receiver of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, and its remarkable omissions, still continues, and many individuals who were induced to part with their holdings on the impression that the documents referred to gave a fair representation of the financial condition of the Company express much indignation, and claim that they have been grossly deceived. These parties say that many things which have been included under the heading of expenses should properly have been charged to construction account, and that, had this been done, the report, instead of showing an apparent deficit of $189,000, would have shown an increase in net earnings, as compared with 1877, of $400,000. The strongest stock was Western Union, which advanced on large transactions to 106⅛, the highest point yet reached, closing with sales at the best price. The *Post* says the above stock was bought with a confidence that implies a knowledge of something that will advance the price. Rumor had it that an extra dividend of 1½ per cent would be declared in March. The short interest here and at Washington is large. Transactions were 208,000 shares,—18,000 Erie common, 4,000 preferred, 31,000 Lake Shore, 2,000 Wabash, 17,000 Northwestern common, 13,000 preferred, 11,000 St. Paul common, 4,000 preferred, 56,000 New Jersey Central, 3,000 Michigan Central, 2,600 Union Pacific, 3,000 St. Joes, 24,000 Western Union, and 3,300 Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

Money active at 3@5, closing at 4. Prime mercantile paper 3@5.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, firm at 486; short, 489.

Dry goods imports for the week, $1,856,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons of 1881	106⅜	New 4s	100⅛
Coupons, '67s	102	10-40s	101⅞
Coupons, '68s	102¼	10-40s, coupon	104⅛
New 5s	104⅜	Currencies	121⅞
New 4½s	106¼		

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	106⅜	N. J. Central	38⅜
Quicksilver	112	Rock Island	31⅜
Quicksilver, pfd	32½	St. Paul	38⅛
Pacific Mail	13⅝	St. Paul, pfd	82¼
Mariposa	104⅛	Wabash	21⅞
Mariposa, pfd	105	Fort Wayne	105⅜
Adams Express	106	Terre Haute	7
Wells, Fargo & Co.	99½	Terre Haute, pfd	9
American Express	49⅛	Chicago & Alton	77½
U. S. Express	48⅛	C. & Alton, pfd	105
N. Y. Central	116⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	11⅛
Erie	25⅛	Del., L. & Western	49⅞
Erie, pfd	44	A. & P. Telegraph	38
Harlem	154	Missouri Pacific	1⅛
Michigan Central	88	C., B. & Q. ex. div.	116
Panama	133	Hannibal & St. Joe	15¼
Union Pacific	73⅞	H. & St. Joe, pfd	43⅞
Lake Shore	77⅛	Canada Southern	55
Illinois Central	81⅞	Cent. Pac. bonds	109⅛
Clev. & Pittsburg	91⅜	Union Pac. bonds	109⅛
Northwestern	56⅞	U. P. Land-Grants	112⅛
Northwestern, pfd	87⅞	U. P. Sinking-F'ds	113⅛
C., C., C. & I	42⅛		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	30	Virginia 6s, new	30
Tennessee 6s, new	24⅜	Missouri	107⅛
Virginia 6s, old	30		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	19⅛	H. & N	16⅛
Alta	5⅜	Julia Consolidated	5⅛
Belcher	6¼	Justice	4⅛
Best & Belcher	20⅛	Mexican	42
Bullion	6⅜	Northern Belle	9
Caledonia	2⅛	Ophir	39⅛
California	6¼	Overman	12⅛
Chollar	45⅛	Raymond & Ely	5
Consolidat'd Virginia	6	Savage	13⅛
Crown Point	4⅜	Sierra Nevada	48
Eureka Consolidat'd	29	Union Consolidated	76
Exchequer	5⅛	Yellow Jacket	13⅛
Gould & Curry	12⅛	Bodie	6⅜
Grand Prize	4⅜		

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28.—Sight exchange on New York at par.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 486.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Consols, money, 96 5-16; account, 96⅜.

American Securities—Reading, 12; Erie, 26; preferred, 45.

United States bonds—'67s, 104; 10-40s, 104⅛; new 5s, 106¾; 4½s, 107⅛.

Silver to-day was 49⅜ pence.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Rentes, 111f 70c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Feb. 28:

CITY PROPERTY.

Cornell st, 345 ft w of Milwaukee av, s f, 25x128 ft, improved, dated Feb. 16 (P. and C. G. Platen to Carl Pries)	$1,200
Archer av, 158 ft s w of Wentworth av, n w f, 25x100 ft, dated Feb. 26 (Ira J. Nicholas to G. E. and C. R. Cave)	2,250
West Taylor st, 150 ft w of Centre av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 27 (M. F. Heenan to Eugene Sweeney)	1,250
May st, 144 ft n of Nineteenth st, w f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated Feb. 24 (Gottlieb Goetz to V. Bily)	1,550
West Washington st, s w cor of Jefferson st, n f, undivided ¼ of 75x136 ft, dated March 17, 1877 (S. Judson Gifford to C. J. Dearing)	5,000
South Park av, 224 4-10 ft n of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 25x124½ ft, dated Feb. 27 (John Yunker to Charles N. Perry)	2,500
North Clark st, 132½ ft n of Division st, e f, 33x158 ft, improved, dated Feb. 28 (Charles N. Perry to John Yunker)	10,000
Loomis st, n e corner of Zion place, w f, 72x130⅜ ft, dated Feb 21 (estate of David Lee to the Evangelical Lutheran Zion's Congregation)	2,400
West Twentieth st, 300 ft w of Wood st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb 27 (M. Rutto Carl Zimmermann)	325
Hubbard st, between Elizabeth and Ada sts, n f, 50x107 ft (with other property) dated Sept. 7, 1878 (George A. Newman to Samuel A. Sawyer)	27,500
South Oakley st, n w corner of Thirty-fourth st, e f, 120x108 ft, dated Jan. 17, 1878 (James E. Monroe to Samuel A. Sawyer)	1,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Ellis av, 160 ft, s of Brook st, e f, 20x180 ft, dated Feb 1 (George B. Raymond to L. D. Condee)	$ 3,091

COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for February delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days:

	Thursday.	Friday.
Mess pork	$ 10.37½	$ 10.20
Lard	6.82½	6.72½
Shoulders, boxed	3.85	3.82½
Short ribs, boxed	5.17½	5.15
Whisky	1.04	1.06
Wheat	93⅞	93¼
Corn	33⅜	33
Oats	23⅛	23⅛
Rye	46⅛	46⅛
Barley	78	77
Live hogs	3.65 @4.35	3.65 @3.35
Cattle	2.50 @5.10	2.50 @5.10

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1879.	1878.	SHIPMENTS. 1879.	1878.
Flour, brls	6,162	10,878	11,086	12,846
Wheat, bu	51,731	89,912	33,627	64,425
Corn, bu	77,252	82,290	55,389	134,268
Oats, bu	33,657	44,209	23,169	23,887
Rye, bu	2,050	2,577	892	392
Barley, bu	8,283	10,768	20,398	10,836
Grass seed, lbs	122,135	204,360	184,069	146,067
F. seed, lbs	155,280	22,500	72,582	24,000
B.corn, lbs	112,000	....	82,749	242
C. meats, lbs	167,303	397,024	2,445,774	2,398,114
Beef, tcs	....	....	425	119
Beef, brls	....	....	156	9
Pork, brls	....	755	662	407
Lard, lbs	657,885	188,590	207,935	2,156,779
Tallow, lbs	48,645	106,750	192,200	25,000
Butter, lbs	127,492	82,667	91,525	105,322
D. hogs, No	248	889	118	110
Live hogs, No	18,485	25,232	2,092	5,653
Cattle, No	4,693	4,878	8,130	2,731
Sheep, No	884	2,117	388	1,340
Hides, lbs	91,055	107,190	162,832	139,760
Highwines, brls	65	....	202	52
Wool, lbs	21,564	15,935	20,879	6,250
Potatoes, bu	1,895	480	3	490
Coal, tons	5,352	2,340	1,439	437
Hay, tons	70	115	....	44
Lumber, m ft	259	207	1,516	1,457
Shingles, m	160	555	150	230
Salt, brls	161	703	1,834	998
Poultry, lbs	21,581	15,861	23,230	45,325
Eggs, pkgs	217	396	119	306
Cheese, bxs	617	2,478	1,114	3,076
G. apples, brls	2,082	....	66	....
Beans, bu	452	63	445	78

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 848 bu oats, 952 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 15 cars No. 2 winter wheat, 2 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected, 1 car No. 2 hard, 33 cars No. 2 spring, 46 cars No. 3 do, 40 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (140 wheat); 1 car yellow corn, 40 cars high mixed, 23 cars new do, 10 cars new mixed, 55 cars No. 2 corn, 6 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (136 corn); 12 cars white oats, 9 cars No. 2 mixed, 1 car rejected (22 oats); 6 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected; 1 car No. 3 barley, 1 car feed. Total, 307 cars, or 130,000 bu. Inspected out: 31,665 bu wheat, 61,620 bu corn, 8,514 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were rather irregular yesterday. There was an early tendency to lower prices in most departments, but several of them recovered later. There was a good demand for pork throughout, though packers offered their stuff so freely as to lead some to think they wanted to break the market. Much the same condition was observed in wheat. Large orders were received to buy April wheat at about 94c, and it was surmised that the holders tried to beat down quotations to that point, but it only staid there a few minutes. A good deal of February wheat was bought in yesterday, the shorts having held off longer than usual in hopes of a break. We note, too, that some rather long lines of corn were sold for future, which caused lower prices in that market, and oats sympathized with it. The advices from other points were not specially favorable to strength, except that wheat cargoes afloat for Great Britain were quoted firmer.

Domestic dry goods were fairly active and were firm. There is now a steadily-increasing attendance of buyers, and in comparison with past years at a corresponding period the market is active. Groceries were in good general demand, and as a rule were firm. Coffees were steady at the decline of the previous day. The dried-fruit market remains firm for domestics and for most varieties of imported fruits. Fish continue active and firm. No important change was apparent in the butter market, prices ruling easy. Cheese remains firm. Prices of leather, bagging, coal, and wood ranged about the same as before. Oils ruled quiet and steady.

Lumber continues in fair demand at the current prices. The orders usually call for dry stuff, which is in fair supply, but unequally distributed, hence local dealers find it necessary to trade more or less with each other. The demand for seeds was smaller, and the two leading kinds were tame, while late varieties were firm, the stock of them being light. Wool was steady. Hides sold at former figures, the regular dealers taking all the receipts. The demand for green fruits was fair at recent prices. Poultry and eggs were firm under a good local inquiry.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN.

The following table shows the visible supply of grain on the dates named:

In store.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
Feb. 22, 1879.	20,717,000	12,597,000	2,182,000	4,107,000
Feb. 15, 1879.	20,694,000	9,324,000	2,346,000	4,541,000
Feb. 23, 1878.	8,596,000	3,528,000	2,914,000	3,415,000
Feb. 24, 1877.	10,823,124	11,470,713	2,825,991	3,386,918
Feb. 26, 1876.	17,034,222	5,883,351	3,223,314	2,151,208
Feb. 27, 1875.	12,180,111	6,853,214	2,200,033	1,440,300
Feb. 28, 1874.	11,658,255	6,159,571	2,692,533	901,164

Also, 1,214,000 bu rye, against 1,321,000 bu a week previously.

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:

	Received.	Shipped.
Chicago	51,731	33,627
Milwaukee	19,220	13,490
New York	157,000	68,000
Detroit	37,000	17,000
Toledo	6,000	14,000
St. Louis	31,000	2,000
Baltimore	52,300	18,000
Philadelphia	39,000	15,000
Total	393,251	181,717

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

Feb. 28.—Receipts—Flour, 13,851 brls; wheat, 156,550 bu; corn, 84,370 bu; oats, 6,475 bu; corn-meal, 322 pkgs; rye, 3,650 bu; barley, 1,600 bu; malt, 1,425 bu; pork, 540 brls; beef, 3,4581 tcs; cut-meats, 4,183 pkgs; lard, 2,496 tcs; whisky, 369 brls.

Exports—For twenty-four hours—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 68,000 bu; corn, 56,000 bu; rye, 8,000 bu.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following table exhibits the number of cars of each grade of wheat inspected into store in this city during the month of February for four years:

	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.
No. 1 hard	....	347	....	13
No. 2 hard	46	166	52	514
No. 1	2	58	5	20
No. 2	1,324	1,101	192	856
No. 3	1,561	327	130	692
Rejected	705	102	129	426
Unmerchantable	48	19	40	61
Total, cars	3,686	2,120	548	2,582

The following was the inspection of other grain during February:

	Feb., 1879.	Jan. and Feb., '79.	Feb., 1879.
Corn	5,151	10,109	3,895
Oats	585	1,395	691
Rye	169	488	129
Barley	234	743	725

The following are the new rates for grain inspection which take effect to-day. For in inspection—25c per car-load, 10c per wagon or cart-load, 25c per 1,000 bu from canal boats, ¼ of 1c per bu from bags. For out inspection—30c per 1,000 bu to vessels, 20c per car-load to cars, 30c per car-load to teams, or 10c per wagon-load to teams.

PACKING.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of the 27th says: The packing to date this season, and to the close of the winter last year, at the under-mentioned places, compare as follows:

	To Feb. 26, 1879.	Season 1877-'8.
Cincinnati	610,000	632,302
Chicago	2,760,000	2,501,285
St. Louis	625,000	593,540
Indianapolis	465,000	279,414
Milwaukee	440,000	371,982
Louisville	190,000	270,150
Total, six cities	5,090,000	4,564,673
Kansas City	217,000	188,344
Cedar Rapids	136,014	125,360
Cleveland	130,000	107,762

GOODS RECEIVED

at the port of Chicago Feb. 28: H. H. Hayden, 316 sacks salt; Peter Schuttler, 50 kegs wrought nails. Collections, $7,259.94.

MANIPULATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—A quieter *English* cable sets the crowd to selling wheat, and because it don't go down they cry "Manipulation," and seem oblivious to the fact that France, Spain, Italy, Belgium, Holland, and Portugal last week took over twice as much of our wheat as did the United Kingdom; and that in five days of last week there were 508,000 bu of charters to the Continent, against 104,000 to the United Kingdom, and that from New York alone.

SCALPER.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active and easier, though there was a good demand for pork during the greater part of the day. Liverpool was reported 6d per 112 lbs lower on lard, and hogs at our Stock-Yards were quoted 5c per 100 lbs lower, which made buyers of product insist on concessions. There was also a good deal of stuff offered early by packers, which tended to depress prices, but it was all taken, chiefly by shorts. The receipts of product were moderate, with fair shipments. There was little reference made to the "close of the packing season," as it never closes here, whatever may be the case elsewhere.

MESS PORK—Declined 17½@20c per brl, reacted 12½c, and closed 12½c below the latest prices of Thursday. Sales were reported of 410 brls (old) spot at $8.75; 2,750 brls seller March at $10.22½@10.30; 28,750 brls seller April at $10.30@10.42½; and 14,000 brls seller May at $10.45@10.55. Total, 45,910 brls. The market closed tame at $10.25 for cash; $10.25 for March; $10.35@10.37½ for April; and $10.50@10.52½ for May. Old pork was quoted at $8.75 when not repacked.

Prime mess pork was quoted at $9.25@9.50, and extra prime at $8.75@9.00.

LARD—Declined 7½@10c per 100 lbs, and closed 7½c below the latest prices of Thursday. There was not much demand except for April, and the market was generally quiet. Sales were reported of 1,500 tcs seller March at $6.75@6.80; 9,500 tcs seller April at $6.82½@6.87½; and 4,250 tcs seller May at $6.90@6.95. Total, 15,250 tcs. The market closed tame at $6.77½ for spot; $6.75@6.77½ for March; $6.82½@6.85 for April; and $6.90@6.92½ for May.

MEATS—Were quiet, except in local futures, and a shade easier. Shippers made few inquires. Sales were reported of 300,000 lbs shoulders seller April at $3.75; 50 boxes do at $3.85 spot; 250 boxes long and short clears at 5⅛c; 50 boxes do at 5¼c; 2,950,000 lbs short ribs at $5.02½@5.05 for March, $5.12½@5.15 for April, and $5.25@5.30 for May; 185 tcs sweet-pickled hams (16 lbs) at 7⅛c. The following were the closing prices per 100 lbs on the leading cuts:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part cured	$3.70	$5.00	$4.97½	$5.17½
Boxed	3.82½	5.15	5.12½	5.27½
April, boxed	3.92½	5.25	5.22½	5.37½
May, boxed	4.02½	5.35	5.32½	5.47½

Long clears quoted at $4.85 loose and $5.00 boxed; Cumberlands, $5.00@5.25 boxed; long-cut hams, 8@8½c; sweet-pickled hams, 7¼@7¾c for 16 to 15 lb average; green hams, 7@7¼c for same averages; green shoulders, 3⅛@3½c.

Bacon quoted at 4⅛@5c for shoulders, 5⅜@5⅝c for short ribs, 6@6⅛c for short clears, 8@9c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quoted at $5.00@5.50 for No. 1 white, 4⅞@5c for good yellow, and 4¼@4⅛c for brown.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were firm and quiet at $8.25@8.50 for mess, $9.00@9.25 for extra mess, and $17.75@18.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quiet at 6⅛@6⅜c for city and 6@6⅛c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—There was not quite so much demand, but more doing, the inquiry being more for brands in stock than it was the previous day. Shippers did the most of the business, and holders were firm at previous prices. Sales were reported of 500 brls winters, partly at $5.00; 1,400 brls double extras at $3.60@4.75; 100 brls extras at $3.25; 100 brls supers at $2.40; and 600 bags rye flour on private terms. Total, 2,500 brls. The following was the nominal range of prices:

Choice winters	$5.25 @5.50
Good to choice winters	4.50 @5.00
Fair to good winters	3.50 @4.25
Choice Minnesotas	4.50 @5.00
Fair to good Minnesotas	4.00 @6.00
Fair to good springs	3.50 @4.00
Low springs	2.50 @3.25
Patents	6.00 @8.00
Buckwheat	4.00 @4.25

BRAN—Was in good demand and stronger. Sales were 70 tons at $9.50 per ton on track, and $9.50@9.75 free on board cars.

CORN-MEAL—Sales were 20 tons coarse at $12.55 per ton to arrive, and 600 brls at $1.75.

OATMEAL—Sale was made of 2,000 bags on private terms.

MIDDLINGS—Sale was made of 10 tons at $9.00 on track.

WHEAT SCREENINGS—Sales were 40 tons at $12.00@19.30 per ton.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and easier. The market declined ⅜c early, advanced ⅝c, and closed ⅛c below the latest prices of Thursday. The British markets were quiet, but cargoes on passage were called firm, while New York was inactive and dull, and our receipts were larger. These things were favorable to lower prices, and prominent operators were apparently disposed to help the downward movement. It was stated that large orders were here to buy April wheat at 94c, and the holders of those orders were unable to fill them, as the market rebounded almost as soon as it had touched that figure, and there was a moderate demand on rising quotations. The inquiry was more largely for February than heretofore, several of the shorts having avoided filling till the last day, as they had hoped the market would break under the continued accumulation of wheat in store here. The shipping demand for the lower grades was fair, and round lots of No. 2 commanded about ⅛c more than car lots; they closed at 93⅛c, with No. 3 at 80⅜c for cash lots on first storage. Seller April opened at 94⅛@94⅜c, declined to 94c, advanced to 94⅜c, and closed at 94⅛c. Seller May was quiet at 3⅛@3⅜c over April, selling at 97½@97⅛c. Seller March was quiet at 93⅜@93⅜c, closing at 93⅛c. February was the same price as March. Spot sales were reported of 21,000 bu No. 2 at 93⅛@93⅜c; 400 bu mixed at 89c; 25,000 bu No. 3 (regular) at 79⅛c; 12,600 bu do (fresh) at 80⅛@80⅜c; 5,600 bu rejected at 67⅛c; and 26,000 bu by sample at 68⅛@85⅛c. Total, 90,600 bu. Also, 6,400 bu No. 3 at 81⅛c to arrive, free on board cars.

WINTER WHEAT—Was more active. Sales were 3,600 bu No. 2 at 95⅛c for regular and 97c for fresh receipts; 3,600 bu No. 3 at 89⅛@91c; and 2,800 bu by sample at 94⅛c@$1.00⅛. Total, 10,000 bu.

CORN—Was fairly active in futures during a part of the session, but easier, declining ⅛@⅜c from the latest prices of Thursday. The British markets were dull and easier, while New York closed stronger, but without affecting our market, though the receipts here were rather light. A rather large quantity of long corn, chiefly for May, was offered early and this depressed quotations. A temporary rally ensued, but not enough demand remained to sustain prices. A moderate shipping inquiry was noted in No. 2, but the lower grades were decidedly slow. Regular No. 2 closed at 33c, and gilt edged receipts of do nominal at 33⅛c. New high mixed was nominal at 32⅛c, and new mixed at 31⅛c. Seller May opened at 37⅛@37⅜c, sold down to 37⅛c, improved to 37⅜c, and fell back to 37⅛c at the close. June sold at 37⅜@37⅜c, and July was nearly nominal at 37⅜@37⅜c. April was quiet at 33⅛@33⅜c, and March at 33@33⅛c, all closing with the inside bid. Spot sales were reported of 33,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 33⅛@33⅜c; 1,200 bu do (regular) at 33c; 9,000 bu by sample at 32@34c on track; 4,000 bu do at 33⅛@33⅜c free on board cars; and 400 bu cars at 34c on track. Total, 47,600 bu.

OATS—More active by sample, and quiet and a shade easier in the speculative department. The receipts were light. Futures were steady, closing about ⅛c lower. The demand was small and principally for May, and changes were made from this month to next at ⅛c difference. May sold at 26⅛@26⅛c, closing at the inside. April sold at 23⅛c, and March at 23⅛c. Regular No. 2 oats were steady at 23⅛c, and fresh at 23⅛c. Samples were in lively demand for local use and shipment, and firmer. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 at 23⅛c; 6,600 bu by sample at 25⅛@27⅛c on track, and 35,400 bu do at 25⅛@28c free on board. Total, 52,000 bu.

RYE—Was steady, futures being quiet and firm in the absence of sellers. Samples were more plenty and sold readily. March was firm at 46⅛c, April at 47⅛c, and May at 51@51⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 46⅛c; 3,200 bu by sample at 44⅛@48c on track, and 1,200 bu do at 48@49c free on board. Total, 4,800 bu.

BARLEY—Was in better demand and firmer. The offerings were light. The trading in futures consisted principally in making changes from March to April at a difference of ⅝c on Extra 3, and about 1c on No. 2. Extra 3 sold at 41⅛@42c for March, and at 42⅛@42⅜c for April, closing at outside quotations. No. 2 was quiet at 77@77⅛c for March and 78@78⅜c for April at the close. No. 2 was nominal at 77c, and fresh sold at 78c. Extra 3 was firm at 42@47c, and No. 3 at 36@38c. Samples were a little more active. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 (in A., D. & Co.'s) at 78c; 400 bu Extra 3 at 44c; 800 bu do fresh in A., D. & Co.'s at 47c; 400 bu No. 3 at 38c; 3,200 bu by sample at 29@81c on track; and 3,200 bu at 43@71c delivered. Total, 8,400 bu.

MORNING CALL.

Mess pork—Sales 6,500 brls at $10.32½ for March and $10.40@10.45 for April. Lard—Sales 1,500 tcs at $6.85@6.87½ for April. Short ribs—500,000 lbs at $5.15 for April, $5.30 for May, and $5.42½ for June. Shoulders—100,000 lbs at $3.75 for April.

2 O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was easier, sales being made of 100,000 bu at 93⅛@93⅜c for March, 94⅛@94⅜c for April, and 97⅜c for May. Corn—90,000 bu at 37⅛@37⅜c for May and 37⅛c for June. Oats—20,000 bu at 26⅛c for June. Mess pork—10,750 brls at $10.35@10.40 for April. Lard—1,750 tcs at $6.87½ for April and $6.75 for March. Short ribs—650,000 lbs at $5.12½ for April, $5.25 for May, and $5.35 for June.

LATER.

Wheat was quiet, closing ⅛c lower than on 'Change. April sold at 94@94⅛c, and closed at 94⅛c. March sold at 93⅛@93⅜c, and closed at 93⅛c.

Corn was easier, selling at 33c for March, 33⅛c for April, and 37⅛@37⅜c for May. June sold at 37⅜@37⅜c, and July at 37⅜c. The market closed at the inside prices.

Oats were quiet at 26⅛c for May.

Mess pork weakened under free offerings. Sales were made of 4,250 brls at $10.27½ for March, $10.32½@10.40 for April, and $10.47½ for May.

Lard was steady, with sales of 750 tcs at $6.85@6.87½ for April, and $6.77½ for March.

Short ribs—Sales 1,100,000 lbs at $5.10@5.12½ for April, and $5.25 for May.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork closed at $10.30@10.32½ for April, $10.42½@10.45 for May, and $10.20@10.22½ for March. Sales 9,500 brls at $10.30@10.32½ for April and $10.45 for May.

Lard closed easier at $6.80@6.82½ for April, $6.87½@6.90 for May, and $6.72½@6.75 for March. Sales 2,750 tcs at $6.82½ for April, and $6.90 for May.

Short ribs were lower. Sales were made of 50,000 lbs at $5.00 seller March.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Continues in light demand. Prices seem to be irregular. Some of the dealers quote higher figures, while others say they are willing to sell at quotations:

Fine green carpet brush, ℔	4 @4½
Green hurl	3¼@4
Red-tipped hurl	3 @3¾
Fine green, with hurl to work it	3¼@4
Red-tipped do.	2½@3¼
Inferior	2 @2¾
Crooked	1¼@2½

BUTTER—A fair degree of activity was noted in the butter market, liberal purchases being made both on local and shipping account, but the increasing receipts keep prices weak. The supply of creamery butter is just now in excess of the demand, and sales are slow at the late decline. We quote:

Creamery	22@26
Good to choice dairy	18@21
Medium	12@15
Inferior to common	5@10
Roll butter	8@15

BAGGING—Only a light inquiry existed. Orders were few and small, but prices remain firm, despite the dullness of trade. We quote:

Stark	22¼	Burlaps, 4 bu	12
Brighton A	22	Do, 5 bu	14
Otter Creek	19	Gunnies, single	14@15
Lewiston	20	Do, double	23@24
American	19	Wool sacks	40@45

CHEESE—Fine mild cheese is very firm, the supply being reduced to rather small dimensions. Other grades were at pretty full figures, but can hardly be quoted firm. Following are the prices current:

September and October, full cream	8 @8½
August do	6¼@7
Part skim	6¼@6¾
Full skim	4 @5
Low grades	2 @3

COAL—Was in good request on local and country account, and remained firm at the prices given below:

Lackawanna, large egg	$ 6.25
Lackawanna, small egg	6.25
Lackawanna, nut	6.00@6.25
Lackawanna, range	6.50
Piedmont	7.00
Blossburg	6.00
Cannel	6.50
Erie	5.50
Baltimore & Ohio	4.50@5.00
Minonk	3.50
Wilmington	3.00
Gartsherrie, Indiana block	4.50
White ash block	4.50

COOPERAGE—No change was noted, packers' cooperage bringing former figures. The sales were light:

Pork barrels	$ 87½
Lard tierces	1.05
Whisky barrels	1.30 @ 1.40
Alcohol do	1.50 @ 1.60
Flour barrels	35 @ .40
Tierce hoops, hickory	13.50 @14.00
Tierce hoops, oak	11.50 @12.50
Flour hoops	6.00 @ 7.00
Flour staves	6.00 @ 7.00
Bucked pork staves, ℔ m	15.00 @17.00
Bucked tierce staves, ℔ m	21.00 @23.00
Bucked whisky staves, ℔ m	27.00 @29.00

Rough staves $3.00@5.00 less.

DRESSED HOGS—Good fresh lots were firm at $4.50@4.55, and heavy were probably salable at $4.60. Sales were reported of 2 cars at $4.50@4.55, and on the street, of 23 head at $4.70.

EGGS—Were firmer at 15@16c, with fair sales to the city retailers. The supply was ample, but dealers expect the storm will reduce receipts for a few days.

FISH—Prices remain as before and are firm throughout the list. Trade is active and stocks ample. Below are the quotations:

No. 1 whitefish, ℔ ½-brl	$4.10@ 4.25
Family whitefish, ½-brl	1.75@ 1.90
Trout, ½-brl	3.60@ 3.70
Mackerel, extra mess, ½-brl	12.50
Select mess, ℔ ½-brl	16.00
Extra shore, ½-brl	14.00
No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.50
No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00@ 7.50
No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50@ 6.00
No. 2 bay, ½-brl	4.50@ 5.00
Large family	4.75
Fat family, new, ½-brl	3.00@ 3.25
No. 1 bay, kits	1.10@ 1.20
No. 1 bay, medium	1.00@ 1.05
Family kits	75@ 1.00
George's codfish, extra	5.00@ 5.25
Bank cod	4.00
Compressed cod	6
Dressed cod	7
Labrador herring, split, brls	6.50
Labrador herring, round, brls	6.00@ 6.10
Labrador herring, round, ½-brls	3.50
Holland herring	1.10@ 1.15
Smoked halibut	9@ 10
Scaled herring, ℔ box	30@ 35
California salmon, brls	13.00
California salmon, ½-brls	6.50

FRUITS AND NUTS—Little change was observable in this market. There was a fair general demand, and most varieties were steadily held at former quotations:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 5¾@ 6¼
Dates, fancy	9
Figs, layers	14 @ 16
Turkish prunes	5⅜@ 6
French prunes, kegs	6½@ 7
French prunes, boxes	10 @ 16
Raisins, layers	1.75 @1.80
London layers	2.20 @2.25
Loose Muscatel	1.80 @1.85
Valencias, new	7¼@ 7¾
Zante currants	4 @ 4¾
Citron	14¼@ 15½

DOMESTIC.

Alden apples	10 @ 14
Evaporated	7¼@ 9
New York and Michigan	3½@ 4¼
Southern	2¾@ 3¼
Ohio	3¼@ 3¾
Peaches, unpared, halves	3¾@ 4
Peaches, unpared, quarters	3¼@ 3¾
Raspberries	32½@ 33
Blackberries	5½@ 6
Pitted cherries	23 @ 25

NUTS.

Filberts	10 @ 11
Almonds, Tarragona	20 @ 21
Naples walnuts	13 @ 14
Brazils	5½@ 6
Texas pecans	6 @ 7
River pecans	5½@ 6
Wilmington peanuts	5 @ 5¼
Tennessee peanuts	4½@ 5
Virginia peanuts	6 @ 6½

FURS—Were in fair demand at unchanged prices. The reports from Europe indicate weakness, and dealers are anxiously awaiting the result of the sales in London which takes place early this month. Quotations:

	Western.	Northern.
No. 1 mink	$ 40 @ 45	60 @ 75
Nos. 2 to 3 mink	10 @ 20	15 @ 40
Nos. 1 and 2 large raccoon	35 @ 60	40 @ 65
Nos. 3 to 4 raccoon	10 @ 20	10 @ 25
Fall muskrat	7 @ 8	6 @ 7
Winter muskrat	9 @ 11	8 @ 9
Kit muskrat	... @ 2	... @ 2
Black skunk	75 @ 90	75 @ 90
Short-striped skunk	60 @ 75	60 @ 75
Narrow-strp'd skunk	45 @ 55	45 @ 55
Broad-strp'd skunk	10 @ 15	... @ 15
Nos. 1 to 3 otter	75 @4.00	1.00 @5.50
Mountain wolf, 1 to 3	50 @2.25	50 @2.50
Prairie wolf	25 @ 70	25 @ 80
Beaver, ℔ ℔	1.40 @1.50	1.75 @1.90
Beaver, staggy and heavy	50 @ 60	70 @ 87½
Martin	75 @1.00	1.50 @2.00
Bear, large	6.00 @7.00	8.00 @9.00
Bear, cub	2.00 @3.00	3.00 @4.50
Cross fox	1.50 @3.50	2.00 @4.50
Red fox	1.00 @1.50	1.00 @1.50
Gray fox	1.00 @1.25	1.00 @1.25
Kid fox	25 @ 30	.... @ 25
Lynx	1.00 @1.50	1.25 @1.62½
Wolverine	.... @3.00	.... @4.00
Wildcat	.... @ 25	.... @ 25
Badger	60 @ 75	60 @ 75
Opossum	10 @ 12½	10 @ 12½

GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair retail request and steady. Apples were firmer, $2.00 being the figure for car lots of sound fruit, and fine stock is retailed at $2.50@3.00, the inside being perhaps the average price:

Apples, ℔ brl	$2.00@ 2.50
Cranberries, ℔ brl	5.00@ 7.00
Lemons, ℔ box	3.50@ 4.00
Oranges, ℔ box	2.00@ 3.00
Valencia oranges, ℔ case	6.00@ 7.00
Valencia oranges, extra size	8.00@10.00
Malaga grapes, ℔ case	8.00@10.00

GROCERIES—Trade was all that could be expected, the volume of sales being in excess of past years at a corresponding season. Prices were well supported all around:

RICE.

Carolina	6¾@ 7¾
Louisiana	6¾@ 7½

COFFEE.

Mendaling, Java	28 @29
O. G. Java	24½@26
Choice to fancy Rio	17 @18
Good to prime	15¼@16¼
Common to fair	13 @14¼
Roasting	11 @11¾

SUGARS.

Patent cut loaf	9¾@ 9⅞
Crushed	9¾@ 9⅞
Granulated	9½@ 9⅝
Powdered	9¾@ 9⅞
A standard	8¾@ 8⅞
Do. No. 2	@ 8½
Extra C	8¼@ 8⅜
C No. 1	8 @ 8⅛
C No. 2	7⅞@ 7⅞
Yellow	7 @ 7⅛
New Orleans white, clarified	8¾@ 9
New Orleans prime to choice	7 @ 7½
New Orleans fully fair to prime	6¼@ 6¾
New Orleans fair	6¼@ 6⅜

SIRUPS.

California sugar-loaf drips	38 @40
California silver drips	45 @48
Sugar-house sirup	35 @40
New Orleans molasses, choice	41 @43
Do prime	38 @40
Fair	33 @36
Common	27 @30
Common molasses	28 @33
Black Strap	24 @25

SPICES.

Allspice	18¼@19
Cloves	45 @50
Cassia	24 @25
Pepper	14¼@15
Nutmegs, No. 1	90 @95
Calcutta ginger	8 @ 9

SOAPS.

True Blue	5 @ 5¼
Blue lily	5 @ 5¼
White lily	5
Savon imperial	5
German mottled	5¼@ 5½
Peach blossom	6

HAY—Was in only fair request and steady, the receipts continuing light. Timothy in small bales brings outside prices:

No. 1 timothy	$8.00@8.50
No. 2 do	7.00@7.50
Mixed do	6.50
Upland prairie	7.00@7.25
No. 1	6.00@6.50

HIDES—Were selling to the local dealers, 7c being the basis on which most of the sales are made:

Light cured hides, ℔ ℔	7 @ 7¼
Heavy do, ℔ ℔	6½@ 6¾
Damaged or grubby do, ℔ ℔	5½
Bullhides	5
Part cured, ℔ ℔	6 @ 6½
Green frozen, ℔ ℔	5½
Calf, ℔ ℔	10
Deacons, ℔ ℔	40
Dry flint, ℔ ℔	14½
Dry salted, ℔ ℔	11 @12
Green city butchers', ℔ ℔	5 @ 5¼
Sheep pelts, wool estimated, ℔ ℔	28

LUMBER—Was again in fair demand and steady, though the price-list is sometimes departed from for cash or on large orders and partly green stuff. Quotations:

First and second clear, 1¼@2 in	$ 32.00
Third clear, 1¼ to 2 inch	28.00@30.00
Third clear, inch	26.00
First and clear dressed siding	15.50
First common dressed siding	14.00
Second common siding	12.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	25.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	16.50
Box boards, A, 13 in. and upwards	31.00@32.50
Box boards, B, 13 in. and upwards	26.00
Box boards, C	17.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 in., rough	24.00@28.00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 in	20.00@25.00
C stock boards, 10 to 12 in	16.00@17.00
D or common stock boards	13.00
Fencing, No. 1	10.00@10.50
Fencing, No. 2	8.50@ 9.50
Common boards	10.00@11.00
Cull boards	9.00@10.00
Dimension stuff	10.00@10.50
Dimension stuff, 20 to 30 ft	11.50@13.00
Culls, 2 in	8.00@ 9.00
Pickets, rough and select	7.00@11.00
Pickets, select, dressed, and headed	18.00
Lath	1.50@ 1.75
Shingles, "A" standard to extra dry	2.20@ 2.30
Shingles, standard green	2.00@ 2.15
Shingles, No. 1	1.00@ 1.10
Cedar shingles	2.00@ 2.10
Track shingles	1.80

OILS—Trade was reported quiet, with little or no variation in values. Below are the quotations:

Carbon, 110 degrees test	12½
Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 deg. test	15
Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test	19½
Carbon, Michigan legal test	22½
Lard, extra winter strained	61
Lard, No. 1	56
Lard, No. 2	50
Linseed, raw	65
Linseed, boiled	70
Whale, winter bleached	55
Sperm	$1.30
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	75
Neatsfoot oil, extra	70
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	52
Bank oil	40
Straits	43
Turpentine	34
Miners' oil, extra yellow	55
Miners' oil, white	58
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	14
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg	13
Gasoline, 87 degrees	19
West Virginia, natural, 28 degrees	30
Natural, 30 degrees	25
Reduced, 28 degrees	20 @25

POTATOES—Were steady and in moderate local request. Peachblows sold at 70@80c, and Rose at 65@70c per bu.

POULTRY—Was steady under a fair city demand, and some of the choice lots were taken for shipment:

Chickens, dressed, ℔ ℔	$ 7 @ 9
Turkeys, dressed, ℔ ℔	12 @ 14½
Geese, dressed, ℔ ℔	6 @ 8
Ducks, dressed, ℔ ℔	8 @ 9½
Wild ducks, small	1.75 @ 2.00
Mallards	3.00

SEEDS—Were quiet and unchanged. Timothy sold at $1.05@1.22, prime being $1.18@1.20. Clover was slow and tame at $3.50@4.00, and mammoth sold at $4.10@4.15. Hungarian and millet were steady at 80@90c, and flax at $1.60 for crushing and $1.60@1.65 for fine sowing.

SALT—Continues in fair request and firm. The stock is smaller than usual, but sufficient to carry the trade till spring:

Fine salt, ℔ brl	$ 1.15
Coarse, ℔ brl	1.40
Dairy, ℔ brl, without bags	1.15
Dairy, ℔ brl, with bags	1.50@1.70
Ashton dairy, ℔ sack	3.00

TEAS—A good business was in progress and prices again ruled firm. We quote:

HYSON.		IMPERIAL.	
Common to fair	17@28	Common to fair	20@35
Superior to fine	28@38	Superior to fine	40@50
Extra fine to finest	40@50	Extra fine to finest	60@65
Choicest	55@65		
YOUNG HYSON.		JAPAN UNCOLORED.	
Common to fair	17@30	Common to fair	18@35
Superior to fine	30@40	Superior to fine	40@50
Extra fine to finest	50@60	Extra fine to finest	55@60
Choicest	65@70	OOLONG.	
GUNPOWDER.		Common to fair	18@28
Common to fair	20@30	Superior to fine	30@40
Superior to fine	35@45	Extra fine to finest	45@55
Extra fine to finest	50@60	Choicest	60@70
Choicest	70@80	SOUCHONG AND CONGO.	
		Superior to fine	28@40

WHISKY—Was quiet, with no change in prices. Sales were reported of 250 brls on the basis of $1.04 per gallon for highwines. Alcohol for export was nominal at 31c per gallon, delivered in New York.

WOOL—Was in small order demand and steady:

Washed fleece wool, ℔ ℔	28@32
Medium unwashed	20@23
Fine do, good	18@20
Coarse do	16@20
Tub-washed, choice	35@38
Tub-washed, common to fair	30@33
Colorado, medium to fine	20@24
Colorado, common	16@19
Colorado, coarse	13@14

LIVE-STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,950	17,841	624
Tuesday	4,197	19,630	2,590
Wednesday	5,244	23,601	1,848
Thursday	4,693	18,485	888
Friday	4,188	19,383	1,821
Total	22,272	98,940	7,771
Same time last week	21,652	96,071	10,909
Week before last	25,242	101,687	9,113
Shipments—			
Monday	1,222	7,073	877
Tuesday	2,454	8,067	1,159
Wednesday	2,193	9,771	1,279
Thursday	2,092	8,130	388
Total	7,961	32,741	3,703

The sensational report in Friday's issue of one of the morning papers to the effect that a genuine case of pleuro-pneumonia had been discovered at the Union Stock-Yards proves, upon investigation, to have been false in every particular. The only foundation for the rumor was the circumstance that on Saturday last a heifer, which had that day arrived from Macon County, was found to be diseased, and was accordingly ordered slaughtered by the Government Inspector. The animal was subsequently subjected to a thorough examination, which developed the fact that it was suffering from ordinary pneumonia, and nothing more. The report that Dr. Detmers, the Government Inspector, had certified to the contrary is supposed to have been furnished by a nincompoop attached to the Collector's office, and is pronounced utterly false. The Inspector's certificate for yesterday declares that no case of pleuro-pneumonia or other contagious disease exists at the Union Stock-Yards.

CATTLE—The position of the market was no more favorable to sellers than on the two preceding days, trade continuing dull, with prices weak all around and irregularly lower. There was no change for the better in the tone of advices from the East, and as the receipts were again large buyers were enabled to force down prices another notch. Shipping grades suffered the most, 10@12½c no more than covering the decline in that class. In butchers' stuff and stockers the reduction averaged about 5c. Compared with last week's closing prices there is a decline in shipping grades of 20@25c, and in other descriptions of 10@15c. The present week's receipts have been altogether too liberal for the time of year, and the shrinkage in values is not greater than might reasonably have been expected. Yesterday's trading was done at $2.00@5.00 for inferior to extra grades, the bulk at $2.50@3.50 for butchers' and common stuff, and at $3.90@4.40 for fair to choice shipping steers. Feeders paid $2.75@3.80 for common to prime lots. A good many cattle were left in the pens unsold, and the market closed heavy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	$4.80@5.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	4.50@4.70
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,100 to 1,350 lbs	4.00@4.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.75@4.00
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	2.65@3.55
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.90@3.60
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.00@2.50
Veals, per 100 lbs	3.00@4.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
14	1,585	$5.00	11	1,080	$4.00
15	1,441	4.90	16	1,175	4.00
16	1,333	4.75	19	1,103	4.00
14	1,571	4.80	15	1,209	4.00
15	1,417	4.55	51	1,086	3.95
34	1,418	4.75	10	1,019	3.77½
31	1,376	4.50	20 stock's	1,020	3.80
17	1,345	4.45	10	1,019	3.77½
18	1,369	4.45	18	976	3.75
18	1,369	3.45	17 cows	1,157	3.70
18	1,272	4.40	32	965	3.62½
16	1,220	4.35	26	913	3.60
77	1,263	4.35	25 stock's	931	3.50
17	1,249	4.30	12	1,048	3.50
32	1,167	4.25	20	1,078	3.00
13	1,294	4.25	17	1,193	3.00
39	1,210	4.20	100 stock's	806	3.25
35	1,224	4.20	10	980	3.40
12	1,203	4.20	13	1,090	3.37½
18	1,273	4.15	16	1,077	3.37½
19	1,156	4.15	15	1,115	3.35
37	1,362	4.15	35	978	3.20
36	1,167	4.15	38 cows	893	3.00
34	1,165	4.15	20 cows	962	2.85
38	1,221	4.12½	11	885	2.75
15	1,130	4.12½	12 cows	887	2.80
16	1,142	4.10	11	942	2.70
15	1,090	4.10	23	826	2.12½
20	1,175	4.00			

HOGS—The market opened fairly active and steady, but became dull and easier as the day advanced, and ruled a full 5c lower during the afternoon. The supply was light, but there were more hogs than the trade required, a considerable number remaining in the pens at the close. Sales ranged from $3.00@3.50 for skips, to $4.35@4.45 for choice heavy grades. Closing figures were $3.75@3.85 for light weights, and $3.65@4.35 for poor to choice heavy.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
94	344	$4.50	59	165	$3.85
54	311	4.45	41	170	3.85
66	358	4.25	15	267	3.85
98	293	4.25	51	165	3.85
58	263	4.25	40	216	3.85
72	323	4.25	47	207	3.85
50	250	4.20	63	271	3.85
55	298	4.15	34	208	3.85
25	274	4.10	38	207	3.85
133	270	4.05	63	174	3.80
55	320	4.05	55	273	3.80
21	322	4.00	114	201	3.80
90	322	4.00	62	173	3.80
40	322	4.00	47	198	3.75
47	243	3.95	63	277	3.75
42	268	3.90	78	227	3.75
63	267	3.90	74	192	3.75
93	241	3.90	77	212	3.70
81	196	3.90	66	188	3.75
27	183	3.90	44	102	3.65
74	182	3.90	49	200	3.65
39	182	3.90	127	160	3.65
40	181	3.90	77	216	3.65
31	335	3.90	63	160	3.60
66	259	3.90	43	150	3.50
52	268	3.90	55	153	3.50
55	279	3.85	51	149	3.50
53	275	3.85	20	133	3.50
51	189	3.85	30	135	3.50
71	255	3.85	20	145	3.50
44	184	3.85			

SHEEP—Were in good request, and prices were firm at $3.25@5.00 per 100 lbs for inferior to choice grades.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
92	101	$4.30	65	111	$4.00
73	119	4.50	54	107	4.50
226	119	4.75	171	85	4.20
88	109	4.65	211	106	4.30

EAST LIBERTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Feb. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts for the week ending Feb 27, 3,954 head of through and 1,045 local; against 4,471 through and 911 local; supply light, with only a fair attendance of buyers; the market was slow; quality also mostly common; best cattle were scarce; market closed weak at the following prices: prime, 1,400 to 1,500, $5.00@5.25; good, 1,200 to 1,300, $4.40@4.75; common to fair, 1,000 to 1,100, $3.60@4.00; stockers as to quality, $2.75@3.50; bulls, cows, and stags, $2.00@3.25; sales for the week, 1,184 head, against 947 the week before.

HOGS—Receipts, 19,030 head, against 27,505 last week; supply for local sales light, and mostly common; market much lower than last week; best Philadelphias, $4.25@4.30; fair Philadelphias, $4.00@4.10; best Yorkers, $3.90@4.05; common Yorkers, $3.70@3.85; pigs, $3.50@3.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 14,400 head, against 14,100 last week; supply good, and market declined 10@25c; extra, 120 to 130, $5.10@5.65; fair to good, 95 to 110, $4.50@4.80; common, 70 to 85, $3.25@4.00.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—BEEVES—Stock generally held back to give the market a chance to recover from the depression noted Wednesday; receipts only 900; market inactive, but firmer; prices ¼c higher than at the close Wednesday; best car-load offered, 1,550 lbs, 5¾c, with $1.00 per head added; while 5 car-loads of Texans, 1,012 lbs, went at 8c; common to strictly prime native steers, 10½c; none used by exporters.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,700; market quiet and unchanged.

SWINE—Receipts, 1,200; market a trifle firmer for good live, and nominally quoted at $3.90@4.50; very rough hogs sold yesterday at $3.85.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 28.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports receipts, 318; shipments, none; market easy; native shippers, $3.60@4.75; native stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.75; wintered and corn-fed Texas steers, $2.60@3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,635; shipments, 77; dull and lower; heavy, $3.50@3.60; mixed, $3.25@3.75; light shipping, $3.30@3.25.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,734; market moderately active; prices unchanged.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,000; market firm for good grades; others quiet; fair to good Western sheep, $4.50@5.00; no lambs on sale.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,005; market easier; no pork table Yorkers; York weights, $4.00@4.15; medium and heavy, $4.15@4.35; store pigs, $3.50@3.75; best grades disposed of.

ALBANY.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts, 456 cars, against 501 last week; average quality fair; demand light; prices unchanged.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 400 more than last week; sheep fully up to last week's prices; range, $4.50@5.50 for common to good. Trade in lambs limited; prices maintained at $5.00@8.25 for common to extra.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.—CATTLE—Export grades lower: inactive; $4.90@5.00; other grades unchanged; receipts, 900; shipments, 1,150.

HOGS—Active and unchanged; receipts, 3,700; shipments, 2,900.

SHEEP—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 200; shipments, 300.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.—HOGS—Steady and firm for light; heavy dull, common, $3.25@3.80; light, $3.75@4.20; packing, $4.00@4.30; butchers', $4.35@4.50; receipts, 985; shipments, 261.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 8s @10s. Wheat—Winter, 8s 9d@9s 2d; spring, 6s 11d@8s 1d; white, 9s 10d@9s 4d; club, 9s 10d@10s 8d. Corn, 4s 7d. Pork, 50s. Lard, 34s 3d. Receipts of wheat last three days, 130,000 centals, 107,000 American.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28—1:30 p. m.—Weather dull. Breadstuffs dull. Wheat—White, 9s 9d@9s 1d; club, 9s 2d@9s 7d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28.—Special cable—Bacon—Cumberlands, 26s; short ribs, 27s; long clear, 27s; short clear, 27s 6d. Beef—Prime mess, 70s; India mess, 76s; extra India mess, 87s. Cheese—Choice, 49s. Shoulders, 23s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 36s. Lard, 34s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Eastern, 52s; Western, 49s. Hams, long cut, 20-lb average, 40s.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet and steady. Corn dull; 4s 7d. MARK LANE—Firm; corn quiet. Cargoes off coast—Wheat strong. Corn rather easier. Fair average American mixed, 23s. Cargoes on passage—Firm; corn rather easier. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 23s 6d. Country markets for wheat—English and French, stiff. Number of cargoes of wheat on sale—less than 5. Weather in England—The frost seems to be breaking up.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 8s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 8s 9d; spring, No. 1, 8s 1d; No. 2, 6s 11d; white, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 9s 1d; club, No. 1, 9s 8d; No. 2, 9s 2d. Corn—New No. 1, 4s 7d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 50s. Lard, 34s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28.—COTTON—Scarce and firm at 5⅜@5½d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 7,000; cotton sales of the week 48,000; American, 38,000; speculators took 2,000, of which exporters took 4,000; forwarded from ships' side direct to spinners, 8,000; actual export, 2,000; total receipts, 64,000; American, 54,000; total stock, 516,000; American, 300,000; amount afloat, 387,000; American, 330,000.

BREADSTUFFS—Dull; California white wheat, 9s 9d@9s 3d; do club, 9s 2d@9s 7d. Lard—American, 34s. Bacon—Long clear, 27s; short, 28s.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull, and trending downward.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—TALLOW—Fine American, 35s 9d.

LINSEED OIL—25s@25s 3d.

WHALE-OIL—27s@28s.

ANTWERP, Feb. 28.—PETROLEUM—23¾d.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—GRAIN—White wheat met with much readier sale, chiefly for shipment, especially near the close, and ruled a trifle stronger on lighter offerings; a moderate inquiry prevailed for spring for early delivery, chiefly for export, at about previous figures. Comparatively moderate inquiry for corn, at a shade better prices for steam mixed and No. 3 for early delivery; mixed Western, ungraded old, at 46@46½c. Rye quoted firm but quiet; No. 2 Western quoted at 62½@63c for steamer; sales in car-lots at 63c, but at irregular rates, and in some instances, rather easier prices; No. 2 Chicago, 7,000 bu at 34½c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products very quiet, yet scarcely changed in price, closing weak; Western mess less sought after, at $10.75@10.95 for old. Cut meats more sought after. Bacon in moderate request; long clear quoted at 5-8-6c. Lard very dull for early delivery, and quoted easier; March, $6.97½; April $7.02@7.05; May, $7.12½.

TALLOW—In moderate request, at 6 9-16@6⅝c.

SUGARS—Raw moderately active, with Cuba Muscovado quoted at 6@6⅝c for fair to good refining; refined at last quoted on a better inquiry.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.02½; sales, 50 brls.

FREIGHTS—In grain contracts a fair business, chiefly in charters at steady rates; for Liverpool, engagement reported by steam of 1,200 bu wheat, through freight, and for forward shipment at 8d per brl; 6,000 bu wheat, prompt shipment to [illegible]

complete loading, at 5⅜d; quoted in the regular way at 6d per bu.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—COTTON—Market dull at 9 13-16@9 15-16c; futures weak; March, 9.78c; April, 9.93c; May, 10c; June, 10.20c; July, 10.30c; August, 10.39c. Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 111,000 bales; last year, 92,000; total receipts at all United States ports to date, 3,821,000; last year, 3,533,000; exports from all United States ports for the week, 116,000; last year, 153,000; total exports from all United States ports to date, 2,460,000; last year, 2,144,000; stock at all United States ports, 700,000; last year, 813,000; stock at all interior towns, 104,400; last year, 131,000; stock at Liverpool, 516,000; last year, 626,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 336,000; last year, 257,000.

FLOUR—Market dull; receipts, 14,000 brls; super State and Western, $3.50@3.75; common to good extra, $3.80@3.90; good to choice, $3.95@4.50; white wheat extra, $4.55@5.25; extra Ohio, $3.75@5.00; St. Louis, $3.80@5.75; Minnesota patent process, $6.00@8.25.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet but steady; receipts, 157,000 bu; rejected spring, 82@83c; ungraded do, 85c@$1.03; ungraded winter red, $1.00@1.10; No. 2 do, $1.13@1.13¼; No. 1 do, $1.13@1.13¼; ungraded amber, $1.09@1.13; No. 2 amber, $1.10@1.12½; ungraded white, $1.10@1.12; No. 2 do, $1.09@1.09½; No. 1 do, $1.11½; extra do, $1.13@1.13¼. Rye quiet and unchanged; Western, 61@63c. Barley nominally unchanged. Malt quiet. Corn—Market dull; receipts, 84,000 bu; ungraded, 46@46½c; No. 3, 45c; steamer, 45@45¼c; No. 2, 46c; old do, 46⅛@46¼c; yellow Western, 47½c. Oats in buyers' favor; receipts, 6,500 bu; No. 3 white, 33½c; No. 2 white, 34½c; No. 1 white, 36c; mixed Western, 33½@34c; white do, 34½@35½c.

HAY—Quiet and unchanged.

HOPS—Nominally unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Demand active; sales private. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet but steady; united, 97¾c; refined, 9¼c; crude, 8⅜@8⅞c.

TALLOW—Steady at 6⅛@6⅜c.

RESIN—Nominally unchanged; prime, 42½c.

TURPENTINE—Market dull at 29½@30c.

EGGS—Quiet, but firm; Western, 16c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged. Beef quiet, but steady. Cut-meats quiet, but steady; long clear middles, 5⅜c; short do, 5½@5⅝c. Lard weak; prime steam, $7.02½.

BUTTER—Nominally unchanged.

CHEESE—Steady; Western, 2@9c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.07½.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.—FLOUR—Quiet and firm; Western super, $3.25@3.75; do extra, $4.00@4.50; do family, 4.25@5.25.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western firm; advanced; No. 2 Pennsylvania red, $1.12@1.13½; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and March, $1.11⅝@1.12½; April, $1.12¼@1.12⅞. Corn—Western firm; Western mixed, spot, 44c; March, 44c; April, 44⅛@44¼c; steamer, 41⅜c. Oats quiet and steady; Pennsylvania unchanged; Western white, 30@31c; do mixed, 29½@30½c. Rye steady at 57@59c.

HAY—Steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $11.00@12.00 per ton.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady. Mess pork, $9.75@11.75. Bulk meats—loose shoulders, 4½@4¾c; clear rib sides, 5⅛c; packed, 5¼c. Bacon—shoulders, 4¾c; clear rib sides, 6¼c. Hams, 9½@10c. Refined in tierces, 7½c.

BUTTER—Steady; prime to choice Western packed, 18@20c; roll, 15@16c.

EGGS—Dull at 13@14c.

PETROLEUM—Steady; crude, 8¼@8½c; refined, 9¼c.

COFFEE—Very dull; Rio cargoes, 10@15c.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.07.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, per steam, steady; cotton, ¼d; flour, 2s 6d; grain, 6¼d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,838 brls; wheat, 54,700 bu; corn, 84,400 bu; oats, 6,972 bu; rye, 550 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 18,600 bu; corn, 102,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28.—FLOUR—Quiet; higher grades scarce and firm; superfine, $3.00; XX, $3.75@4.00; XXX, $4.25@5.00; high grades, $5.12½@5.87½.

GRAIN—Corn scarce and firm at 44@45c. Oats active, firm, and higher, at 37@38c.

CORN MEAL—Strong and higher at $2.50.

HAY—Demand fair and market firm; ordinary, $14.00; prime, $16.00; choice, $17.00@17.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork strong and higher; old, $9.75; new, $11.25. Lard steady, with a fair demand; tierce, $6.50@7.50; kegs, $7.00@7.87½. Bulk meats fairly active; a shade higher; held, shoulders, loose, 4c; packed, 4⅛@4¼c; clear rib, 5⅜c; clear, 5½c. Bacon steady and firmer; old 3½c; new scarce at 4¾c; clear rib, 6c; clear, 6¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured scarce and firmer; 8½@9½c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western rectified, $1.05@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 11@16½c. Sugar active and firm; common to good common, 4½@5c; fair to fully fair, 5⅛@5½c; prime to choice, 5⅝@6⅛c; yellow clarified, 6½@7¼c. Molasses active and firm; fermenting, 20@28c; common, 20@25c; fair, 23@25c; centrifugal, 20@27c; prime to strictly prime, 28@32c. Rice steady; good demand, at 5¼@6¼c.

BRAN—Scarce and firm at 80c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—FLOUR—Market dull; Minnesota extra family, good to fancy, $4.50@5.00; Minnesota patent process, $7.00; Ohio family, choice, $4.10; fancy, $5.25. Rye flour steady at $2.62½.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; No. 2 Western red, elevator, $1.11½. Rye—More doing; Pennsylvania, 57½c. Corn—Market dull; Western rejected on track, 42½c; do steamer, 42½@43c. Oats quiet; mixed 30c; white, 30½@32c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Mess beef, $12.50@13.00. Mess pork, extra, $10.75@11.00; prime, $10.00@10.25. Hams, smoked, $9.00@10.00; pickled, $7.50@8.75. Lard—Western tierce, 7¼@7⅜c.

BUTTER—Market dull; New York State and Bradford County (Pa.) extras, 16@18c; do, good to choice, 7@12c.

EGGS—Market quiet; Western, 14c.

CHEESE—Market dull; Western full cream, $7.00@8.75.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; refined, 9¼c; crude, 8⅜@8½c.

WHISKY—Firm; Western at $1.10.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,100 brls; wheat, 39,000 bu; corn, 50,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 28.—FLOUR—Firm; in good demand.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; opened ⅛c lower; closed quiet but steady; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.03; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.00; No. 2 92½c; February, 92½c; March, 92⅝c; April, 93⅝c; May, 98c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 79½c; No. 4, 73½@73⅝c; rejected, 66½@67½c. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 2 nominal at 33@33½c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 23½c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 45½c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring, fresh, 72½c; April, 70c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but firm. Mess pork quiet; new, $10.35. Prime steam lard, $6.85.

HOGS—Live steady at $3.70@3.90; dressed in fair demand; scarce at $4.40.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,600 brls; wheat, 19,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 28.—COTTON—Firm at 9¼c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; red and amber, $1.00@1.02. Corn steady; white, 36c; mixed, 34½c. Oats higher; white, 27c½; mixed, 25c½. Rye firm at 52½c.

HAY—Quiet at $8.75@10.25.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Market easier at $10.50. Lard firm; choice leaf, tierce, 7¼@7⅜c; do, kegs, 8¼c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 3⅜c; clear rib, $5.15@5.20c; clear, 5⅜@5½c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 4¼c; clear rib, 5⅝@5¾c; clear, 5⅞c; hams, sugar-cured, 8⅞@9½c.

WHISKY—Opened lower at $1.02; closed higher at $1.03.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 28.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat a shade off and slow; No. 2 red, $1.01⅝@1.01⅞ cash; $1.01⅞ March; $1.03½@1.03⅝ April; $1.04⅝@1.04¾ May; No. 3 do, 98¼c. Corn firm; 32⅝@32⅞c cash; 32⅞c March; 33⅝c April; 34⅛@34⅜c May. Oats firm; 24⅛c cash and March. Rye better; 45⅛c cash; 45⅛c March. Barley—Nothing done.

WHISKY—Firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; jobbing, $10.30. Dry salt meats quiet and weak; cured shoulders, $3.70; short clear, $5.15, in car lots at depot; cured clear ribs at Quincy, $4.70. Bacon lower; 4¼c, 5½c, and 5⅞c. Lard lower; $6.70.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—FLOUR—In good demand at full prices; Western supers, $3.25@3.50; common extras, $3.75@4.25.

GRAIN—Corn market easier, at 48@51c. Oats—Market dull; No. 1 and extra white, 37@40c; No. 2 white, 36½@37c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 35@36c. Rye, 60c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,300 brls; corn, 32,000 bu; wheat, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 100 brls.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Feb. 28.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat—Quiet; extra, $1.01@1.01¼; No. 1 white, 99½c; March, 99⅞c; April, $1.01⅜; milling No. 1, 96⅝ asked; receipts, 37,139 bu; shipments, 16,635 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.—COTTON—In good demand at full prices; 9¼c.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Fair demand, but at lower rates; red, $1.03@1.04. Corn quiet at 34@35c. Oats easier at 26@29c. Rye dull at 53@54c. Barley in fair demand; No. 2 fall at 98c.

PROVISIONS—Pork in good demand at $10.40 cash; $10.60 seller April. Lard easier; steam, $6.65@6.70. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, $3.75; short ribs, $5.05 bid; $5.10 asked; short clear, $5.25. Bacon—Demand fair and market firm at $4.25, $5.62½, and $5.87½.

WHISKY—In fair demand at $1.02@1.03, closing at $1.03.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 28.—HOGS—Firm at $3.00@4.00; receipts, 12,000; shipments, 500.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red, $1.00@1.02. Corn quiet at 33@33½c. Oats market dull; white, 55c.

PROVISIONS—Shoulders, 3⅜c; April, 3⅝c; clear rib, 5c; April, 5@12½c. Lard, $6.75; April, $7.00. Hams, 7½@7⅞c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; amber Michigan, March, $1.01⅛; April, $1.04; No. red winter, $1.05; No. 2 do, spot, $1.01⅜; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.06; Western amber, $1.03¼. Corn steady; high mixed, 35½c; No. 2 spot, 35c; May, 37⅝c; rejected, 34½c. Oats dull and unchanged.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 28.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts 25,982 bu; shipments, 28,086 bu; active and firmer; No. 2 cash, 88c; March, 88⅛c; No. 3 cash, 83c; March, 85c. Corn—Receipts 20,371 bu; shipments, 8,141 bu; lower; No. 2 cash, 26¼; March, 25⅜c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat—Strong and quiet; sales, 1 car of No. 1 hard Duluth at $1.12. Corn—Dull and easy; sales, 5 cars new on track at 39½c. Oats—Neglected. Rye—Neglected. Barley—Quiet. Railroad freights—Unchanged.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Feb. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 1 hard Duluth spring, $1.16; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.05; No. 2 red Wabash, $1.10. Corn—Market dull; No. 2 Western, 43c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 28.—HIGHWINES—Steady; sales of 50 brls at $1.03.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 9¼c; low do, 9c; net receipts, 7,745 bales; gross, 8,685; exports to Great Britain, 8,708; coastwise, 39; sales, 5,000; stock, 358,454; weekly net receipts, 46,353; gross, 53,055; exports to Great Britain, 63,456; to France, 5,168; to the Continent, 5,118; coastwise, 3,845; sales, 25,700.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 28.—COTTON—Quiet; receipts, 3,151 bales; shipments, 3,295; stock, 58,051; sales, 2,850; exports, 1,300; spinners', 1,400; speculators, 150; middling, 9¼c.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Cotton-goods market continues firm, and leading makes of staple goods are closely sold up by agents; white goods in steady demand; prints moving slowly; ginghams in fair request; dress-goods doing well; men's wear of woolens, quick. The *Bulletin* says: "The entire spring production of Florence Mills wool coatings will be sold at auction."

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 28.—PETROLEUM—Steady; standard white, 110 test, 9c.

OIL CITY, Pa., Feb. 28.—PETROLEUM—Market opened extremely dull; opened and closed 97½c. shipments, 23,000 brls; averaging 21,000; transactions, 37,000.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 28.—PETROLEUM—More active; crude, $1.17½ at Parker's for shipment; refined, 9¼c, Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 28.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm at 26½c.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

A False Alarm—The Government Inspector Denies Its Presence at the Stock-Yards—A Case Examined and Found Not to Be Dangerous.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

UNION STOCK-YARDS, Feb. 28.—In the Chicago *Times* of to-day appeared an article headed "Pleuro-Pneumonia—Its Appearance at the Stock-Yards Officially Reported," which article not only contains erroneous statements, but also such a perversion of facts as is calculated to mislead the public, to cause unnecessary alarm, and to greatly damage to the live-stock interests of the whole Northwest. The facts are as follows:

Dr. H. T. Detmers, veterinary surgeon, appointed as Inspector of Cattle at the Union-Stock-Yards at Chicago by Commissioner of Agriculture, Gen. W. G. LeDuc, entered upon his duties as Inspector on the 20th inst. A clean bill of health has been given to all the cattle arrived at and departed from the Union Stock-Yards of Chicago on every day up to date except on Saturday, Feb. 22. On that day a yearling heifer was found, which exhibited signs suspicious of pleuro-pneumonia. To ascertain with certainty the presence or absence of that disease, the heifer was killed immediately, and sure enough those morbid changes in the lungs characteristic of pleuro-pneumonia were found. The heifer in question, it was ascertained, had come in together with another having the same car mark, and, therefore, very likely the same previous owner, in a car-load of hogs from Sublette, Lee County, Ill. This other heifer on careful examination did not exhibit the least symptoms of that disease. Before we proceed further in this statement of facts, it may be remarked right here that, during the last fifty years, the authorities on diseases of cattle, particularly pleuro-pneumonia, have not been able to agree whether hepatization, the characteristic morbid change of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in cattle, occurs only in the latter disease; or also as the product of common sporadic or non-contagious pneumonia, such a one as is common in horses, hogs, and in other animals. The authorities, as we said, are divided on that question. Some say they have never seen a case of hepatization in the lungs of cattle except in contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and others claim they have, but admit that hepatization is a rare occurrence in a common non-contagious inflammation of the lungs of cattle. Hence it was the plain duty of the Inspector to consider the case found as contagious pleuro-pneumonia till the contrary had been proved. This he did, and reported accordingly to his superior, the Commissioner of Agriculture, and to the Collector of Customs. The next step taken was to send an experienced veterinary surgeon, F. W. Prentice, M. D., to Sublette, Lee County, Ill., to investigate and to examine carefully not only the herd of cattle to which the heifer in question had belonged, but also all neighboring herds.

The animal in question had been shipped by Mr. W. Dexter, of Sublette. The herds examined by Dr. Prentice are those of W. R. Long, 50 head; W. Dexter, 76 head; C. Hatch, 50 head; T. McConnell, 52 head; W. Truman, 130 head; J. McGinnis, 45 head,—in all 433 head. Dr. Prentice, who has just returned, has not found in any of these 433 animals a solitary symptom indicating the presence of pleuro-pneumonia,—not even a sick animal. As pleuro-pneumonia is highly contagious and having once broken out in a herd exempts but few animals, if any, it can be safely concluded, especially as the affected heifer had been bred and raised by Mr. Dexter, that the case in question was only common pneumonia,—which resulted in hepatization,—not contagious at all. Consequently, there is not the least cause of alarm, and it may be safely said that contagious pleuro-pneumonia exists in the Northwestern States and Territories tributary to the Chicago market very likely only in the head of some evil-disposed persons.

DR. H. J. DETMERS, Inspector.

F. W. PRENTICE, M. D., Temporary Inspector.

NOT CONTAGIOUS.

UNION STOCK-YARDS, Feb. 28.—I have to add that the morbid changes in the lungs of the heifer in question showed unmistakably that said heifer must have been affected for at least two months or over. The periods of incubation in contagious pleuro-pneumonia is from two to thirteen weeks, or, on an average, four to five weeks. Dr. Prentice, in whose judgment I can put the utmost reliance, has not been able to find a trace of pleuro-pneumonia in Sublette or vicinity; so he, as well as I, must conclude that the disease of the said heifer could not have been contagious, because, otherwise, some infection would have occurred, and pleuro-pneumonia would have shown itself in the herd to which the heifer belonged.

DR. H. J. DETMERS, Inspector.

The lungs are strained and racked by a persistent cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint often established thereby. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is an effective remedy for coughs and colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the pulmonary and bronchial organs.

THE COUNCIL.

Prospects for an Enormous Sewerage Appropriation.

Discussing New Schools, German Instruction, and Other Topics.

The City Council met yesterday afternoon, and resumed the consideration of the Appropriation bill, as recommended by the Finance Committee. Ald. McCaffrey presided, and all the members were present but Ald. Tuley, Tully, Oliver, and Jonas.

The first matter considered was the appropriation of $50,000 for

NEW SCHOOL-BUILDINGS.

Ald. Turner moved to increase the amount to $70,000. Ald Stauber wanted it placed at $100,000, and Ald. Knopf got in a substitute to make it $75,000.

Ald. Pearsons thought the recommendation of the Finance Committee was liberal enough.

Ald. Stauber argued in favor of a large appropriation.

Ald. Throop favored Ald. Stauber's motion, and said that the action of the Council in doubling the amount given for the school sites should be rescinded. He wanted to see nine new school-houses erected the ensuing year, and thousands of children now deprived of school-accommodations would thus be provided for.

Ald. Turner withdrew his motion.

Ald. Lawler moved a substitute for the item, making it read for "new primary and grammar schools," and the amount $100,000. He then seized the opportunity to reply to some newspaper criticisms.

Ald. Cary was opposed to such a modification of the item, but rather than defeat a large appropriation he would vote for Ald. Lawler's sustitute.

The Council was of a similar opinion, and adopted Ald. Lawler's substitute.

The following items were passed upon without serious objection: Architect's services, $2,500; sewer construction, $4,500; earth filling and leveling grounds, $2,000; fences and sidewalks, $2,000; steam heating apparatus, $20,000; carpenter work and labor, etc., $1,575; completing Elizabeth street school, $5,000; school furniture for new buildings, $8,475; evening schools, $5,000, school sinking fund, $1,000.

On motion of Ald. Beidler the item of $563,640 for

TEACHERS' SALARIES

was taken up, and the same gentleman also moved to add to the amount $12,000 to provide for the discount on city scrip. The Council had increased the salaries of some other employes, and the teachers should be similarly treated.

The Alderman was informed that the amount contained $25,000 to offset the scrip discount, and he withdrew his motion.

Ald. Smyth moved to postpone the matter. Ald. Cullerton, he said, had stated that it included over $100,000 for teaching music and drawing, and the Council should wait until the matter was explained.

Ald. Lawler wanted a postponement of the item, so that he could get reliable information concerning the cost of music and drawing.

Ald. Throop read the estimate submitted by the Board of Education, to show that the expense of teaching German, music, and drawing in the public schools was not as great as had been stated. The Board asked for $534,640 for teachers' salaries, not including the estimate for salaries of special teachers of German, music, and drawing. To that the Finance Committee had added $4,000 for special teachers of the branches last above mentioned, and $25,000 to cover the discount on scrip, making the total $563,640, as it appeared in the report under consideration. The cost of German, music, and drawing was only $4,000.

Ald. Daly made a statement regarding the figures submitted by Inspector English at the last meeting of the Board of Education.

Ald. Smyth wanted to know how much time of each day was given to music and drawing.

Ald. Daly said from five to ten minutes, and Ald. Smyth withdrew his motion to postpone.

Ald. Cullerton came into the Council Chamber at this stage of the proceedings, and, upon learning the action of the Aldermen, renewed the motion to postpone, and it was lost—yeas, 12; nays, 18,—Alds. Pearsons, Ballard, Cary, Gilbert, Mallory, Beidler, Smyth, Eiszner, Cook, Throop, Seaton, Rawleigh, Thompson, Knopf, Stauber, Niesen, Waldo, and Wetterer, voting in the negative.

Ald. Lawler moved to strike out $11,125, the amount spent last year for German, music, and drawing.

The item, as reported by the Finance Committee, was put to vote, and adopted by 25 yeas to 5 nays, those voting in the negative being Ald. Turner, Cullerton, Riordan, Lawler, and Daly.

The amount of $13,260 for additional teachers was also passed.

The estimates for sewerage-tax were then taken up, and $67,716.67 was discussed briefly and passed.

A discussion ensued over

SEWERAGE CONSTRUCTION,

the amount recommended by the Committee being $50,000.

Ald. Ryan moved to fix the amount at $300,000, the money to be expended under the direction of the Department of Public Works.

Ald. Rawleigh moved an amendment, making the appropriation by wards.

Ald. Gilbert read a schedule he had prepared, as follows: Fourth Ward, $20,000; Fifth, $25,000; Sixth, $25,000; Seventh, $14,000; Eighth, $2,000; Eleventh, $8,000; Twelfth, $25,000; Thirteenth, $15,000; Fourteenth, $35,000; Fifteenth, $20,000. The other wards required no sewerage.

Ald. Cary opposed such a manner of making the appropriation.

Ald. Thompson felt similarly.

Ald. Wetterer said Ald. Gilbert did not understand the needs of the Fifteenth Ward in the matter of sewers; it should have $8,000.

Ald. Gilbert accepted the correction.

Ald. Throop favored a large appropriation, and stated that the southwestern section of the city would probably make another effort to have the fire limits contracted because of their inability to build brick houses because of the lack of sewers. He was in favor of appropriating the amount in bulk, and letting the Department of Public Works apportion it as it deemed necessary.

Ald. Pearsons was not in favor of a large appropriation. There was a cash balance of $55,000 from the appropriations of 1876 and 1877, an unexpended balance of 1878 of about $38,000, and there were balances from other years enough to make the amount $133,000, which, with the item of $50,000 recommended, would be sufficient.

Ald. Cary moved an amendment, that the appropriation be made in bulk, and afterwards apportioned among the wards.

Ald. Gilbert moved to fix the sum at $200,000.

Ald. Turner moved to make it $225,000.

Ald. Lodding moved to make the amount $290,000.

A vote was taken on the recommendation of the Finance Committee, fixing the sum at $50,000—nays, 25; yeas, 7.

The question occurred on Ald. Gilbert's motion, and the vote stood—yeas, 13; nays, 19.

Ald. Turner's motion was carried,—yeas, 19; nays, 13—as follows, the vote being just the reverse of the other:

Yeas—Gilbert, Turner, Lodding, Cullerton, Riordan, McNally, Lawler, Smyth, McNurney, Seaton, Rawleigh, Thompson, Knopf, Ryan, Stauber, Niesen, Waldo, Wetterer, Janssens—19.

Nays—Pearsons, Ballard, Sanders, Cary, Phelps, Mallory, Beidler, Eiszner, Cook, Throop, Schweisthal, McCaffrey, Daly—13.

Ald. Gilbert moved a reconsideration of the vote, and Cullerton opposed it. Ald. Throop and Seaton also wanted a reconsideration. A vote was taken, and the reconsideration was agreed to by 24 yeas to 8 nays.

Ald. Lodding moved an adjournment until this evening. Lost—28 to 4.

Ald. Rawleigh moved that the sewerage appropriation be $250,000.

Ald. Gilbert moved that the amount be $203,000, which, with the unexpended balances, would make $250,000.

Ald. Schweisthal moved it be $150,000.

Ald. Cullerton moved the previous question, and the Council disapproved of Schweisthal's suggestion by 24 to 8.

The question was put on Ald. Gilbert's motion, which was also lost—nays, 20; yeas, 12.

Ald. Rawleigh's motion making the amount $250,000 was carried by a vote of 21 to 11, as follows:

Yeas—Sanders, Turner, Lodding, Cullerton, Riordan, McNally, Lawler, Smyth, McNurney, Cook, Throop, Seaton, Rawleigh, Thompson, Knopp, Ryan, Stauber, Niesen, Waldo, Wetterer, Janssens—21.

Nays—Pearsons, Ballard, Cary, Phelps, Gilbert, Mallory, Beidler, Eiszner, Schweisthal, McCaffrey, Daly—11.

The Council adjourned until 2:30 this afternoon.

The La Salette Children.

A clerical organ at Toulouse announces that the Pope has pronounced against the alleged miracle of La Salette. All representations, therefore, of the appearance of the Virgin in peasant costume to two children are no longer to be objects of adoration, but are to be removed and destroyed. It appears that Melanie Giraud, one of the heroines of the affair, had lived for some years on the coast near Naples, and had professed to receive revelations and visions, which found many believers. The Pope lately summoned her to Rome, subjected her to a severe cross-examination, and at last extracted an admission that she and her brother had played a concocted role. The latter was at one time a Papal Zouave, and addicted to drunkenness, but even in that condition always told the same story as to the apparition, which was considered an additional proof of its genuineness.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

THE HADJI SAID.

H. L. Spencer in Rose-Belford's Western Magazine.

The Hadji said: "If o'er my tomb
Should grasses wave and roses bloom,
And if with tears the spot should be
Sometimes bedewed for love of me,
My rest would be a blissful rest,
And I would count the Hadji blest."

No roses deck the Hadji's grave—
He sleeps beside a foreign wave—
And never woman's eye grows dim
In that strange land at thought of him;
And yet, no doubt, the Hadji's rest
Is quite as sweet as if his breast
Were by a million roses prest,
And woman made his grave her quest.

JUMPING JACK.

St. Nicholas.

Come with me to the park this fair day, for I wish to show you a certain carriage and occupants, and tell you a story. The turnout is a magnificent span of dapple-grays, a carriage to match, roomy, and costly, but not gaudy; and a driver not in livery, as many are, but looking just the man for his work; and such a load as are making merry within—every one of them a hunchback! Yes, from the crooked gentleman on the back seat to the little fellows up by the driver, are all hunchbacks; well dressed, happy-seeming, but with a wistful look,—and, as they roll by, you see in them the introduction to my little story.

Something like twenty years ago a miserable brick house in a back alley was the home of Archibald Ramsey, a Scotch carpenter. He worked down town in a shop, making cornices, moldings, mantels, and a variety of the more elaborate parts employed in finishing houses. Every evening he took home pocketfuls, and often handfuls also, of bits and ends from the shop.

These oddly-shaped fragments of soft, sweet-smelling pine furnished amusement for poor little Alec, Mr. Ramsey's hunchback boy; and, when they had served this purpose, they were used as kindlings in the kitchen stove.

Alec was 10 years old, and not taller than an average boy of 10. He was very much deformed, and, had he lived in an age and country of Kings seeking dwarfs and human oddities for "court fools" or "jesters," he would have been a prize to some iron-handed tyrant. It is about his play with the bits of pine from the shop I wish to tell you.

Many a droll pile he built on the kitchen floor; many a funny thing he whittled out to amuse the little ones; many a comical toy he made and gave away to neighboring children.

One genial afternoon in May Alec crept out to enjoy the balmy air, and, by the noise of a crowd of urchins on a vacant lot at a little distance, was drawn in that direction. Here he saw a colored boy named Jack attempting for the amusement of the party all sorts of pranks in imitation of circus performers. Bareheaded and clothed in striped red and yellow garments of coarse quality, the negro lad seemed almost made of india-rubber.

Alec watched his capers in amazement. Never before had he seen such antics, or even thought them possible. It was no wonder that the frail, stiff-jointed little hunchback dreamed it all over again, as he did that night.

The next morning his whittling genius took shape from this event, and before noon he had produced a rude pine image of the negro—head, arms, and legs loosely hung with bits of broom-wire, and the whole curiously arranged, so that by working a string, it would jump, nod, turn somersaults, and go through quite a series of contortions. With colored pencils, of which he had some cheap specimens, he blacked its head, neck, hands, and feet, reddened its lips, whitened its eyes, and rudely striped in yellow and red the body, all in imitation of the little negro gymnast. Before it was completed, his younger brother, who had been with him the day before, named it "Jumping Jack." And in the afternoon, when he went to the vacant lot and exhibited it to the youngsters there, it was not only universally but boisterously hailed by the same name. When he returned home, he brought, instead of the jumping-jack, a silver half-dollar, for which he had sold the toy to an eager, well-dressed lad of his own age. And not only this, but he had orders from the boys for half a dozen more, to be made as soon as possible.

That evening he whittled, and the next day he whittled, and before night had added to his capital three more shining half-dollars. The next day he doubled his money. The demand for jumping-jacks increased. Boys came to the door, silver in hand, to get what he had not time to make.

But it would be uninteresting to repeat all the details; so the rest of my story shall be brief.

Alec's Sunday-school teacher, who was a lawyer, procured for him a patent on jumping-jacks of every description; a rich old uncle of Alec's mother built him a factory and started him in business; and, within a year from the afternoon when the poor lad wondered at the pranks of the colored boy, jumping-jacks from the Ramsey factory were selling in great numbers all over America.

Truly, Alec did "mak' a fortoon wi' his knife."

To school he went; into a better house, all their own, the family moved; easier circumstances, better health, less weariness, and ample means for doing good, came to the Ramseys.

But the best point in my story is that a fine asylum and school for hunchbacks, free to the poor, is one of the noble enterprises in which Alec has been chief contributor.

Those deformed lads in the carriage yonder are from the "Ramsey Asylum for Hunchbacks."

That was Alec's carriage, and that "crooked gentleman on the back seat" was Alec himself. Every fair afternoon he is out in this way, taking a load of "his boys," as he calls them, and thus, as often as once a fortnight, he gives every inmate of the asylum a turn in the park.

KANSAS CITY GIRLS AS HARVEST-HANDS.

Lawrence (Kas.) Journal.

The following letter from the noted Rev. Edward E. Hale was received by Mrs. Gov. Robinson recently, and read before the Pomona Grange:

"BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 3, 1879.—*My Dear Mrs. Robinson:* I have the pleasure of sending to you, in two forms, my ballad of the 'Harvest-Year.' The verse about wheat is based simply upon some newspaper-statements: one that women can, and do on occasions, drive the reaper; the other, that, in the awful heated term of last summer, a considerable part of your Kansas harvest of wheat was cut by moonlight. Now, this may be authority enough for the average poet; but I should be happier if I knew of a genuine instance in which a Kansas girl drove a reaper by moonlight, last summer. If there were a nice young man sitting by her when she did it, I shall be neither surprised nor disturbed. I beg you to come to my help, and find me some instance that, in the event of anybody's assailing my ballad, I may say mysteriously that it is 'founded on fact.' I will use no name publicly, you may be sure.

"Give my love to the Governor. When I hear of Kansas as the second wheat State, I think he must be proud. The most beautiful ornament in my church on Thanksgiving-Day was a pyramid of Kansas cereals. I did not know the names of half of them. I hope your Sunday-school is thriving. Every year I promise myself to go West next year. But next year never comes. Believe me, very truly, yours,

"EDWARD E. HALE."

As to the girls driving the reapers, we doubt not that many instances might be found; but we think that harvesting by moonlight is probably a newspaper-myth.

CASABIANCA.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

A lad named Casabianca stood on the burning deck of the Orient, after everybody else had played the great act and deserted her, while the flames that lit the battle's wreck shone round him o'er the dead. It was an uncomfortable position for the young fellow to be placed in, yet beautiful and bright he stood, as born to rule the storm or burst a flue. You will, doubtless, be surprised to hear it, but, though the flames rolled on, some of them scooting up the main-mast, as a repairer would scoot up a telegraph-pole, some performing monkey-shines on the yard-arm, others licking the name off the sides of the vessel, etc. Notwithstanding all this business, the boy would not go without his father's word, for the very good reason that his back was still ringed, streaked, and striped from the last lambasting he received for disobeying the old man. This was a pretty good joke on the boy, for at the same time his father was lying on the quarter-deck, having died suddenly of heart disease.

He called aloud: "Say, father, say if yet my task be done, for if I don't get out of this pretty quick I'll be done myself, and done brown, too, and don't you forget it."

You see, he was ignorant of the fact that the chieftain lay unconscious of his son.

"Speak, father!" once again he yelled, "if I may yet be gone!" and just then the enemy's vessel sent a broadside into the burning wreck, and fast the flames rolled on. He felt their breath on his brow, and thought to himself that it was getting almost as hot as a ward caucus. The boy continued to look from that lone port of death, while he rattled the marbles, spools, tops, brass buttons, dog-knives, and a few other things in his pocket, with more or less despair depicted on his countenance.

He shouted but once more aloud: "Father, what in thunder's the use of me standin' here?" While o'er him fast, through sail and shroud, the wreathing flames made way, with not a cussed pump in working order, and nobody to work it. In order to make this thing very graphic, it is necessary to state that the fire-fiend wrapt the ship in splendor wild, painting it in grander colors than the band-wagon of a circus; he also caught the flag on high, swallowed it, and blew more ribbons of fire out of his mouth than a street-peddler. After this he stood on top of the jackstaff and made an incendiary Fourth of July speech to the sea-gulls. But in the midst of life we are in death. There came a burst of thunder-sound; the boy, oh! where—

To tell the great North American truth, there was no boy in the case. Capt. Casabianca had no son, and, even if he had, it is not likely he would have taken him along when he was expecting this battle on the Nile, to say nothing of the absurdity of supposing a father would expose his little son on the deck of a vessel during an engagement. We propose to make it warm for those lying rhymesters if we lose every long-haired subscriber on our books.

HOW AN ELECTION WAS WON.

Madison (Ind.) Star.

Some years ago Russ, our own G. W., lived in our adjoining county of Ripley. He was then a Republican in a Democratic county. What his politics are now we don't know, and don't care, and we think he don't know or care either. We only know he is a manly, big-hearted, genial gentleman, and that's all we care about these times. But to the story. Russ was a Republican candidate for Sheriff in the Democratic county of Ripley, and, as a matter of course, wanted all the votes he could get. Then, as now, he was passionately fond of gunning, and always owned a fine gun and dogs. In his county was an old German, we will call him Jake. He also was a hunter and a power among "the boys." He kept a little country doggery, and his "influence" was worth about thirty votes. In due time Russ met Jake, and a talk about hunting, guns, and dogs rather warmed the Dutchman towards Russ, although Jake was a Democrat. After a while Russ saw one of Jake's lank, pot-bellied pointers, and commenced to give away taffy.

"Jake," said Russ, "that's a mighty fine dog. Where did you get him?"

Jake replied to the effect that he raised that kind of dogs.

"Well, I'll tell you," said Russ, "I am very fond of hunting, and if I am elected Sheriff this fall I shall indulge myself in shooting to my heart's content. If am not elected I will not be able to shoot much. I will give you $50 for that dog, Jake, if I want him after the election. Here's a $5 note to bind the bargain." Jake, tickled to death at the fine sale of his dog, which was worth about 50 cents, took the bill, and as a consequence his end of the county gave Russ a handsome majority and he was elected, barely pulling through. Time passed and Russ was duly installed in the office of Sheriff of Ripley County. Soon Jake put in an appearance, dragging the unwilling cur at his heels.

"Mister Russ," said Jake, "you vos now elected Sheriff von dis gounty und here is dose dog. Gif me my vorty-vife tollars."

"Jake," said Russ, "I find that my time will not allow me to hunt as much as I thought it would; you may just keep the dog and the $5 too."

Jake studied a long time, then took a long breath, and said:

"Mister Russ, I pelieve id, by got, you buy me and not my dog! Ain't id?"

THE MULE'S OPPORTUNITY.

Detroit Free Press.

There can't be any down-town folks who have not noticed that little, dried-up, wicked-faced mule which draws a 10-cent express wagon around the streets. Attention is generally divided between the mule and the driver, who begins pounding him at daylight, and never stops while there is a prospect of hitting a spot never discovered before. The mule cares just about as much for the blow of a club or the prod of a twelve-ounce tack as a lion would for the buzz of a fly, and if he was ever beaten into a faster gait than two miles an hour no living man can remember it. Yesterday morning, in turning into Congress street from Griswold, the driver missed his blow and fell forward upon the beast and then slid down behind him, with his feet and body somehow held fast by the shafts and wagon-box. The man realized his peril like a flash, his head being close to the mule's heels, but he did not utter a shout. As pedestrians gathered around he was saying to the mule:

"Now's your chance, old Sisyjhus! For two long years I've pounded you up and down and back and forth till you couldn't rest. Now you've got me in a box, go ahead with your kicking, old misery, I wouldn't beg if I'm killed for it! I'm glad I pounded you! I've nothing to take back! Kick away and be durned to you, because if you don't there won't be any letting up on my part!"

The mule ought to have kicked, but he didn't. He stood there as mild as a stick of candy until the man was extricated from his dangerous position, and then as the blows fell upon him in a perfect tornado he surged forward at the old familiar pace, eyes half closed, and ears flapping like the jibs of a becalmed schooner in mid-ocean.

QUIPS.

The Charge of the Light Brigade—Gas Bills.—*Puck.*

The Hackensack *Republican* suggests the paradox that a student abroad should study a tome.

A new brand of cigars has been named after Fred Douglass. Because he's a nice moke!—*Burdette.*

"Awake, Æolian lyre, awake!" Or, in other words: "Eli Perkins, 'tis morning."—*Gowanda Enterprise.*

A farmer's boy, on being asked to yoke up the cattle late at night, replied that "he wasn't used to such midnight haw, gees."

"What occupation did the Duke of Wellington follow before he joined the army?" writes a Lee County correspondent. He was a teacher of mathematics in a grammar school. Don't you remember his famous order to his class: "Up, boys, and add 'em."—*Burdette.*

Boston Commercial Bulletin.

A biting wind—A Gnaw easter.

The young brewer whose father tumbled into a vat of hot liquor said the old gentleman was Pa boiled.

Bob Ingersoll will never be an LL.D.—*New York Herald.* According to his own belief he will never be D——d.

Since the fatal baptizing of that Pennsylvania old lady in an icy creek, lots of fellows have urged their mothers-in-law not to delay joining the Baptist Church until warm weather.

Paraffine combs filled with glucose are sold for honey.—*Norristown Herald.* Oh, comb now! This is too big a cell. We do not believe even your Pennsylvania Dutchmen would trade honey for a pair of fine combs filled with glucose.

MARINE ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 28.—B. F. Church, of the Chicago wrecking firm of Church & Hill, is in this city, en route for Manistee, where he proposes to make arrangements for removing the cargo of brick of the scow D. R. Owen, that has been lying sunk in the harbor since last fall. It is quite probable that after the cargo has been removed the scow will be raised.

The Capts. Crawford, of Chicago, have sold the large tug George W. Wood to Thompson Smith, a lumberman at Cheboygan, in the Straits, who proposes to employ her in towing logs.

Capt. Henry Leisk, of the schooner Red, White, and Blue, and his brother, John Leisk, have bought the scow Selt of M. Engelmann & Co. for a nominal sum, and will sail her the coming season in the lumber trade.

ARIZONA AND SONORA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—A San Diego dispatch to the *Union* says a special to-day from Tucson says: Hundreds of Sonorians are coming into Arizona to avoid part in or the effects of the revolution. Many are destitute. Capt. Rafferty, with a company of troops and Indian scouts, left yesterday for a month's scout along the border southwest of here. This scout was ordered weeks before the Sonora revolution was known; hence no reference to it. Very little exploring has ever been made in Southwestern Arizona, and this expedition is a sort of pioneer one, by which mining and other information is expected.

MEDICAL.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF
BUCHU
PHARMACEUTICAL.

A specific remedy for all diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

PRICE—$1 PER BOTTLE, OR 6 FOR $5.

H. T. HELMBOLD
PROPRIETOR, TEMPLE OF PHARMACY,
830 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO.,
Sold Everywhere. New York, Agents.

THROAT DISEASES A SPECIALTY. DR. PEIRO, 90 East Washington-st. Room 3. Hours, 10 to 3.

DR. J. WILBUR Magnetic Physician, 125 State-st., is making some of the most wonderful cures on record. Competent lady assistants in attendance.

SEWING MACHINES.

Best Sewing Machine in the World.
Beautiful, Durable, Strong, Silent. Swift, Simple, Light, Easy.
TRIAL AT HOME
AUTOMATIC
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE.

The great popularity of this machine has induced dealers in common tension machines to claim automatic and other features belonging exclusively to us. Examine and judge for yourself before purchasing.

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WILLCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO., 658 Broadway, N. Y.
200 Wabash-av., Chicago.

NEW AUTOMATIC
WEED SEWING MACHINES
SELL THEMSELVES.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.
WEED SEWING MACHINE CO., CHICAGO.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24, 1878.
JNO. JAY KNOX, Comptroller of the Currency.

$25. $50. $100. $200. $500.

Alex. Frothingham & Co. have been for many years stock brokers and bankers in New York, at 12 Wall-st.—New York Tribune.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Only Direct Line to France.
General Transatlantic Company.
Between New York and Havre. Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway,
or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE.
PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN.
RED STAR LINE.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents,
W. E. LAWRENCE, Manager,
119 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, from Pier 42, N. R., foot of Canal-st., N. Y.
STATE OF GEORGIA ... Thursday, Feb. 13
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA ... Thursday, Feb. 20
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
JAMES WARRACK, General Western Manager, 124 Washington-st., Chicago.

North German Lloyd.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS
New York and Glasgow.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
P. B. LARSON, No. 4 South Clark-st.

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We now offer excellent Teas at 50 cents per pound.
Finest grown at One Dollar.
Good Teas at 20 to 30 cents.
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FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Merryton, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

THOMAS SPENCE, SON & CO.,
Sheep and Cattle Salesmen and Produce Commission Merchants,
Glasgow and Edinburgh, Scotland.

LEGAL.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

The creditors of Marcus Kronberg, of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, are hereby notified that he, on the 11th day of January, 1879, assigned to me all his property, real and personal, in trust for the benefit of his creditors, and that they are required to present their claims under oath or affirmation to me within three months from this date.

Chicago, Jan. 13, 1879. BRADFORD HANCOCK, Assignee, 150 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

Tenney & Flower, Attorneys.

FRUITS.

Oranges and Lemons

Ten car-loads choice Messina Fruit just received via NEW ORLEANS, free from frost. Jobbers' orders solicited, by S. P. SLADDEN & CO., Dealers in Fruits and Fancy Groceries, 88 Michigan-av., Chicago.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
a Sioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
a Omaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
a Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
a Freeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 3:10 p m
a Freeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:30 a m
b Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
b Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
b Milwaukee Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
b Green Bay Express	* 9:00 a m	* 6:30 p m
b St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
b St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
b La Crosse Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
b La Crosse Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
b Winona & New Ulm	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
b Winona & New Ulm	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
b Marquette Express	† 9:00 p m	* 6:45 a m
a Lake Geneva & Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:45 a m
b Fond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	* 9:55 a m

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mendota & Galesburg Express	* 7:25 a m	* 7:00 p m
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:25 a m	* 7:00 p m
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	11:00 a m	2:05 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p m	* 7:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:40 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	* 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Omaha Night Express	* 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Texas Fast Express	* 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	* 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:35 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	‡ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Burlington Fast Express	* 9:00 a m	* 3:35 p m
& Keokuk Express	‡ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:35 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a m	* 7:45 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a m	* 4:00 p m
Madison, Prairie du Chien & Iowa Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:45 a m
Milwaukee Fast Mail	9:00 p m	4:00 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:20 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
a Cairo & Texas Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
b Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p m	* 9:25 a m

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.
b On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:55 p m
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 6:45 a m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:10 p m	§ 6:00 a m

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:50 a m	§ 5:40 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p m	§ 7:05 p m

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York & Boston Special Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	*10:20 p m	§ 6:40 a m

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)

Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:10 p m
" " Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:10 a m

KANKAKEE LINE.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
" " Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	* 7:50 a m	* 7:25 p m
Omaha, Leavenworth & Atch. Ex	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
Night Express	‡10:00 p m	§ 6:15 a m

All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dining cars, at 75 cents each.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

"Danville Route."

Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:20 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	* 7:30 p m	* 7:15 a m

MISCELLANEOUS.

KNOW THYSELF. A new Medical Treatise, "THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, OR SELF-PRESERVATION," a book for everybody. Price, $1, sent by mail. It contains fifty original prescriptions, either one of which is worth ten times the price of the book. Gold Medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association. The Boston Herald says: "The Science of Life is, beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published." The London Lancet says: "No person should be without this valuable book. The author is a noble benefactor." An illustrated sample sent to all on receipt of 6 cents for postage. The author can be consulted. Address DR. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass. HEAL THYSELF.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! DR. KEAN, 173 South Clark-st., Chicago. Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

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PRESCRIPTION FREE. For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. JAQUES & CO., 130 West Sixth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

CHILDHOOD.

Mental Development During the First Three Years.

Sensibility—Movements—Intellectual Faculties—Memory—Association of Sensations, Ideas, and Acts.

Abstraction—Comparison—Imagination—Generalization—Judgment—Reasoning—Expression of Language—Notion of Self—The Moral Sense.

Popular Science Monthly for March.

The readers of the *Monthly* will remember the account of "An Infant's Progress in Language," by F. Pollock, in our September number. We also published an article on "Lingual Development in Babyhood," by M. Taine, in June, 1876. M. Bernard Perez has just published a book upon an analogous subject—the mental development of children under 3 years of age. The following resume of his observations is translated from the *Revue Scientifique* for November, 1878:

I.—SENSIBILITY: PLEASURES AND PAINS OF THE SENSES.

From the first month the fœtus is sensible to the action of cold. Its nervous system commences to react.

Taste.—The first manifestations of pleasure in infancy are due to taste. A child 2 months and a half old will refuse with grimaces a sucking-bottle filled with water, or with milk too little sweetened.

Touch.—The feather of a quill passed over the eyes and nose of a child fifteen days old will make it frown. Agreeable sensations are not manifested before the age of two months, although they may exist before that time.

Temperature.—Infants die easily of cold even in summer. It is thought, however, that adults suffer more from cold, because they are better able to compare their different states.

Vision.—Color attracts a babe; lively colors charm it; dull colors also please if they are positive and distinct. Two children, one 3 months, the other 5, were delighted by some sketches of a grayish color.

Hearing.—One child a month old liked to listen to playing and singing. When 4 or 6 months old almost all children like to be sung to, and many try to prattle. They please themselves by making a noise.

Smell.—Children for a long time show no sensibility to good and bad odors. At 10 or 15 months their sense of smell is very lively.

II.—SENSIBILITY: EMOTIONS AND PASSIONS.

Taste.—The emotions connected with taste are for a long time the most lively.

Fear.—Fear is early manifested. A babe of 2 months will make a face, cry, and recoil upon the bosom of its nurse, if one sneezes or cries out near it.

Jealousy and Anger.—A little girl, nearly 3 months old, would frown, make wry faces, kick, and cry, on seeing another babe on her mother's breast. A little boy, on the second day, when dressed, gesticulated in a manner painful to see, and especially when his arms were put in the sleeves.

Emotions vary with the Objects.—A little child 11 months old was pleased to hold the nursing-bottle, and to eat various foods; he loved to play; he showed affection for his parents, and made some difference in this respect between different persons that he liked. He showed aversion for some inanimate objects (hammer syringe): for a little black barking dog; and for the caresses of a neighboring child 7 years old, who had played him more than one trick. The organization of children being more feeble than ours, their emotions are short-lived, and things the most disagreeable or painful do not long remain so.

Animal Sympathy.—Children love animals, but in a purely egotistic fashion. A child 6 months old, left alone with a turtle, half tore off one of its feet, and when his nurse came was pulling at another with all his might.

Human Sympathy.—One child a year old, coming home after a month's absence, paid no attention to a cat and dog that he knew well, but with a smile reached out his arms to an old servant. Children have only a germ of true sympathy. A little child 4 years old lost one of his dearest companions. The father of the dead boy took him on his knee while sobbing. The child escaped, frisked about for a little, and, coming back to the afflicted father, said, "Now Peter is dead, you will give me his horse and drum, will you not?" Sometimes more sensibility is manifested: a baby of 16 months would cry to the shedding of hot tears on seeing his father take a shower-bath. The same child at the same time was the terror of cats.

III.—MOVEMENTS (FIRST PERIOD).

The new-born child sneezes.

Cries and Tears.—During its first weeks the babe sheds no tears. In a child 77 days old rapid and short inspirations approaching to sobbing; in another child of 138 days M. Perez observed a distinct sob.

Laughing.—Smiling often occurs before the age of a month. Children of 2 months laugh, but without seeming to suspect that the laugh expresses anything.

Sense.—A little girl 3 months old would prattle when her mother sang; she had for some time expressed, by particular sounds, her wish to suck.

Various Movements.—A child 6 days old left, with his arms free, in his cradle, would mechanically carry his hand toward his face, and succeed in placing it almost under his head. We may remark that his father often slept in an analogous position. Children raise and lower their arms and legs with no apparent reason. Some new-born babes move their eyes from the second day. The son of Tiedemann, a philosopher of the eighteenth century, would, when inspiring, suck anything put in his mouth the next day after his birth.

IV.—MOVEMENTS (SECOND PERIOD).

Between 4 and 8 months the child passes over the interval which separates motion and locomotion. Toward the age of 15 months he executes many movements—shaking his head from right to left to say no, and bowing it to say yes. The ear and eye have accommodated themselves to distances. The eye expresses many shades of thought, feeling, and will. Laughs, tears, and various movements of the hand serve equally to express emotion.

V.—VOLUNTARY MOVEMENTS.

The new-born child executes some movements that have a definite end. These movements are probably automatic; consciousness is, however, beginning to awaken. When 2 or 3 months old the child can put forth a good deal of strength. At 4 or 5 months he will make such a stir that it will take several persons to quiet him. Voluntary action is always determined by feeling more or less conscious.

VI.—INTELLECTUAL FACULTIES: CONSCIOUSNESS, ATTENTION.

M. Perez thinks that many reflex actions of the child are accompanied by consciousness. The eyes of a little girl a week old would sometimes take a rotary movement, as if trying to see something. When some one spoke, or when certain objects made a great noise, something like surprise and attention, and an intentional direction to her gaze, was noticed. This little girl would suck, but without persistence, all objects, besides the nipple, when they were carried to her lips. She cried and wrung herself when put in her cradle, but if her mother took her in her arms, and while singing put her face against the child's, she would cease to cry.

Attention.—A child of 17 days would follow with its eyes a lighted candle that was passed before him. Another, at the age of a month, would give sustained attention to the act of sucking; its fixed eyes would shine with pleasure, and would from time to time half veil themselves under his eyelids. His sucking-bottle was filled with sweetened water. After a slight hesitation, he continued his sucking with the same expression of voluptuous attention as if the bottle had contained milk. When given pure water, he tasted it, left it, took hold again, and then abandoned it, frowning and making a mouth. A child a month old would look fixedly, for three or four minutes, at the reflection in a mirror of the light on a table. In forty-five days he would follow with his eyes a doll dressed in bright blue, that a little girl danced before him a yard off. Thirteen days after his birth the son of Tiedemann gave attention to the gestures of those who spoke to him. The attention of children is very short-lived, but it is often profitable.

VII.—MEMORY.

Hereditary memory is manifested in the first reflex actions of the infant. These awaken the consciousness, and the child's own memory often unites itself with them. In a few months a child has already many personal recollections. A little girl three months and a half old could indicate where her feet were; she also distinguished her dress, which she seemed to take for a part of her person. She had a passion for color; the word picture made her smile. A little boy 7 months old had a particular tenderness for his grandmother, who had fed him with a bottle. A brush was put before him. He put his hands upon it, and soon lifted them with a grave air. The experiment was repeated several times; at the eighth he threw himself backward, without touching the brush; at the ninth he reflected, hesitated, again drew back, and embraced his grandmother. Memory is also manifested by a sort of intermittent possession of recollections. A little girl 8 months old moves her arms as if she were shaking a bell. She is possessed by the idea of this bell, and often amuses herself with it. When she is distracted for a time, she will recommence her movements, and repeat this maneuvre more than twenty times in half an hour. A little child of 15 months would incessantly repeat the word *a-teau* (bateau), meaning the boat, which he liked very much; later, two hens along with the boat engrossed his attention. Some months afterward he made a journey, and for the two words he had so often repeated he substituted those of *min-fer* (*chemin de fer*, railroad).

VIII.—ASSOCIATION OF SENSATIONS, IDEAS, AND ACTS.

When the young Tiedemann, 2 days old, was placed on his side, in the position for sucking, or when he felt a soft hand on his face, he was hushed, and sought the breast. At 5 months he had remarked that when his nurse took her mantle it was a signal for going out. So he always rejoiced when that happened. A little child four month and a half old, hearing her nurse call her from behind a door through the keyhole, raised her head, looked right and left, and, at a fresh call, put out her arms, gave starts of joy, of desire, of spite, and finally began to make grimaces. The nurse of a little girl three months and a half old, when going out with the child, bought a bouquet of violets, which she concealed in her bosom. An uncle of the child one day took her in his lap; he had a pretty rose in his button-hole; the child put out her arms, pressed the vest with both hands, applied her lips to his shirt front, and made sucking movements. A child of 6 months demanded his bottle, with loud cries, the first thing in the morning, even if it had been given him but the moment before. Thus children associate their sensations; and almost all kinds of associations, fortuitous or logical, may be observed among them.

IX.—ABSTRACTION.

We may study in little children the analysis which ends in the idea of the individual, and that which ends in the ideas of form and quantity. At the age of 1 month several children would follow with their eyes an object in motion near their faces. Children learn only little by little to distinguish different colors. External impressions take hold of them by degrees. "Distinctly to perceive sensations, and to preserve the distinct recollection of them, apart from the vague complexity of concomitant impressions, which have only slightly affected the senses, is a work of repair that may be considered as a sort of rudimentary abstraction." Notions of form ought to arise in consequence of the necessity there is that the child should see things separately in order to see them well, and from especially lively impressions made by certain objects. According to Perez, abstraction is not a result of language. Purely abstract ideas do not exist, and relatively abstract ideas have their origin independently of language.

X.—COMPARISON.

Comparison, properly speaking, is not possible to the new-born child for several weeks. A little girl of 3 months, before whom were put an empty sucking-bottle and one full of milk, seized both, and carried the empty one to her lips. A cake and a morsel of bread were placed before a child of 10 months. He seized the cake. It was taken away from him, and he began to cry and kick. Presently a morsel of bread was given him, which he took, but did not see his mistake till he had bitten it, when he threw it away. The same child could easily distinguish his own playthings from those of its comrades, and, while glad to get hold of theirs, would not permit them to amuse themselves with his. After fifteen months, and especially between twenty months and two years, children compare a great deal. When about two years and a half they use such phrases as baby tree (little tree), papa tree (great tree). One child 3 years old knows the names of more than twenty trees, and can give their more apparent specific characters.

XI.—IMAGINATION.

Representative imagination is exercised at the beginning of life. Several facts already given prove this. The vague and profound terror manifested by children is a product of imagination, and so are dreams. The passage from reproductive imagination to creative imagination is effected by a change in the order in which the ideas are represented, a change which frequently occurs during sleep. Creative imagination is shown in a waking state by many acts. The child appreciates fun, and sometimes tries to amuse those who surround it. At 4 months lacking three days, young Tiedemann tried, for amusement, to make all sorts of movements, and to take different postures. The same faculty manifests itself under the form of destructive and constructive mania. The imitation of gestures, of expressions, of the cries of animals, indicate the first awakening of the esthetic sentiment, to which, perhaps, we should also attribute the attraction that certain pictures have for the child. A little boy 3½ years old, being admitted for some weeks to play with a dozen little girls 4 or 5 years old, chose his favorites the second day. He had a strong affection for two or three children more playful than the others; he would take them in his arms and caress them, while turning away from the others, scolding them and striking them. The same child early showed a sort of esthetic musical sentiment. When listening to the piano, he would execute rhythmic jerks or starts. At 20 months children are passionate for the recital of impressions suited to them. Even at 3 years they take in earnest the stories told them, and often, when these stories are repeated, they will not permit any changes of statement.

XII.—GENERALIZATION.

M. Perez does not believe that language is necessary to the making of a generalization. He points out to the observer a rudiment of generalization in children that cannot talk. A child 8 months old had, among his favorite playthings, a tin box, into which he put everything that would go into it. Having found out the property of the box to contain other things, he reasoned from this to unknown objects, and began to experiment. He tried to put the legs of a little dancing jack into the stopper of a decanter, then a little doll's cradle, and finally the end of his forefinger. A child of 8 months, at the sight of any young or playful person, would make starts toward her. Besides, even at the time when children express some general ideas by words, they have others which they do not so express. A child of 13 months, who was refused the hand when he wished to be led, left the person who held him, got down upon the floor, and began to creep. Creeping was for him a means of going along—a means of which he had a very distinct idea.

XIII. JUDGMENT.

If to judge is to believe something of something else, we cannot doubt that judgment is manifested by children. The Young Tiedemann made a judgment when, seeing his nurse take her mantle, he understood that she was going out. The notion of quantity is early formed by little children, who know very well a large piece of cake from a small one. The idea of number is confounded with that of quantity; a little child of 3 months seized at the same time two sucking-bottles that were offered him. A child 2½ years old knows how to count twelve, but has not a clear idea of the time represented by three days. In a general way the child often judges well of concrete matters. Abstract judgments are more difficult for it.

XIV. REASONING.

The little child reasons, if reason is only a series of consecutive judgments arranged according to the law of habitual association. A child 7 months old associates the idea of the movements of mastication, and the resulting sensations. When he sees his nurse eat, he thinks that what she eats is good for her, and that what is good for her will be good for him. And, as he knows by experience that the nurse can divide with him if she pleases, he begins to cry, in order to make her do it. It is very difficult to distinguish that which is conscious from that which is unconscious in the total manifestations of apparently rationally ordered feelings, ideas, and organic impulses. A child whose father often went fishing was accustomed to eat fried fish. One day his father, coming home after the hour of supper, ate alone. "Me want fry, papa; me want fry," said he, seeking to get the attention of his father; he finished by getting under the table and pulling his father's leg. "Me want fry, not kitty; me fry; me want fry." His idea was to imitate the cat in getting under the table, so as to get some fish. Conscious acts are mingled with reflex acts. Children often show a great aptitude in appropriating the experiences arising in new circumstances. A little child, in the neighborhood of 2 years old, would sometimes, at the table, steal something from his neighbor's plate. He would at once compare the stolen morsel with his own piece, then he would hurry and compress it, so that his larceny would be less apparent.

XV. OF THE EXPRESSION OF LANGUAGE.

Language is only a superior application of the faculty of expression possessed by all animals. It is based on the correspondence between certain external movements with experienced sensations. Children from the first month cry, prattle, sob, but without attaching any signification to these acts. Association and a sort of selection render these movements and these feelings conscious and voluntary. Hereditary influence ought to interpose in the early progress of language; for little children quickly learn to distinguish tones of pleasure from tones of anger, etc. At 3 months the child makes intentional gestures in asking for or refusing a thing. "A child of 7 months, who had never seen me," says M. Perez, "smiled as to an old acquaintance on hearing me pronounce his name." At 9 months he will give little cries of pleasure and of appeal, some of which were evident attempts to imitate a dog, a cat, a bird. At 11 months he understood some little phrases. A child 12 months old, precocious in language, used a certain number of words in their ordinary sense. A little girl of 19 months pronounced intelligibly many words, and passed easily from inarticulate to articulate sounds that she sought by instinct, but was aided by imitation. She ended by reproducing the last tonic syllable, of which she could modify the articulation in conformity to the law of least effort. For a long time she said only *bou* for *tambour* (drum), *fe* *café* (coffee), *ye* for Pierre (Peter). Since then she says *a-bou* for *tambour*, *a-teau* for *gateau* (cake). The learning of language seems in general to obey the law of least effort; it is influenced by temperament and by surroundings. The words most easily learned by children are those which express the salient qualities of objects, or the part which produces the principal and dominant impression. A little girl 20 months old called the decanter *ve* (*verre*, glass). A little child 2 years old called all dogs *wa-wa*, except his grandfather's dog, which he did not call by his own name, but only distinguished it from others. Some one made for him a little rounded figure of paper; he said *tete*, the name by which he designated the bosom of his nurse. Intelligent children often forget words that have no meaning for them; children of less intelligence, on the contrary, sometimes replace ideas by words. The mania for jabbering syllables without signification is common with children, even the most intelligent. No doubt they rest from the effort of mind that their first essays in talking cost them in making this noise, which, without requiring any exertion, charms and stuns their ears.

XVI. NOTION OF SELF: PERSONALITY, REFLECTION.

The notion of self may be considered, to a certain extent, as hereditary, and already existing among the impressions of fœtal life. It is developed little by little. The personality of little children is concentrated in the sphere of emotion. They do not know distinctly either themselves or anything else, but they are sensible of the presence of objects, and they are sensible of themselves living, feeling, and acting. At 3 months the notion of personality is already outlined. When children begin to speak of themselves they employ the third person. M. Perez does not conclude from this that children are unable to separate their personality from external objects. The words *I*, *me*, Paul, Charles, etc., alike express the notion of personal individuality; they designate the personality of the child, a personality that he well knows. When between 2 and 3 years old the sentiment of personality is affirmed and exaggerated. A child was very delicate before the age of 26 months. His self-love had to be corrected. When 8 years old he fell, and before getting up he walked on all-fours, making believe that he had not fallen. At another time he stumbled on the staircase, and rolled over two or three times, purposely bumping his head with a noise. He pretended to have fallen for fun. He was usually pedantic, egotistic, and conceited, but from time to time would show sympathy and diffidence.

XVII. THE MORAL SENSE.

The child has not the absolute idea of good and bad; but he has the objective idea from the age of 6 or 7 months. For him that which is permitted is good, that which is forbidden is bad. A child 7 months old had learned from its mother, who had scolded and shaken it, that it ought not to cry to be taken up or held in arms if its wishes were not immediately granted. When 10 months old the child began to get up itself in a hesitating way,—a moral being. A little child of 11 months obeyed his father very well, particularly when asked to do anything for the amusement or pleasure of others. For little children, the moral law is incarnated in their parents. A little boy, staying for two or three months with his uncle, would show how his mother managed in reference to him, and cry and gesticulate if things were not done as she did them. He would himself follow the rule of conduct that he tried to impose upon others. "It is very bad to lie," said he, "that gives mamma much pain,—that makes her cry." As for the rest, the moral sense is slowly modified, according to the circumstances in which the child is placed. Both sympathy and the desire to please play an important part in the development of the moral faculties. A little girl of 40 months was greatly afflicted when her mother said to her, "I am angry with baby." She was, for the most part, indifferent to her father's scoldings, whom she was accustomed to hear cry out at her, and threaten her. The young Tiedemann, when he was 2 years and 5 months old, said, when he thought he had done something good, "Everybody will say that is a good little boy." When he was naughty, if he were told, "The neighbors will see you," he ceased immediately. The moral sense is one of the faculties most susceptible of modification by education.

The love of justice sometimes manifests itself. A little boy, the first time he told a lie, was shut in the closet, and when he was set free he cried out, struck with the importance attached to his fault, "But, mamma, perhaps I am not punished enough for a fault so grave." Some children are open-handed to liberality; others, on the contrary, have the instinct of ownership strongly developed. The instinct of appropriation is also manifested, and sometimes becomes the instinct of stealing. Finally, almost all children are cruel; it is hard to prevent them from hurting animals. A little girl 2 years old, very affectionate and caressing, passed three-fourths of the day tormenting an old dog. The best children are betrayed into striking even those they fondly love.

CONCLUSION.

We find the germs of all the faculties in the little child, and sensations are the food upon which they grow. We may even say that the essential faculties are innate, since the nervous centres that manifest them are already organized at the moment of birth. The method followed by M. Perez is the scientific method; observation abounds in his work; perhaps, however, some inductions repose upon disputable interpretations. But, be this as it may, the book of M. Perez is full of interest, and cannot fail to be of great utility in a study so important, so curious, and so long neglected as the psychology of infants.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Marguerite's Complaint.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Any one may notice that our street-cars are "built under seventy-five patents." Now, what I want to know is, why cannot some one invent a "seventy-sixth patent," in the shape of a speaking-tube, for instance, in order to enable the conductor to call out the names of the streets without keeping the car-door open about one-third of the time, and making the car colder than there is any necessity for? If such a thing could possibly be done, I know the ladies of the South Side—who are necessitated to ride in those cars—would know how to appreciate it. MARGUERITE.

Is This a Solution of the Chinese Question?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Have not the States power to tax the Chinamen, so as to discriminate against their labor? Their wages could be taxed, which would compel them to demand more from employers than would be paid. Their property could be taxed at higher rates than the property of citizens, which would make it unprofitable for them to hold property. Their income from any source could be taxed so high as to largely absorb it.

This would make it undesirable for them to come to this country, and those here would leave the United States.

They are not citizens; have no rights under State or Federal Constitutions; and there may be nothing in any of these instruments to prevent the enforcement of such taxation.

Suggest this to your California exchanges. Should California pass such laws the people there would be able to enforce them, even if they should be a little extra constitutional. AMERICA.

Information for Representative Wilson.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

PEKIN, Feb. 27.—The intelligence of the average legislator is beautifully illustrated in your report of the discussion upon the class legislation contemplated by House bill No. 171, reported in THE TRIBUNE of Feb. 26, as follows:

Mr. Wilson spoke in favor of the bill, stating that Chicago had a large number of men who were unlicensed lawyers, and who swindled litigants out of their money.

It is not an uncommon thing, even in our day, for men, before undertaking to speak upon a given subject, to acquaint themselves to some extent with that subject, and had Representative Wilson before speaking taken the precaution to examine a copy of the Revised Statutes of the State of Illinois, Chap. 80, he would have discovered the following:

SEC. 130. That no person shall practice, act, or appear as an attorney or counselor before any Justice of the Peace in this State in any civil or criminal action or suit about to be commenced or then pending, unless such person is a regularly licensed attorney in accordance with the laws of this State, except that plaintiffs shall have the liberty of prosecuting and defendants of defending, in their proper persons, in all suits before any Justice of the Peace: provided, this act shall only apply to Justice's Courts in cities of 100,000 inhabitants or over.

SEC. 131. Any person that shall be found guilty of a violation of this act shall be fined in a sum of not less than $5 nor more than $50, or be imprisoned in the County Jail not exceeding twenty days, or either or both, in the discretion of the Court; and it shall be lawful for any person or persons having paid any money or other thing to such person, to maintain an action for the recovery of the money so paid or the value of the thing so given.

Approved May 23, 1877. In force July 1, 1877. NOTAIRE.

The Accident to Mr. Shays.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—I notice in yesterday's *Times* a special telegram in regard to the accident occurring at Chenoa. As it is not reported correctly, I will give you the facts. Mr. John R. Shays, my son, travels for Edwin Hunt's Sons. He was standing in the store of Jewel & Gibson, waiting to sell a bill of goods. Mr. Gibson was showing a new pistol, which he took from his own stock, to his partner. Not knowing it was loaded, it discharged, and the ball entered the top of the right hand of Mr. Shays, near the wrist. A surgeon promptly examined the wound, and advised him to immediately return home to his friends. He took the train, and reached the city about 10 o'clock; arrived at home, 746 Monroe street, and immediately secured the services of Dr. Beebe, who is attending the case. The ball is still in the hand, and causes much suffering, but he passed a more comfortable night. He will have to let go his grip on hardware sachels for some time. JOHN W. SHAYS.

Life-Insurance.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—In THE TRIBUNE of the 24th, Mr. Shufeldt gives us one of his peculiar screeds on life insurance. I do not know what motive he has in trying to lead the public to believe that life companies return $1 for every $4 collected, but it is wrong. Mr. Shufeldt, although a lawyer, seems to forget that the laws of Massachusetts, New York, Illinois, and some other States, *compel* life companies to retain so much of the receipts as will amount to the present value of future claims, and what is called a reserve; also, that there are other expenditures besides losses.

Now, let us look at some plain facts: I have not the records of all the companies at hand, but I will take those of two of the leading and most promising ones as illustrative,—the Mutual Benefit of New Jersey and Connecticut Mutual. The total receipts of these two companies from date of organization to Jan. 1, 1878, were:

In premiums		$174,736,154
Interest		46,409,224
Total		$221,145,379
Returned in losses, dividends, endowments, surrenders, etc.	$123,921,347	
Reserve and other liabilities	74,530,443	
Expenses, taxes, discounts, etc.	22,693,588	
		221,145,379

The taxes have been about $4,500,000, so that the remaining $18,000,000, or about 8 per cent, has been all that has been used to manage those two large institutions, including commissions, salaries, etc.; also another—no small item—premium on bonds, etc., which in 1877, for one of these companies alone, reached over $300,000.

During the year 1877 all the companies (forty-two) reporting to the New York Department Jan. 1, 1878, showed receipts:

In premiums		$66,195,930
Interest		24,071,063
Total		$90,266,933
Returned in losses, etc.	$64,615,203	
Expenses, taxes, etc.	10,833,139	
		75,428,342
Balance		$14,818,651

The facts are that life-insurance companies were never in better condition than to-day; and those that have passed through the storms will go ahead with increased vigor. Because some of our national banks have been imprudently managed and gone out of business, it does not prove that the whole banking system is wrong, or that there are no good banks. It is the same with life companies; because some have gone out of existence, do not give the impression that all are doing wrong. Due credit should be given to all companies that can show such a record as above, especially with such small expenses. A little charity, friend Shufeldt, if you please. W. E. POULSON.

Another "Herald" Canard Exploded.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Having just returned from Brazil, permit me to reply in brief to the article in extenso from the New York *Herald* under the caption "Afflicted Brazil" which appeared in your widely-circulated journal, issue of 16th inst., and which is well calculated to mislead those who are directing their attention to that country in marketing our American manufactures.

The City of Para, on her last trip to this port from Rio, took on board at Pernambuco a Mr. Smith, sent out by the proprietors of *Scribner's Magazine*, who had spent some four months in the Province of Ceara, and who went from hut to hut, and witnessed the horrible scenes of starvation and death which that obscure province is now afflicted with. The Province of Ceara is a small province on the northeast coast of Brazil, and for many years has been more or less afflicted with droughts. There are no rivers in the province beyond mere streams, now entirely dried up, in consequence of the severity of the drought of 1877-'78.

The relations of this province have nothing to do with the cultivated and fertile Province of Brazil, any more than the Black Hills would have to do with the rest of American territory. Therefore, this big scarecrow should be understood. The inhabitants of Ceara are, in general, a miserable set of mixed breeds,—Indians and negroes,—and a more worthless and idle set cannot be found on earth. The Government has shipped provisions and done all that lay in its power to mitigate the suffering, much in the same manner that the United States aided all in its power to our own afflicted South.

The Provinces of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes, St. Paulo, and others are advancing rapidly, and the City of Rio de Janeiro is well paved, orderly, and as fine a city as there is in the world, which its charming bay secures to it.

The English trade is a large one, and the French have the retail trade pretty much in their own hands. The whole of this trade can be diverted to the United States very easily, which the large amount of orders for glassware and machinery which I brought with me fully proves.

I am shipping goods constantly, and go out again on May 1 next. The young man who brought home the data from which the horrible detailed account was prepared, of course was anxious to justify the necessity of his trip, and hence his imagination aided him largely in working up material to stagger the people of the United States.

It is due, not only to Brazil, but to those engaged in trade with that country, to understand this matter, and the idea of making out that the whole of Brazil in afflicted, simply because an outlying province containing a workless set of natives has been afflicted with a scourge, is preposterous. It is bad enough, but, as stated, what occurs at Deadwood City might as well be applied to the whole of the United States. JOHN C. XEP HOPPER.

Importance of Cultivating the Memory While Young.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—I have a little thought to bring to that grandest of all shrines, THE HOME, which I hope may be deemed worthy of admission.

We have all seen the "dull boy" in school. Perhaps some of us have pitied him; but probably the majority have experienced only feelings of contempt for the "dunce." Have any of us ever really endeavored to study out the reason why some are dull? There, for instance, is the other extreme, a remarkably bright, smart boy. Why do we call him smart? Because he gets his lessons easily and well, makes apt remarks, retorts, etc. What enables him to do this? Anything but a good memory, which places what he has studied, and read, and heard, and thought at his tongue's end, the same servant supplying a good vocabulary of appropriate words to express himself with?

Now consider the brilliant orator and statesman: What would his oratory amount to but for the memory to bring to his use facts, incidents, anecdotes, former thoughts and ideas, and language to relate and express them? Tradesmen, merchants, professional men, all, everybody, are immensely benefited by a good memory.

Is not, then, one of the most important of duties of parents the cultivation of memory in their children? The fact that the benefits of memory increase immeasurably faster in ratio than compound interest—the first year's lessons remembered instead of forgotten themselves greatly aiding to push forward the student in the second year, and so increasing—would seem to be a special reason for commencing and pursuing a continuous and judicious system of exercises for the memory at and from a very early age. I am opposed to confining young children in school during long, weary hours, for their undeveloped muscles and lungs need continuous exercise in pure air as essentials to health and life itself. But this need not prevent mothers, and all having the care of children, commencing to give them, while very young, little, sayings, songs, verses, etc., to commit to memory, giving that faculty an early start, and judiciously accelerating its growth.

Is not this an important matter to the future welfare of the children? Can they succeed in any calling, whether in the industries, the arts, or the professions, as well with a poor, uncultivated memory as with a good one? Yet how many parents ever carefully consider this matter, and profit by the inevitable conclusions?

Mothers, you can all help your children to possess a good memory. It requires neither professors, nor schools, nor expense to make a beginning. You can commence at once. Get your little ones interested and engaged in committing something to memory, and follow it up. WM. M. DOTY.

Foreign Languages in Our Common Schools.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Our public schools have been graded so that it begins at A B C and ends at the studies of the High School. Very wisely our educators proceed step by step to impart the knowledge of what they teach, beginning with reading and writing, then adding some elementary arithmetic, then some spelling, then some geography, and so on till the course is complete for a good common education, as intended by our Constitution.

Under the present pressure we are forced to admit that a foreign language taught in the primary schools must take the place of one of the necessary branches required by the constitutional enactment. The teaching of a foreign language to some tender children during the school hours, while other tender children remain in the room, is a loss of time to both those who are taught and those who are supposed to study something else in that same room.

Our Commonwealth owes education to *all* our children. And one-fifth receive none. One-fifth knock at the door of our common schools and are refused admittance. Ten thousand children in Chicago roam in the streets, wander and receive no instruction to make them good and intelligent people. Far from that, they are by force mixed with the scum of society, and learn what makes them drunkards, thieves, murderers.

And still we are asked to squander our money to teach a foreign language in our public schools.

Gentlemen of the Board of Education, give us, first, accommodations and teachers for those forsaken children; that is your first and most sacred duty; then you may, when our scholars become of age, say 14 years, stuff them with German, French, Scandinavian, Spanish, or any language they may digest.

But, as it is, teaching German in our common schools is unjust to those poor, cast-out children. It is overfeeding those who enjoy the benefit of our schools and refusing a morsel to those poor, famished thousands. It is giving life, knowledge, light, and protection to some, and plunging others into darkness, vice, and degradation.

Why, if we look at it candidly, we wonder at the selfish persistency and inconsistency of those who press the measure. In Germany the administration is more severe than ours. The teaching of foreign languages is forbidden under heavy penalty in the conquered provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. The German, of course, is not a foreign language in that country. If the law is good there for the national language, it should be good here, unless we come to the conclusion to become Germans. But, nay; our German-Americans, by renouncing their allegiance to the Emperor of Germany, prove their preference for their American citizenship.

Before 12 or 14 years a child cannot even embrace all the branches of a good English education efficiently, successfully. The exception would confirm the rule. Then to add to those studies so arduous a branch as a foreign language must hinder success and efficiency in our common schools, thus lowering the standard of a system of teaching which was supposed to be the first in the world.

An answer to the above is: "Abolish the High Schools, and then we will grant you the exclusion of German from the common schools, and the proceeds of the economy will be worth the while to build new schools and give teachers to your 10,000 forsaken children." True, if not good.

A petition of 15,000 names was presented to the Board. Thousands of those names are generally given, pro et con, very indifferently, and if 15,000 were appended to the above petition it would be easy to find 150,000 to memorialize against the object thereof.

Let the Board decide for once, and give us rest. PRO AMERICAN.

Vox Replies to His Critic.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—If Wm. M. D. would devote a litte more time to the study of the subject he thinks he is discussing, and less to trying to appear smart, his writing upon spelling reform would not be so flippant and superficial. He says:

Vox is very prolific in assertions of what the people *will* do, and what they *never will* do. I remember that not many years ago persons and persons asserted that the American people *never would* abolish slavery.

This is a remarkably absurd comparison. The South did not voluntarily emancipate their slaves and reform their labor system of their own volition. The change was wrought by the application of irresistible military force and terrific slaughter. Are the people also to be compelled by force and arms to adopt his "American system of spelling?"

Further along in his communication Wm. M. D. puts some questions which he evidently believes to be unanswerable, and makes objections to the *e* sign of the long vowel sound, which he regards as sure death to it. He says:

If Vox still feels like defending his final-e-index of long vowels theory, will he please show us how he will indicate the long a in such words, for instance, as native, caprice, faithless, sacred, valise; or the long o in notion, rotate, police, coral; or the long e in petition, reform, reimburse, etc.? And, after he has all the long a's fixed up to his notion, how will he designate the broad a in pa, father, far, etc.? Of course he will delight in shedding light on his system, if he really has faith in it.

If Wm. M. D. had ever given any thought or study to the syllabication of the English language he would have learned that the long or short quantity of the vowel depends upon whether the word or syllable divides on the vowel or consonant. The general rule or analogy of the language is that when the word divides on the vowel it is "long," and when on the consonant the vowel is short. The tongue naturally glides into this usage, and in that way and for that reason it has become the general custom,—with some exceptions, of course, as there are to all linguistic rules.

Take the very words he cites, and their syllabic division shows whether the vowel is long or short (except the word faithless), viz.: Native, ca-price, sa-cred, va-lise, no-tion, ro-tate, co-ral, re-form, re-imburse. Divide on the consonant and see what a change in the length of the vowel sound is observable to the ear: Native, cap-rice, sac-red, val-ise, hot-ate, cor-al, etc. This will be more clearly seen in cognate words, as in pre-fer, pref-erence, pro-pose, prop-osition, re-peat, rep-etition, or in such words as re-establish, co-operate. Thousands of other examples might be given if necessary. And right here let me observe it has not been generally understood that any system of orthography is designed to teach accent and syllabication. Spelling is to follow and imitate the living voice. Spelling must comply with pronunciation, and not the latter to the former. Hence, the pronunciation of a word tells where it divides into syllables and gives the stress on the vowel, whether long, or short, or medium. If more than this is required on the printed page it can be obtained by using accent or other diacritical signs such as those employed in pronouncing dictionaries, and consequently there is no need of disfiguring the alphabet by the injecting of a parcel of alien or invented characters, which the public can never be induced to naturalize or adopt. It is centuries since the modified *i* in the form of *j* was incorporated into the English alphabet, and it may be other centuries before another new letter is adopted. What, then, is the use of wasting time and breath on the unattainable and impracticable?

Wm. M. D. asks Vox, "Will he designate the broad *a* in pa, father, far, etc.?" As Vox does not pronounce those words with a broad a sound he is unable to designate it in them. The broad *a* is heard in such words as wall, all, fall, and Wm. M. D., evidently being a Scotchman, pronounces them as if spelled paw, fawther. Does not Wm. M. D. know enough to know that ai and ay represent the same diphthong sound, and that by the usage of the language the *i* is changed into *y* at the end of words! The residue of his criticism is too puerile to notice. VOX.

The Legion of Honor.

New York World.

President Grevy, when he was elected, was one of the few men in France who did not belong to the Legion of Honor, and, as it would have been anomalous for the President as Grand Master of the Order to be undecorated, the Council and Chancellor met and invested him with the Grand Cross. This was not strictly legal, but it was in pursuance of the precedent in the case of M. Thiers. When, in 1872, the reconstituted army was reviewed at Longchamps, the Cabinet resolved that the President could not fitly hold the review without the grand ribbon, and accordingly bestowed it upon him. M. Thiers buttoned his overcoat over the decoration and held the review in peace.

THE DEADLY DISEASE

That Has Come with the Introduction of Chinese Women.

American Youth Contaminated and Ruined by Contact with These Females.

Appalling Statements Made by Medical Practitioners in 'Frisco.

How the Women Are Purchased and Given Up to Courtesan Practices.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—Is it safe to encourage or permit the continued contact of one certain element of the Chinese population of this country with the whites? I refer to the female Chinese, the character of whom is too well known to necessitate any lengthy analysis here for the purpose of establishing their entire lack of morals and their pernicious habits.

In my last letter I showed, on the authority of representative Chinese themselves, how great is the population of Mongolians on our coast. You will find it stated there that 2,000 of the 32,000 Chinese in San Francisco alone are females. These women, as the public is well aware,

ARE LEWD IN EVERY SENSE OF THE WORD;

the reputable Chinese women—wives of prominent merchants—may be counted on your fingers. It is a customary thing for the Chinese to tell you, when you ask why more virtuous women do not come to this country, that the customs of their country do not permit virtuous females to go so far away from the land of birth; and then they will add that, even were this not so, there could hardly be any inducement on the part of the males to bring wives (this higher caste of Chinese society) to a country where there is so strong a feeling against the immigration of their race. In this, we think,

THE CELESTIALS ARE EMINENTLY WISE.

You at the East do not know all about the condition of this people as do we at the West. You have not had them thrown amongst you in such great numbers, and you cannot have the same advantages for studying their peculiarities as have we. You have few men and fewer women. Here we can see at every turn the horrible condition that exists, and cannot help being made aware of the sore that comes of the presence of this element here.

The medical journal is, no doubt, the proper place to discuss this subject in its sickening detail; but we should not turn our eyes from a mere outline of the matter in a daily newspaper. No one can deny that the influence of the Chinese courtesan upon the white race

HAS BEEN TERRIBLE

in the past. There are degraded white men, and others who claim respectability, who are guilty of this unhallowed association. Said the San Francisco *Medico-Literary Journal* a short time ago: "If it is through the Chinese women that our nation is threatened with destruction, why do not the American women at least raise their voice to repel them?"

The statement may be questioned and denied by those who are favorable to the continued immigration of the Chinese, but it still stands forth as the truth that of the Chinese women who come this country ninety-nine in every 100 are practically slaves. They are sold for a term of years into the most loathsome servitude by their parents in China for a stipulated sum, and are then brought to this country to pander to the passions of our youth, and poison the nation with a virus

MORE VENOMOUS AND DEADLY THAN THE SMALL-POX.

It is a disease that reaches over to the third and fourth generation, while small-pox begins and ends with its victim.

The testimony of medical men—and they are the ones who have the best avenues for the gathering of information on this vital subject—is that the Chinese courtesan has planted a poison-tree on this Continent whose branches will overspread the Continent unless the ax is soon laid at the root. Question the medical practitioners of this city, and they will tell you that thousands of our youth have had their lives cut short, or usefulness ruined, through this very channel. It can be distinctly and unerringly traced back to its source. So it will be seen that the lowest classes of the white race are not the ones who suffer from this contact.

In Chinatown, in San Francisco, several streets are devoted to mercantile and manufacturing purposes, while

THE ALLEYS ARE LINED WITH THE TENEMENTS OF CHINESE COURTESANS.

This region is dirty and filthy; the sun never shines in some of them. And yet white men go there and associate with the depraved inmates, and those who have witnessed scenes enacted there say that for beastliness they "would put a Nero to blush."

The people here raise their voices when it is found that a leper exists in the Chinese quarters. Away he must go. And yet it is not contagious. In the same neighborhood, in open daylight, hundreds of Chinese courtesans are saturated with a far more loathsome disease, "whose slightest touch is worse than death, and they are allowed to spread the virus far and wide."

JUST THINK OF THIS A MOMENT.

Doctors say it is not exaggerating to say that one-half the Chinese servants of San Francisco employed in wealthy and aristocratic families are reeking with this horrible disease. They cook the food on which white people live, and the children of the whites are nursed by this class of help! Contemplate it; you who know how dire is the result of such contact! While medical works call the disease by various names, let us designate it as "the foul, contagious disease."

A Chinaman named Wong Ben, who is in the employ of the San Francisco police force, says there are regular female slave buyers here who buy women in China for $200 or $300, and sell them here for $800 or $900, and that they are forced into a life of prositution, and, when diseased, are kicked out to die like a dog. I mention this merely to show what is thought of the practice by one of their own race, and one who ought to know what he is talking about.

THE REV. A. W. LOOMIS,

Presbyterian Mission, corner of Stockton and Sacramento streets, testifies that Chinese women here are nothing more than slaves.

Dr. J. C. Chorb, a prominent physician and a member of the San Francisco Board of Health, says the foul disease is very general among the youth of this city, and that he has treated boys from 12 to 19 years of age—any number of them—who contracted disease from Chinese women.

Dr. H. H. Toland, an old practitioner and founder of the Toland Medical College, and who stands at the head of the profession, says that white boys as young as 8 and 10 years of age visit the Chinese women; that some of the worst cases of disease that he has been called upon to treat have been among children. The women do not care how young the boys are, so long as they have money. Every day, he says, as many as a dozen young men and boys come to his office for treatment of diseases contracted in Chinatown. Nine-tenths of these filthy diseases come from Chinese women.

THE DISEASE IS HEREDITARY,

and will be transmitted to unborn generations.

I might go on with these instances of direct testimony from unquestioned authority. But these are enough. The fact remains. It is eaten into the heart-core of thousands of the youth of this slope.

I might, in conclusion, quote the words of one who has studied this subject:

"If the future historian should ever be called upon to write the 'Conquest of America by the Chinese Government,' his opening chapter will be an account of the first batch of Chinese courtesans, and the stream of deadly disease that followed." C.

Mme. Recamier.

New Orleans Picayune's Paris Letter.

M. de Pontmartin has just given us an interesting sketch of Mme. Recamier. He was introduced to her the 28th of May, 1846. She was then 69 years old; she wore a silk dress the color of dead leaves, and—don't faint!—a green silk shade over her eyes! I translate his description of her: "I have just received a good lesson,—I have just seen a thousandth example of the vanitas vanitatum. Here was Chateaubriand, there was Mme. Recamier. He was in a recess,—gloomy, silent, bored,—scarcely visible through a cloud of opiumed incense. I don't know what time will do with his works and reputation; but I do know what time has done with the beauty of Mme. Recamier, who has lived fifty years to please, but not one hour to love. Mme. Recamier was a charming model, who has been and doubtless will be copied,—wretched copies they will be. I do wish there had been, this evening, a congress of coquettes in Mme. Recamier's drawing-room. I should have said to them: 'Just look! You will be like that to-morrow! Just see what becomes of the best, gentlest, most fascinating, most virtuous, most sympathetic, sweetest coquette. What must be the fate of the others?'"

CATTLE-PLAGUE.

Dr. McEachran in Reply to Dr. Detmers—The Western States Free from the Disease.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Feb. 24.—I send you by this mail a copy of the only report which has been published with my sanction, in which you will see that the statement which I am represented as having made in your issue of the 19th inst. is a manufactured one. "I did not find the disease to exist in Canada or the Western States to *any great extent*." Here is what I did say:

Reporter—"Is there any evidence of the disease in the Dominion?"

Mr. McEachran—"On instructions from the Government, I visited Sarnia, London, Woodstock, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, and cities in the Province of Quebec. *From my information there is an entire absence of contagious disease in the horned cattle of both Ontario and Quebec.*"

Reporter—"Will three months' prohibition be sufficiently long to protect the country from the importation of diseased cattle from the United States?"

Mr. McEachran—"The time will have to be extended with regard to the Eastern States, *but not the Western*."

Reporter—"What is the extent of the disease in the Western States?"

Mr. McEachran—"From inquiries I have instituted, *there is no actual existence of the disease in the Western States*. If the American Government will take precautionary measures, and refuse to allow the removal of stock westward, the prohibition may shortly be removed."

If further confirmation of the above were needed, it may be adduced from the following item from the Montreal *Herald*, which will indicate the information on the subject furnished to the Government:

OTTAWA, Feb. 21.—Mr. Hickson, the General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, has been in active communication with the Government here respecting the recent Orders-in-Council in regard to the importation into and transportation through Canada of United States cattle. The Government have intimated that, if the Western States of the Union will take the necessary steps to guard against the contagion spreading into their territories, *which are at present free from it*, they (the Government) will use all their influence with the British Government to permit the shipment of cattle from the Western States through Canadian ports; and they have a fair prospect of success. Mr. Pope seems to have spared no exertions to ameliorate the evil effects of the recent action taken in England, and is now, it is supposed, in constant communication with the authorities at Washington, with the view of getting them to take active steps to prevent the spread of the disease in the States.

The extermination of the cattle at Blissville suffering from what "Veterinarian" chooses to call "distillery-cough," by orders of the Government, acting on the best advice, is sufficient exposition of his want of information on the subject. Others, like him, have tried to represent that it was pleuro-pneumonia, *but in a mild form!* Conceive a fire in a building,—slow, smoldering, if you will,—what would you think of a person who tried to quiet your fears by saying it was *a mild form of fire?* The fire may or may not spread, according to whether it comes in contact with inflammable material or not. To argue that the disease has existed since 1843, and has not overrun the country, is simply trifling with the question, when we consider the development of the cattle-trade,—the railroad-cars used for carrying diseased cattle in the East to-day being next week sent West to carry healthy ones, with the certainty of inoculation; the same with steamboats and every cattle-carrying conveyance, thus increasing the risks of contagion to Western stock a thousand-fold.

With regard to the statements of Dr. Detmers relative to reports of disease at Chicago, the above would be ample to show that the Doctor had jumped at hasty, and consequently, wrong conclusions. The following extract from Mr. Baker's letter will fully contradict his "possible suppositions" as to what Mr. Baker wrote me. His letter is dated Chicago, Feb. 4:

I have not heard of nor seen any contagious diseases amongst cattle here, except Texas fever, with which you are familiar.

AUSTIN H. BAKER, Veterinary Surgeon.

In conclusion, I am glad to see that Dr. Prentice has been appointed to investigate the matter, and sincerely hope he will be able to confirm my report that the Western States are free from disease. Yours respectfully,

D. MCEACHRAN, F. R. C. S. L.

WESTERN PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued to Western Inventors.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—A. H. Evans & Co., patent-solicitors, report the following patents issued to Western inventors:

ILLINOIS.

L. F. Burrell, Chicago, bolts.
O. W. Nichols, Chicago, feather dusters.
T. T. Furlong, Chicago, horse boots.
G. S. Knapp, Chicago, lightning-rods.
G. Kelly, Chicago, steam boiler, etc.
F. Baumann, Chicago, malt-kiln floors.
C. F. Search, Chicago, sulky plows.
O. J. Stromberg, Chicago, portfolios.
R. S. Chaffee, Springfield, magazine fire-arms.
H. B. Binck and D. H. Ireland, Springfield, coffins, etc., of paper pulps.
W. H. Bartels, Elgin, oil-cans.
F. L. Twitchell and J. H. Clark, Elizabethtown, fire-escape ladders.
R. Condon, LaSalle, cross-bar for doors.
D. E. Dopp, Wheeling, and L. E. Walters, Barrington, key-fastener.
D. E. Dopp, Wheeling, husking and pruning devices.
B. S. Porter, Ottawa, vehicle-springs.
L. Raux, Oswego, anti-friction bearing.
J. H. Greer and P. O'Hair, Sterling, artificial stone.
E. Emmert, Dixon, corn-planters.
S. Friend, Decatur, baskets.
L. L. Haworth, and A. Hall, Rockford, cultivators.
T. E. Livesey, Ashley, feather-renovator.

WISCONSIN.

C. F. Klemsteuber, Milwaukee, lever balances.
J. M. Perkins, Racine, folding seats.
F. McDonough, Eau Claire, circular sawing-machine.
T. G. Mandt, Stoughton, platform springs for vehicles.
N. O. Starks, Deerfield, corn-planters.
G. D. Rowell, Appleton, gate-rolls.

MICHIGAN.

J. C. Linnell, Adrian, exhaust-pipes.
J. C. Linnell, Adrian, exhaust-pipes for locomotives.
L. King, Lapeer, wind engines.
J. J. Hennessy, South Bay City, loading and unloading lumber.

MINNESOTA.

S. Boeringer, St. Paul, optometers.
B. Hale, Minneapolis, pouches for letter-carriers.

IOWA.

J. R. Nelson, Burlington, burial caskets.
Craver & Wishart, Grinnell, driving-wheels.
A. S. Burnham, Parkersburg, spring-bed bottoms.
C. Prince, Mount Pleasant, machine for sharpening mower and reaper knives.
J. Allingham, Mason City, stove-pipe thimbles.

INDIANA.

D. F. Spees, Indianapolis, grain-car doors.
J. H. Guest, New Albany, envelopes.
A. N. Newton, Richmond, seed-droppers.
J. Little, Evansville, lath-sawing machine.
W. H. Bassett, Kokomo, band-cutters for threshers.

A Disgusted Dominie.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 24.—The sermon delivered by the Rev. A. A. Cameron, pastor of the Baptist Church, last evening, contains some remarks about the State ball last Wednesday night which are the subject of much public comment to-day. Mr. Cameron said there was a living representative of royalty at Rideau Hall. There was a jeweled Princess and an idolized Governor-General. If he ever went to Rideau Hall he would go as a gentleman and return home as a gentleman. He would keep intact the English gentleman, the not act the heathen Chinee. He would go as a wise man, and not come home as a fool. He would go clothed in the dignity of manhood, and would return home without having the crown of his manhood sullied by indulgence in intoxicating liquors. His words were intended to convey a slight idea of the disgraceful acts that marked the conduct of some would-be gentlemen who had been honored with invitations on that occasion.

Those Wicked Russians.

London Letter in New York Sun.

A curious fact came to light the other day as showing how closely events in most distant parts of the world can be made to act upon each other. It came to the notice of the Government that a ship loaded with arms and munitions was on its way to Delagoa Bay, a port in Portuguese territory in close proximity to Zululand. The ship, which had a false manifest, was seized at Aden, and found to contain a cargo not consisting of railroad iron, but of warlike stores. The authorities traced the matter to its source, and have discovered that the original order came from Russia for the said stores, thus proving that, now that the Afghans have collapsed so unexpectedly, Russia has found in Cetywayo, King of the Zulus, an ally who may give England more trouble than Shere Ali has been able to do.

Cough, hoarseness, asthma, or any irritation of the throat or bronchial tubes, will be relieved by taking Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It has cured thousands. Recommend it to your friend and neighbor. Your druggist keeps it. Price, 25 cents.